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Appendix

The attached two charts represent the preliminary cost estimates to implement the preceeding proposal to combat organized crime. The first chart details the costs for one of the Task Forces proposed in point one. A brief description of the basis for the costs of each point of the program follows.

The cost estimates related to the Regional Task Forces (point 1) were based on information available within the Justice Department and the other agency costs were developed from information available from the Treasury Department and the U.S. Coast Guard. Most of the resources included for non-DOJ agencies will be required by the U.S. Customs Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. These resources represent approximately 60 percent of the amounts identified for non-DOJ agency participation.

The DOJ's costs also include a number of indirect and generally one-time costs required to adequately support our overall enforcement effort. These include such items as Air Wing Support for the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) intelligence operations, (particularly in view of the current military involvement), FBI voice privacy systems, and prison expansion at existing institutions.

The preliminary estimated cost of a White House Conference on Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking (point 2) was based on the experiences of the White House Conference on Aging. The estimate for the Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking Commission (point 5) was based on the experience of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Points 3, 4 and 6 will not require additional funding in order to implement them.

In order to implement this program in 1983, an amendment of approximately 1,000 full-time equivalent workyears and \$200 million will be required. Of this total, approximately 722 full-time equivalent workyears and \$103.7 are included in the Department's 1984 budget request.

EIGHT POINT PROGRAM TO COMBAT CRIME

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Estimated Amount</u>
1. Regional Task Forces.....	\$110,000
DEA Intelligence (Air Wing Support).....	6,000
DEA Intelligence (EPIC).....	1,200
DEA (Automation).....	4,600
FBI (Automation).....	21,000
FBI (Voice Privacy).....	12,000
USMS (Cooperative Agreement Program).....	10,000
FPS (Construction).....	24,000
2. White House Conference on Organized Drug Trafficking....	6,000
3. Federal Training Assistance to Improve State and Local Efforts.....	
4. Legislative Reforms.....	...
5. Organized Drug Trafficking Commission.....	5,000
6. Interagency Coordinating Committee.....	...
7. Fifty-States Project.....	100
8. Annual Report to the President.	<u>100</u>
TOTAL.....	\$200,000,000

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE FOR
PROTOTYPE TASK FORCE

150-MEMBER

52 Investigators.....	\$2,582,736
20 Prosecutors.....	984,000
20 Clericals.....	370,000
8 Paralegals.....	179,200
Undercover operations.....	800,000
Purchase of Evidence and Purchase of Infor- mation (PE/PI).....	390,000
Travel.....	120,000
Permanent Change of Station.....	720,000
Communications.....	40,000
Space.....	400,000
Supplies and Equipment.....	190,000
Other (Vehicle leasing etc.).....	312,000
State and Local Costs (over-time and other)..<	326,000
Non-DoJ Participation (50 members).....	3,586,000
TOTAL.....	\$10,999,936

Costing Assumptions:

1. Staff--Investigators-GS-14, Clerical GS-7, Paralegal--GS-9
2. PE/PI--\$7,500/Investigator
3. PCS--40 permanent change of stations @ \$10,000 each
4. Communications--\$400/position
5. Space--200 sq. ft./position @ \$20.00/sq. ft.
6. Supplies and Equipment (including word processing, etc.)--
avg. \$1,900/pos.
7. Non-DoJ Agency Participation - Estimated at 50 percent of DoJ
participation exclusive of undercover operations. Assumes
participation by Customs, Internal Revenue Service, Alcohol,
Tobacco and Firearms, and others based on area of country and
type of investigation.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

September 28, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL *WAS*

SUBJECT: A PROPOSAL TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND
ORGANIZED CRIME

Man originally formed government to enjoy protection against invaders from without and predators from within. Thus, national defense against foreign powers and domestic defense against the ravages of crime are the two principal reasons for the existence of government.

Sadly, most Americans today would agree that our government has failed in discharging the second of these two primal functions. Our nation's splendid achievements are mocked by the dark but undeniable fact that crime plagues the United States on a scale intolerable in any free society.

Crime, moreover, has become particularly pernicious in recent years, for two reasons. First, criminals have become increasingly organized. They have learned that they can achieve more through disciplined organization than they can by acting alone. Second, criminals have begun to exploit the enormous clandestine market for drugs.

Our observations during the first half of this Administration leave us with the firm conviction that drug trafficking and

organized crime are the most serious crime problems facing the nation today. These problems directly or indirectly affect every person and institution in the nation; they threaten the very fabric of our society and the very future of our country.

This Administration has already undertaken several major initiatives designed to combat the problem of organized drug trafficking. We have established a Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) in each of the 95 federal districts, bringing together federal, state and local law enforcement officials in a cooperative effort designed to assess and attack the crime problems in every district. All over the country, the LECCs have identified drugs as the chief crime problem facing their communities. The Attorney General has increased the resources available for this fight by assigning to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) over drug offenses. We have stemmed the flow of drugs into South Florida by forming, under the Vice President, an interagency task force to fight the staggering problem in that region. We have implemented Administration-supported amendments to the Posse Comitatus Act, so that the resources of the Department of Defense are now available to aid drug enforcement.

Our efforts against organized crime have never been more substantial. The FBI devotes a great percentage of its resources to the fight against organized crime. It has penetrated the secretive organized crime societies to a greater extent than ever

before. This effort has paid handsome dividends. Federal prosecutors, notably those assigned to our Organized Crime Strike Forces, have obtained convictions of top racketeering bosses all over the country. In some cities, the Department has convicted entire hierarchies of organized crime families.

Clearly, we have taken many steps to combat the problems of drug trafficking and organized crime, and we have enjoyed many successes. But just as clearly, we have by no means solved these problems.

We now propose an eight-point program to supplement our ongoing efforts. The first point attacks the threshold issue of organized drug trafficking. A more effective effort against that problem will enable us then to go forward, through our seven other points, to attack the broader problem of organized crime generally.

The program as a whole draws upon the lessons learned through the LECCs and the South Florida Task Force. It builds upon the foundations established by our existing enforcement programs. The program calls for:

First, task forces comprised of experienced investigators and prosecutors, which will, in strategically selected regions, supplement our ongoing efforts against organized criminal groups dealing in drugs;

Second, a renewed effort to achieve legislative reforms necessary to attack drug trafficking and organized crime;

Third, a White House Conference on organized crime, chaired by the Vice President;

Fourth, a Presidential Commission on Organized Crime to study the problem of organized crime and to make recommendations for improving our enforcement efforts;

Fifth, a supplementary training program for state and local law enforcement personnel;

Sixth, a Cabinet level committee to enhance interagency coordination;

Seventh, a project to enlist the assistance of the states; and

Eighth, an annual report on organized crime.

I. The Problem of Organized Drug Trafficking

Despite our efforts to date, drug trafficking remains at alarming levels. In 1980, illegal drugs generated an estimated \$79 billion in retail sales; organized criminal enterprises reaped most of these profits. These ill-gotten gains allow organized criminals to infiltrate legitimate businesses and to establish themselves in their own ostensibly legitimate enterprises. In large measure, therefore, drug trafficking and organized crime distort our national economy.

Drug trafficking spawns staggering amounts of related crime. Money laundering and bank fraud inevitably accompany organized drug trafficking. Large-scale corruption of public officials greases the wheels of the organized drug trafficking enterprise.

Further, drugs make victims not only of those addicted to them, but also of the countless persons assaulted, robbed and

burglarized by addicts seeking to obtain the enormous sums of money necessary to feed their habits. Organized drug traffickers use violent "business tactics" against each other as they compete for the lucrative drug trade. Unquestionably, drug trafficking causes acute misery and, in many instances, death.

Drug dealing is only one of organized crime's activities. Organized crime, particularly the syndicate known as La Cosa Nostra (the LCN), is still involved in the traditional rackets -- extortion, loansharking, gambling, prostitution and pornography. Changing economic and urban conditions have added arson-for-profit to their list of illegal services, as well as murder-for-hire, weapons trafficking, robbery, fraud, bribery and many other crimes. A major effort against organized drug trafficking is important both in its own right and as a springboard for a redoubled attack on organized crime and its multifarious criminal activities.

II. The Administration's Efforts to Date

A. Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees

To insure a coordinated national effort against drug trafficking and other major crime problems, we have directed that each of the 95 United States Attorneys form a Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) in his district. The members of each LECC include the local heads of the federal law enforcement agencies, as well as state and local law enforcement officials with significant responsibility in the district. Committee members meet regularly to identify the major crime problems

in the district and to devise strategies for the most effective use of their limited resources.

LECCs assure that federal law enforcement priorities are responsive to state and local needs. Not surprisingly, despite local variations on other crime issues, nearly every LECC has identified drugs as the chief crime problem in the district. This further underscores the national importance of the drug problem and the need for an additional federal effort.

B. FBI-DEA Coordination

In light of the preeminent need to assure a healthy economy by limiting government spending, federal law enforcement agencies have not received any substantial additional resources. Nevertheless, within current constraints, certain management initiatives have permitted more effective use of existing resources.

Under current law, DEA bears principal responsibility for investigating violations of the drug laws. However, because organized criminal enterprises have become more involved in the drug business, the FBI, earlier this year, was given jurisdiction to investigate drug crimes. The FBI's expertise in investigating organized crime and financial crime, and its experience with sophisticated investigative techniques, such as court-authorized electronic surveillance, has augmented significantly the arsenal of weapons available against drug traffickers. The new unified approach is producing some of the most significant investigations in history, and holds tremendous potential for long-term impact upon the problems of drug trafficking and organized crime.

C. South Florida Task Force

The South Florida Task Force has demonstrated that several Departments and agencies can work together to achieve positive results by targeting a specific geographical area and applying additional resources there. As part of the Vice President's Task Force on South Florida, established in the spring of 1982, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the United States Customs Service committed more than 200 additional agents to the task of stemming the flow of drugs into South Florida.

This operation has enjoyed many successes. In the past months, law enforcement personnel have made more than 600 arrests, seized more than \$7.9 million in assets -- including 45 vessels -- and removed more than 1600 pounds of cocaine, more than 900,000 pounds of marihuana and 77,000 dosage units of methaqualone. The Task Force has slowed the flow of illegal drugs into South Florida, and equally important, has galvanized the community to a new sense of optimism about the drug problem.

D. Posse Comitatus Amendments

Recent amendments to the Posse Comitatus Act have aided the fight against organized criminal enterprises dealing in drugs, in South Florida and elsewhere. The Administration supported this important legislative reform, which clarified the law to permit limited involvement of the military in civilian law enforcement activities. Such involvement, primarily in the form of airplane and vessel tracking, has provided inestimable

help in interdicting foreign drug shipments bound for the United States.

E. Efforts Against Organized Crime

The Department's efforts against organized crime began in earnest more than two decades ago. Within that time span, we have learned about and penetrated organized crime "families" to an extent never anticipated. Through the use of informants from within organized crime, and bold use of undercover agents, we now know the workings of virtually every such group. Furthermore, we have convicted top bosses in New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Detroit and many other cities. In some cities -- notably, Los Angeles and Cleveland -- the entire hierarchy of the LCN family has been convicted. These efforts have laid the groundwork for a final effort against this underworld society.

III. A Proposal for New Initiatives

There is no simple answer to our enormous crime problem. But control of drug trafficking is the most important first step. Our efforts to date have taught us the ways in which we can succeed. We now propose a program designed to supplement our ongoing efforts against organized drug traffickers. The program, however, does not stop there. Rather, it permits us then to turn to the broader problem of organized criminals generally, for whom drug dealing is simply one source of income.

Point One - Regional Task Forces

We should establish regional task forces, sufficiently flexible to be tailored to regional needs. Each task force would direct its efforts against organized criminal groups dealing in drugs. The Attorney General will select the targeted regions after careful study of the latest and best available data on the organized drug trafficking presence throughout the nation.

The task forces would supplement on-going law enforcement efforts. They can have a significant impact on organized criminal enterprises by building upon existing efforts. Additional teams of investigators and prosecutors can concentrate manpower in key areas. Such an approach has proven effective in the past.

This project will draw upon the resources and personnel of many federal agencies, although the Department of Justice will provide much of the personnel and resources. Prosecutors from the Department's Criminal Division and its United States Attorney's Offices, and investigators from the FBI and the DEA will be involved in the task force effort. Certain task forces will require support from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the United States Marshals Service. Many will also require personnel from the United States Customs Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Internal Revenue Service within the Department of the Treasury, working under the direction of investigators from the Department of Justice. Some task forces will also require the assistance of the Coast Guard within the Department of Transportation. In some regions, Department

of Defense tracking and pursuit capabilities will be crucial in combatting organized drug trafficking. Where appropriate, state and local law enforcement personnel will participate.

The Attorney General will provide leadership and control of the task force effort. Experienced FBI and DEA officials with special training in team management will direct the investigative effort. Prosecutorial responsibility will remain with the United States Attorneys and state prosecutors, unless a particular operation requires the designation of a particular prosecutor.

The Attorney General will request funding for the task force initiative in the Department's budget for FY 1983 and FY 1984. An appropriate employment ceiling would be allocated to the participating federal agencies outside the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice will reimburse those agencies for expenses related to the task forces. State and local agencies will continue to pay base salaries for state and local participants. However, the Attorney General will enter into agreements with participating state and local agencies to fund certain extraordinary costs of participation.

Point Two - Legislative Reforms

A critical component of our program to attack organized crime and drug trafficking is the package of legislative reforms supported by the Administration. Under our proposal, the Administration would redouble its efforts to secure passage of its criminal justice proposals in this Congress and, if necessary, the next Congress.

The legislative proposals include the following:

- * Bail Reform -- to assure the appearance at trial of defendants who present a high risk of flight and to allow a judge to consider the danger a defendant may pose to the community if released.
- * Forfeiture of the Crime-Related Assets of Racketeers and Drug Traffickers -- comprehensive legislation developed to facilitate forfeiture of assets in organized crime and drug cases, so that we can deprive these criminals of their vast sources of economic power.
- * Sentencing Reform -- incorporates comprehensive sentencing changes to ensure penalties are appropriate in all federal cases, particularly organized crime and drug cases.
- * Exclusionary Rule -- to assure that evidence of a crime is not excluded if obtained by an officer acting in the reasonable good faith belief that his actions were in conformity with the Fourth Amendment.

These legislative reforms will give our prosecutors the tools they need to assure that organized criminals and drug dealers are removed from society and their operations crippled or seriously impaired.

Point Three - The White House Conference on Organized Crime

A White House Conference on Organized Crime would provide an important forum through which we can heighten public awareness of the problem. The Vice President would plan and conduct the

Conference in cooperation with the Department of Justice. We would invite federal, state and local officials, law enforcement personnel, representatives of citizens' groups and interested academic figures. The White House, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State would appoint some of the delegates. Governors and mayors would be asked to appoint others. The Conference delegates would serve on various committees, which would prepare reports and make recommendations after the Conference. The Vice President would transmit to the President his recommendations for new legislation and administrative action based on the Conference's work. These recommendations could serve as a valuable starting point for the Organized Crime Commission.

Point Four - The Presidential Commission
on Organized Crime

There is a need for a Commission to examine the problem of organized crime. The Commission would sit for a three-year term. It would develop data on organized criminal enterprise participants and activities in each region and in the nation as whole, and would evaluate existing law enforcement efforts in order to make recommendations for refinement and improvement.

The Commission would be composed of 15 members appointed by the President. Four members would be chosen from law enforcement officials in the Executive Branch. Four members of Congress with a demonstrated interest in law enforcement would also be chosen on a bi-partisan basis, two from each House. Other

Commission members could include, for example, a retired federal judge, a State Attorney General, a State Governor, a writer or journalist familiar with organized drug trafficking, a police officer and two other individuals from the private sector or academia with expertise in relevant fields. The Commission would be supported by consultants and a highly qualified staff, located in the Department of Justice.

The Commission would gather the best available information about organized crime. It would hold hearings to analyze and debate the data and to review studies and conclusions of Commission staff. The Commission would also hold hearings to publicize the penetration of organized criminal enterprises in the region. This will focus public attention on organized drug trafficking, and help mobilize public support for the Commission's ultimate recommendations.

Point Five - Federal Training Assistance to
Improve State and Local Efforts

To prevail in the fight against organized crime, the federal enforcement agencies must be able to share the techniques, methods and strategies they have developed with their state and local counterparts. Training is thus an important component of the offensive against organized crime.

For many years, the FBI has been training state and local law enforcement officers at its Academy at Quantico, Virginia. It has trained nearly 150,000 such officers from around the

nation. Similarly, the DEA offers many training courses for state and local personnel. Last year alone, some 5,000 state and local police officers received DEA training.

The Departments of Justice and Treasury currently sponsor a pilot program designed to supplement the existing federal training effort. The Justice-Treasury State and Local Law Enforcement Training Program offers advanced specialized training for state and local law enforcement officers at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia. An increased level of professionalism is an indispensable ingredient in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime. These programs will help impart that professionalism to state and local law enforcement.

Point Six - Cabinet Level Interagency
Coordinating Committee

On January 29, 1982, the President announced the creation of a Cabinet Council on Legal Policy, chaired by the Attorney General. The Cabinet Council reviews the interdepartmental aspects of narcotics control, drug abuse prevention and treatment, civil rights, immigration and other matters.

Part of the Cabinet Council is a Sub-Council on Drug Supply Reduction, chaired by the Attorney General. The Sub-Council reviews critical drug enforcement issues requiring interagency cooperation and serves as a forum for the discussion of operational problems. The President should designate the Sub-Council as the focal point for coordinating the task force program. The

Attorney General will consult with the Sub-Council to determine the locations, goals and activities of the Task Forces. Of course, the Sub-Council and any Working Groups it may need will have no operational responsibility. But it will have an important role to play in establishing policy and in resolving problems framed by those at the operational level.

Point Seven - The Fifty States Project

Through a Fifty States Project, the President could reach out to the state governors to enlist their support for the national offensive against organized crime. The project would supplement the LECCs in spurring state law enforcement officials and agencies to improve their own efforts against this problem.

Point Eight - Annual Report to the President and the Congress

An important component of our program to fight organized crime will be an annual report by the Attorney General to the President and the Congress. This annual report would explain and reinforce all of the other points of the program.

The annual report would provide an overview of our efforts and identify critical unresolved issues. In addition, the annual report should review our progress in the permanent campaign against organized crime.

The foregoing program is essential if this Administration is to make a lasting impact upon the problems of drug trafficking and organized crime. The program would imprint the stamp of this Administration on law enforcement for years to come. Implementation of this program, of course, would require additional resources for the participating Departments and agencies. As set forth in the appendix, we believe that the entire proposal will cost \$200 million. This figure is modest indeed in relation to the problem we face. In fact, it amounts merely to approximately one-quarter of one-percent of drug revenues in 1980.

Appendix

The attached two charts represent the preliminary cost estimates to implement the preceeding proposal to combat organized crime. The first chart details the costs for one of the Task Forces proposed in point one. A brief description of the basis for the costs of each point of the program follows.

The cost estimates related to the Regional Task Forces (point 1) were based on information available within the Justice Department and the other agency costs were developed from information available from the Treasury Department and the U.S. Coast Guard. Most of the resources included for non-DOJ agencies will be required by the U.S. Customs Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. These resources represent approximately 60 percent of the amounts identified for non-DOJ agency participation.

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(Dollars in Thousands)

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PROTOTYPE TASK FORCE

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CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

September 30, 1982

to Dave
Fischer
WW/1st F

PARTICIPANTS

The President

The Attorney General

Secretary Weinberger

Secretary Watt

Secretary Block

Secretary Donovan

Secretary Schweiker

Secretary Pierce

Secretary ~~Lewis~~ Trent / Deputy Secretary

Secretary Edwards

Edwin Meese III

James A. Baker III

Edwin Harper, Assistant to the President for Policy Development

Fred Fielding, Counsel to the President

Loren Smith, Chairman, Administrative Conference of the U.S.

Deputy Secretary Dam

(Representing Secretary Shultz)

Deputy Secretary McNamar

(Representing Secretary Regan)

Deputy Director Wright

(Representing Director Stockman)

Chairman Feldstein

Richard Darman, Assistant to the President and Deputy to the
Chief of Staff

Elizabeth Dole, Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

~~Kenneth Duberstein~~, Assistant to the President for Legislative
Affairs

Craig Fuller, Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs

~~Richard Williamson~~, Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental
Affairs

Michael Uhlmann, Executive Secretary

Becky Norton Dunlop, Director, Office of Cabinet Affairs

For Presentation:

Rudolph Giuliani, Associate Attorney General

Jonathan Rose, Assistant Attorney General for Legal Policy

William Webster, Director, FBI

Additional Attendees:

Sherman Unger, General Counsel, Department of Commerce
(Representing Secretary Baldrige)

~~2 White~~ White House Fellow from DOJ

VP Staff member

Timmy Dolan / Ken Cribbs / Jim Cicconi / Bill Barr

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *wpc*
SUBJECT: Photo Session with US Outgoing Ambassadors
Thursday, September 30 -- 3:50 p.m.
Oval Office

Attached are 3x5 cards with pertinent information for your photo session with:

Ambassador Everett Briggs - Panama
Ambassador John Blane - Rwanda

The Ambassadors and their families are most appreciative of your taking the time to meet and be photographed with them prior to departure for their respective posts.

PHOTO SESSION

AMB. EVERETT ELLIS BRIGGS (PANAMA)

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - WIFE: SALLY

SON: ALLEN (22)

DAUGHTER: LUCY (21)

WH - ~~WILLIAM P. CLARK~~

NSC - ROGER FONTAINE

- CAREER FOREIGN SERVICE SINCE 1956
- SERVED IN OAS; WITH EMBASSIES IN BOLIVIA, PORTUGAL, AND ANGOLA; AS DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION IN EMBASSIES IN PARAGUAY & COLOMBIA
- DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, 1981-1982

PHOTO SESSION

AMB. JOHN BLANE (RWANDA)

PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - WIFE: DIANNE

WH - ~~WILLIAM P. CLARK~~

NSC - FRED WETTERING

- CAREER FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER SINCE 1956
- EXTENSIVE AFRICAN EXPERIENCE; WAS FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS
- MOST RECENT ASSIGNMENT: REOPENED AMERICAN EMBASSY IN CIVIL WAR-TORN CHAD

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

September 29, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT: Meeting with the Commission on Broadcasting
to Cuba, September 30, 1982

Issue

To provide necessary background information for your scheduled meeting with the Commission on Broadcasting to Cuba.

Facts

The Commission on Broadcasting to Cuba was created in September, 1981 to provide to you recommendations on the establishment of a radio station specifically intended for broadcast to Cuba. Its chairman is Clif White; membership includes Charlie Wick, California Republican Party Chairman Tirso del Junco, Richard Scaife, Jorge Mas and, on the democratic side, former Senator Richard Stone. The Commission will present to you its final report, its last official act before going out of legal existence.

Discussion

The Commission, working closely and harmoniously with the Administration, has done much of the necessary spadework for the establishment of Radio Marti, including (apart from the name itself) public hearings and Congressional consultations on technical, legal and programmatic aspects of broadcasting to Cuba. It has made a major contribution to securing favorable consideration of the Radio Marti legislation in Congress. Although the Commission has offered to continue in existence to complete preparations for Radio Marti if this seemed desirable, the proposed legislation was amended on the Hill to require that Radio Marti be placed under the aegis of the Board for International Broadcasting. Frank Shakespeare will therefore take over responsibility for it as soon as authorized funds are made available.

cc Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH
THE COMMISSION ON BROADCASTING TO CUBA
SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

- As one who has some experience with radio broadcasting, I fully appreciate the importance of the task I assigned to the Commission on Broadcasting to Cuba one year ago. International broadcasting is a vital -- and too often a neglected -- link in our national security posture and strategy. Broadcasting to peoples who are systematically deprived of knowledge of the world around them by their government is a powerful weapon favoring the forces of liberty.
- In the case of Cuba, the Castro regime has made every effort to deprive the Cuban people of the most basic information concerning the economic condition of the country, the nature of its relationship to the Soviet Union, and its brazen military adventures in the Third World. The truth -- not propaganda, but the truth -- about these matters will, I am convinced, have an enormous influence for the better on the attitudes and beliefs of the Cuban people and their tolerance for the policies of the current government.
- I am also aware of the formidable obstacles that exist in our own country in the way of any attempt to engage ourselves actively in the international war of ideas. All the more, then, do I appreciate the skill and perseverance you have used in developing and supporting the idea

of Radio Marti. You have given tirelessly of your own time and energies to conduct discussions with the public, the Congress, and interested private citizens and commercial broadcasters to solicit a spectrum of views regarding the establishment of Radio Marti and to develop your own. Your report to me, which you have shared with the Congress, lays out the issue in a clear and sensible way, and I am sure will provide the basis for whatever further work is needed in implementing this project. Once again, I want to thank you for your efforts, and I am sure we all look forward to the day when they bear fruit in a functioning operation.

MEETING WITH COMMISSION ON BROADCASTING TO CUBA

Thursday, September 30, 1982 -- 4:15 -- Cabinet Room

William Bourne Bayer

The President

Tirso Del Junco

William P. Clark

Jorge L. Mas

Carnes Lord, NSC

Patrick E. O'Donnell

Richard M. Scaife

George Jacobs

Senator Richard B. Stone

Earl E. T. Smith

Clifton F. White

Charles Z. Wick

E

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1982

MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVE CLINT ROBERTS
(REPUBLICAN - SOUTH DAKOTA)

DATE: Thursday, September 30, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 4:30 P.M. (three minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *KMD*

I. PURPOSE

To honor Clint's request to have a photograph with the President commemorating the enactment of H.R. 4347 (South Dakota Water Resource Development).

II. BACKGROUND

H.R. 4347 authorizes the construction of a water pipeline in South Dakota, determines the feasibility of various water resource projects in the state, and makes available electricity from Federal hydropower facilities to five irrigation districts within the state. Congressman Clint Roberts, a freshman Republican from South Dakota, has been a prime force in moving this legislation through Congress. He has requested a brief photo session to commemorate approval of the bill.

Due to the 1980 census, South Dakota now has one instead of two House Districts. This has had the effect of pitting Clint Roberts against incumbent Democrat Tom Daschle in the November general election. By all accounts the race is extremely tight at this point. Clint has been a strong and consistent supporter of Administration policy initiatives throughout the 97th Congress; and he has closely associated himself with the President during his re-election campaign.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Congressman Clint Roberts (R-South Dakota)

Kenneth M. Duberstein
Ed Rollins

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

No set agenda.

Attachment: Talking Points

TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING
WITH REPRESENTATIVE CLINT ROBERTS
(REPUBLICAN - SOUTH DAKOTA)

- In welcoming Clint to the Oval Office, recall that you just saw him yesterday (Wednesday) during the photo session with other House Republicans.
- Tell Clint that you wanted this additional meeting to congratulate him on his leadership during Congressional consideration of H.R. 4347 (South Dakota Water Resource Development).
- Acknowledge that this measure is of great significance to the people of South Dakota and probably would not have become law without Clint's stewardship.
- Emphasize that you wanted Clint to be the first to know when you had signed the measure into law; and give Clint a signing pen.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
Congressional Barbecue
Thursday, September 30, 1982

FROM:

Muffie Brandon

mffr Brandon

- 5:45 p.m. Guests begin to arrive the East Gate and are led by Social Aides into the East Entrance, out into the First Ladies' Garden, then onto the South Lawn.
- Guests may find their seats at picnic tables on the lawn, then begin to serve themselves immediately at the barbecue tables.
- 6:10 p.m. THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN arrive the Lower Cross Hall via the elevator and proceed through the Diplomatic Reception Room, across the drive, and to one of the barbecue tables where they serve themselves.
- They then proceed to their reserved table and are seated.
- 6:55 p.m. Mr. Roger Williams is escorted to THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN'S table for a photograph.
- 7:10 p.m. Social Aides begin to encourage guests to be seated in the chairs in front of the bandshell.
- THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN take their seats in the front row for the entertainment.
- 7:20 p.m. The Army Chorus proceeds down the center aisle singing as they mount the stage and perform.
- 7:25 p.m. The Army Chorus exits the stage, and Mr. Roger Williams proceeds on stage for his performance at the piano.
- 7:45 p.m. Mr. Williams' performance concludes and he exits the stage (he will leave immediately for his dressing room and departure for the airport).
- 7:47 p.m. Miss Tammy Wynette proceeds to the stage to perform. During her performance, she will come into the audience and sing to THE PRESIDENT "Stand By Your Man."

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8:10 p.m. The Army Chorus proceeds to the stage to join
Miss Wynette for a final ending chorus of
"God Bless America."

8:15 p.m. At the conclusion of the entertainment, THE PRESIDENT
AND MRS. REAGAN mount the stage via the right stairs,
facing the stage, and THE PRESIDENT makes thank-you
remarks to the entertainers.

Following his remarks THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN
depart the South Lawn for the Residence via the
Diplomatic Reception Room.

All guests depart.

(Rohrabacher/AB)
September 29, 1982
4:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONGRESSIONAL BARBECUE
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

Good evening and welcome to each of you. I want to thank my old friend, Jim Herdman, for putting together this splendid barbecue. Jim, thank you very much, everything's great.

Also, thanks to Roger Williams. He had to catch a plane so he may be gone by now. But we appreciate his talent; and we also appreciate Tammy Wynette.

Tammy, every time I hear you sing, "Stand By Your Man," I get goose bumps. At times, I've felt like sending a copy of it over to a few of my friends on the Hill. Tammy, it was beautiful and thank you so much for being with us.

And, finally, the Army Chorus: It's always an inspiration to hear you. Thank you for your magnificent contribution.

Nancy and I are more than happy to have all of you with us tonight. One of the pleasures we've had over these last 20 months is getting to know many of you on a personal basis. Now that's not to say that we've always agreed, but even when we found ourselves at odds and the rhetoric a little thick, we managed to maintain a level of debate that reflects well on the American people and our system of government.

I'm sorry Tip O'Neill couldn't join us today because there's a nice glass of ice water for him that I poured . . . right out of my veins.

But seriously, Tip and those of you on the other side of the aisle have been worthy adversaries and I want to thank you

personally for being the kind of opponents with whom one can disagree yet respect at the same time.

And for all of you on the Republican side, your support and your guidance has been my most valuable asset as President. It is something I do not take for granted and, when this is all over, I'll look back on the battles we've fought and remember each of you. You've demonstrated a dedication to those principles which make us Republicans, but at the same time you've displayed an independence that belies the notion that you are anybody's rubber stamp -- I found that out with this last tax bill.

No matter -- even members of the same family have disagreements now and then, yet their affection remains strong.

Speaking of families, I suppose you've all heard that David Stockman is getting married . . . it appears his toughest budget battles lie ahead.

Somebody told me David is so budget-conscious that his wedding cake will be a cheese cake -- made of surplus cheese.

But, on a serious note, this Congress, the 97th Congress, will be looked at as an historical Congress. And whatever side you were on, each of you were part of a basic philosophical change of direction that has taken place in our country. Change of this magnitude is never easy for any society, but it is a tribute to our form of government, and to each of you, that we can move from one basic economic and social perspective to another without a threat to the political freedoms we all love so dearly.

And one other observation about the change we've set in motion: History will note the bipartisan nature of what has happened. In 1980, millions of Democrats crossed party lines to register their support for a new approach to America's problems. And during the tax and budget battles of these last 20 months, although party affiliation has undeniably played a role, we found ourselves in changing alliances. If there were ever any doubts, this Congress made it clear: Yes, we are Republicans and we are Democrats, but first and foremost we are all Americans.

So, again, thank you for being here and best of luck in the coming months.