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WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

DR

XI H-INTERNAL

Name of Document: PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE JUN 23 81

Subject Codes:

PR 007.01

1. Subject: Talking Points: Meeting with Senate Finance Committee Republicans.

FI 010.01

FI 010.02

LE

EG 036.09

2. Breakfast meeting with 63 Democrats who voted for Gramm-Latta Budget Resolution

BE 004.

SO 001.

SP

3. Talking Points: Breakfast mtg with bipartisan Congressional leaders

PR 005.02

FG 031.

PR 010.

4. List of Democratic Congressional invitees who had breakfast with the President; re-Economic Recovery Package.

HU 013.30

HU 015.

FI 004.

FA

5. Meeting with Ben Hooks & Margaret Bush Wilson, re: 72nd Conv., NAACP

LA 002

TR 017.03

SP 523.

6. Photo session with U.S. Ambassadors

PR 005.

EO 002

7. Luncheon meeting with Capt. Jacques Yves Cousteau.

CO 064.

CO 075.

CO 054.02

NR 006.

Continued

SC 002.

FG 018-03

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

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

ORIGINATOR

81.11.09

C

81.11.0

Referral Note:

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

XI H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE JUN 23 81

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	0	1
FG	020	.	11			
FI	004	.				
FG	999	.				
FO	007	.				
FO	009	.				
UT		.				
IT	054	.				
FG	01001	.				
BE	00305	.				
FG	021	.				
PE	001	.				
FG	02402	.				
CA	001	.				
PE	009	.				
FG	373	.				
TA	00412	.				
CO	03401	.				
CO	08202	.				
FG	267	.				
TA	005	.				
FG	371	.				
PL		.				
WE	009	.				
SO	004	.				

- 7 Subject: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Meeting with the Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee
- 9 Talking Points: meeting with Senate Finance Committee Republicans.
- 10 Meeting with Cabinet.
- 11 Meeting with Cabinet Council on Commerce & Trade
- 12 Meeting: Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism.
- 13 Talking Points: Federalism Advisory Committee.
- 14 Reception for Teenage Republicans

*continued*

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		ORIGINATOR	1 1		C	1 1
Referral Note: _____						

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE JUN 23 81

Subject Codes:

P R 0 0 7 . 0 1

15 Subject: Reception: Republican  
Members of the House of Representatives.

16 Talking points: House  
Republican Reception

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	ORIGINATOR	1 / 1		C	1 / 1

Referral Note: \_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE  
Tuesday, June 23, 1981

REVISED  
UNPUBLISHED  
June 23, 1981  
8:00 am

~~Oval Office~~  
*RESID*

8:45 am	<u>Staff Time</u> (15 min) (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	
9:00 am	<sup>9:09</sup> <u>Breakfast Meeting with Select Group of House Democrats</u> (60 min) (Max Friedersdorf) Press Pool Photo Opportunity	State Dining Room
10:15 am	<u>National Security Briefing 3, Burn, Allen, Murphy, Strossel</u> (15 min) (Richard V. Allen)	Oval Office
10:30 am	<u>Meeting with Baker, Meese, Deaver, Friedersdorf, Speakes and Gergen</u> (10 min)	Oval Office
10:45 am	<u>Interview with U. S. News &amp; World Report Writers 10:50-11:05</u> (15 min) (Larry Speakes)	Oval Office
11:00 am	<sup>11:06-11:13</sup> <u>Meeting with Dr. Benjamin Hooks and NAACP Chairperson Margaret Bush Wilson</u> (20 min) (Mel Bradley) <sup>11:13-11:55</sup> Press Pool Photo Opportunity ✓	Oval Office
11:30 am	<u>U.S. Ambassador Photos 12:00-12:10</u> (15 min) (Richard V. Allen) White House Photographer	Oval Office
Noon	<u>Lunch with Jacques Cousteau 12:10-1:15</u> (75 min) (Joseph W. Canzeri) <sup>MKD, DARMAN</sup> White House Photographer	<del>First Floor Family Dining Room</del> <i>PATTI MKD OFFICE</i>
<del>1:15 pm</del>	<del><u>Personal Staff Time</u></del> (15 min) <sup>1:20</sup> <i>Don Regan - oval</i>	Oval Office
1:30 pm	<u>Meeting with Senate Finance Committee</u> (30 min) (Max Friedersdorf) <sup>1:40-2:03</sup> Press Pool Photo Opportunity	<del>Cabinet Room</del> <i>ROOSEVELT Rm</i>
2:00 pm	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade (30 min), followed by full Cabinet Meeting (45 min) 2:07-3:37</u> (75 min) (Craig Fuller)	Cabinet Room
<del>3:15 pm</del>	<del><u>Personal Staff Time 3:17</u></del> (15 min)	Oval Office
3:30 pm	<u>Meeting with Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism 3:17-4:22</u> (45 min) (Richard S. Williamson) Press Pool Photo Opportunity	State Dining Room
4:30 pm	<u>Meeting with E. Pendleton James JB, MKD</u> (15 min)	Oval Office
4:45 pm	<u>Meeting with CIA Director William Casey</u> (10 min) (Richard V. Allen) <sup>JB, Em, NANCE</sup>	Oval Office
5:00 pm	<u>Drop by Reception for Teenage Republicans</u> (15 min) (Lyn Nofziger) <sup>5:08-5:17</sup> Press Pool Photo Opportunity	Rose Garden
5:15 pm	<u>Reception for House Republicans</u> (45 min) (Max Friedersdorf) <sup>5:47-6:15</sup> Press Pool Photo Opportunity	East Room

THE WHITE HOUSE  
 WASHINGTON  
 THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE  
 Tuesday, June 23, 1981

REVISED  
 UNPUBLISHED  
 June 23, 1981  
 8:00 am

8:45 am (15 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)		Oval Office
9:00 am (60 min)	<u>Breakfast Meeting with Select Group of House Democrats</u> (Max Friedersdorf) Press Pool Photo Opportunity	TAB A	State Dining Room
10:15 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Richard V. Allen)		Oval Office
10:30 am (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Baker, Meese, Deaver, Friedersdorf, Speakes and Gergen</u>		Oval Office
10:45 am (15 min)	<u>Interview with U. S. News &amp; World Report Writers</u> (Larry Speakes)		Oval Office
11:00 am (20 min)	<u>Meeting with Dr. Benjamin Hooks and NAACP Chairperson Margaret Bush Wilson</u> (Mel Bradley) Press Pool Photo Opportunity	TAB B	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)	<u>U.S. Ambassador Photos</u> (Richard V. Allen) White House Photographer	TAB C	Oval Office
Noon (75 min)	<u>Lunch with Jacques Cousteau</u> (Joseph W. Canzeri) White House Photographer	TAB D	First Floor Family Dining Room
1:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
1:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Senate Finance Committee</u> (Max Friedersdorf) Press Pool Photo Opportunity		Cabinet Room
2:00 pm (75 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade (30 min), followed by full Cabinet Meeting (45 min)</u> (Craig Fuller)	TAB E	Cabinet Room
3:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
3:30 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism</u> (Richard S. Williamson) Press Pool Photo Opportunity	TAB F	State Dining Room
4:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with E. Pendleton James</u>		Oval Office
4:45 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with CIA Director William Casey</u> (Richard V. Allen)		Oval Office
5:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Drop by Reception for Teenage Republicans</u> (Lyn Nofziger) Press Pool Photo Opportunity	TAB G	Rose Garden
5:15 pm (45 min)	<u>Reception for House Republicans</u> (Max Friedersdorf) Press Pool Photo Opportunity	TAB H	East Room

TALKING POINTS  
FOR MEETING WITH  
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPUBLICANS

- I want to begin by saying how pleased I am at the progress you are making on the tax bill. I greatly appreciate the speed with which you have acted and the votes you have taken for the individual rate reductions and the estate tax changes.
- I am convinced a majority in the Senate and the House will support my tax package, but I need your continued help and support.
- I especially need your help in resisting any further changes to the tax package.
- The tax bill is a bipartisan consensus tax package, designed to accommodate the concerns of many Members of Congress.
- I know there are a number of changes everyone would like to make. No one, including myself, is getting every change he would like to make.
- But we have to draw the line on further amendments.
- We must complete action on the bill by August 1, and any changes could only cause further delay.
- We believe the Conable-Hance substitute can win in the House, so the only way to avoid a prolonged conference with the House is for the Senate to resist any further changes.

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

## BREAKFAST MEETING WITH THE SIXTY-THREE DEMOCRATS WHO VOTED FOR THE GRAMM-LATTA BIPARTISAN BUDGET RESOLUTION

DATE: Tuesday, June 23, 1981  
LOCATION: State Dining Room  
TIME: 9:00 A.M. (one hour)  
FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf *MLF*

### I. PURPOSE

To thank the sixty-three House Democrats who joined with all 190 House Republicans to pass the bipartisan Budget Resolution (Gramm-Latta), and to solidify Democratic support for the reconciliation and tax relief components of the economic recovery package.

### II. BACKGROUND

On May 7, 1981, sixty-three House Democrats joined with all 190 of their Republican colleagues to pass the Gramm-Latta bipartisan Budget Resolution by a vote of 253 to 176. Of the sixty-three Democratic supporters, thirty-eight are members of the Conservative Democratic Forum (CDF) and twenty-five do not belong to the organization. The attached participants list indicates CDF membership; and it also notes Democratic Gramm-Latta supporters who either met with the President or spoke with him by phone prior to the Budget vote.

It is anticipated that the House Floor votes on the Administration's reconciliation and tax relief proposals will be closer than the Budget vote. First, a number of the Democratic bipartisan Budget supporters have been actively involved in the House Standing Committee agreements which now are embodied in the Budget Committee's omnibus reconciliation bill; and there is evidence that some may be reluctant to alter the Committee proposals on the House Floor. Second, a number of House Democrats who voted for the Gramm-Latta Budget Resolution did so with the caveat that they were concerned about a tax cut of the magnitude originally proposed by the Administration, and that they felt a balanced Federal Budget should receive priority over tax relief.

It is essential that these Congressmen clearly understand (1) how the current bipartisan tax relief and reconciliation proposals differ from what originally was proposed by the Administration, (2) the importance of Rules that will permit these proposals to be considered intact on the House Floor, and (3) the need for these proposals to prevail as essential elements of the entire economic recovery effort. It is felt that a group setting for the meeting is appropriate in light of the desire to achieve future legislative victories through the original coalition in the House.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attachment.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Photo opportunity immediately prior to meeting.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Remarks by the President (5 minutes), followed by questions and answers.

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Attachment A: Participants  
Attachment B: Talking Points

ATTACHMENT A

PARTICIPANTS

The President  
The Vice President  
Secretary of Treasury, Donald Regan  
OMB Director, David Stockman

STAFF

Edwin Meese  
James Baker  
Michael Deaver  
Murray Weidenbaum  
Martin Anderson  
David Gergen  
Richard Darman  
Max Friedersdorf  
Denneth Duberstein  
M. B. Oglesby  
David Wright  
John Dressendorfer  
Nancy Risque  
Dennis Thomas  
Jonna Lynn Cullen

CDF MEMBERS: MET OR SPOKE WITH THE  
PRESIDENT PRIOR TO THE GRAMM-LATTA VOTE

Ike Andrews (North Carolina-4)  
Beryl Anthony (Arkansas-4)  
Doug Barnard (Georgia-10)  
Tom Bevill (Alabama-4)  
Dave Bowen (Mississippi-2)  
John Breaux (Louisiana-7)  
Beverly Byron (Maryland-6)  
Bill Chappell (Florida-4)  
Dan Daniel (Virginia-5)  
Glenn English (Oklahoma-6)  
Billy Lee Evans (Georgia-8)  
Ronnie Flippo (Alabama-5)  
L. H. Fountain (North Carolina-2)  
Bo Ginn (Georgia-1)  
Phil Gramm (Texas-6)  
Ralph Hall (Texas-4)  
Sam Hall (Texas-1)  
Kent Hance (Texas-19)  
Charlie Hatcher (Georgia-2)  
Jack Hightower (Texas-13)  
Ken Holland (South Carolina-5)  
Jerry Huckaby (Louisiana-5)  
Earl Hutto (Florida-1)  
Andy Ireland (Florida-8)  
Ed Jenkins (Georgia-9)  
Ed Jones (Tennessee-7)  
Marvin Leath (Texas-11)  
Dan Mica (Florida-11)  
Sonny Montgomery (Mississippi-3)  
Bill Nichols (Alabama-3)  
Buddy Roemer (Louisiana-4)  
Jim Santini (Nevada-At-Large)  
Richard Shelby (Alabama-7)  
Charlie Stenholm (Texas-17)  
Bob Stump (Arizona-3)  
Billy Tauzin (Louisiana-3)  
Richard White (Texas-16)

OTHER  
CDF MEMBER

Bill Nelson (Florida-9)

NON CDF MEMBERS: MET OR SPOKE  
WITH THE PRESIDENT PRIOR TO THE GRAMM-LATTA VOTE

Don Albosta (Michigan-10)  
 Gene Atkinson (Pennsylvania-25)  
 Charles Bennett (Florida-3)  
 Marilyn Bouquard (Tennessee-3)  
 Jack Brinkley (Georgia-3)  
 Butler Derrick (South Carolina-3)  
 Roy Dyson (Maryland-1)  
 David W. Evans (Indiana-6)  
 Don Fuqua (Florida-2)  
 Sam Gibbons (Florida-7)  
 Tony Hall (Ohio-3)  
 Andy Jacobs (Indiana-11)  
 Elliott Levitas (Georgia-4)  
 Larry McDonald (Georgia-7)  
 Romano Mazzoli (Kentucky-3)  
 Ron Mottl (Ohio-23)  
 Bill Natcher (Kentucky-2)  
 Ike Skelton (Missouri-4)  
 Charlie Wilson (Texas-2)  
 Gus Yatron (Pennsylvania-6)  
 Bob Young (Missouri-2)

OTHER  
NON CDF MEMBERS

Clarence Long (Maryland-2)  
 Tom Luken (Ohio-2)  
 Jerry Patterson (California-38)  
 Harold Volkmer (Missouri-9)

Seated at the President's table for breakfast will be:

Ron Mottle (Ohio)  
 Gus Yatron (Pa.)  
 Romano Mazzoli (Ky.)  
 Donald Albosta (Mich.)  
 Beverly Byron (Md.)  
 Bob Stump (Ariz.)  
 Andrew Jacobs (Ind.)  
 Sam Gibbons (Fla.)  
 Max Friedersdorf

TALKING POINTS: BREAKFAST MEETING WITH BIPARTISAN  
CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS -- JUNE 23, 1981

- Over the last several months the American people began to believe that their President and their Congress really could get hold of the problems facing the Nation. Your vote on Gramm-Latta, for which I and the American people thank you, was just such an indication.
- What has happened to the people's hopes that the direction of Government could be changed? There is much talk about reconciliation. It is a technical term to most Americans. But if the Budget Committee's package, which falls \$20 billion short on the spending reductions agreed to in May by the Congress, goes through, reconciliation will be the difference between what the Congress promised the American people and what it will actually give them.
- The Gramm-Latta bipartisan reconciliation bill, however, is true to the principles of the original resolution and essential to the program to revitalize this economy. It deserves to be put before the House for an up or down vote.
- Another bipartisan effort -- the Conable-Hance tax reduction proposal -- is just as essential. Anything

less than a 3-year, 25 percent, across-the-board cut is not the tax cut we need at all. It is dropping coins in the taxpayer's tin cup, only to take them out when he is not looking.

- The tax cut is fair and equitable. We do not desire to redistribute income, as our opponents do, but simply cut taxes for the people who pay taxes. People earning between \$5,000 and \$50,000 now pay 67 percent of all income taxes and they will receive 70 percent of the tax cut.
  
- The tax system is a python that has squeezed American incentive to the point of lifelessness. We must ease this grip on our economic future. The proposed business tax cuts of Conable-Hance are aimed at restoring the kind of economic growth that will stimulate savings, investment, productivity and jobs.
  
- There are critical votes coming up in the critical days ahead. The American taxpayers and I look forward to your continuing support as we seek to return the economy to the people.

Breakfast with President Reagan in State Dining Room on Tuesday, June 23 at 9:00 a.m. A cross section of Democratic Members have been invited to discuss the Economic Recovery Package.

ACCEPT

Albosta, Don ✓	Huckaby, Jerry
Andrews, Ike	Hutto, Earl
Anthony, Beryl	Ireland, Andy
Atkinson, Gene ✓	Jacobs, Andy ✓
Barnard, Doug	Leath, Marvin ✓
Bennett, Charles ✓	<del>W. Tom</del>
Bevill, Tom	<del>McDonald, Larry</del>
Bouquard, Marilyn ✓	Mica, Dan
Byron, Beverly	Montgomery, Sonny
<del>Chappell, Bill</del>	Nelson, Bill
Daniel, Dan	Nichols, Bill
Dyson, Roy ✓	Roemer, Buddy
<del>Evans, Billy Lee</del>	Santini, Jim
Evans, David W.	Shelby, Richard
Flipppo, Ronnie	<del>Stenholm, Charlie</del>
Gibbons, Sam ✓	Stump, Bob
Gramm, Phil	<del>Tausin, Billy</del>
Hall, Ralph	Volkmer, Harold ✓
Hall, Sam	White, Richard
Hance, Kent	Young, Bob ✓
Hatcher, Charlie	
Hightower, Jack	

47  
17  

---

59

80  
22  
58

POSSIBLY

~~Levitas~~  
~~Jenkins, Ed~~

~~Luken, Tom~~

~~McDonald, Larry~~

REGRET

Bowen, Dave

Breaux, John

Brinkley, Jack

Derrick, Butler

English, Glenn

Fountain, L.H.

Fuqua, Don

Ginn, Bo

Hall, Tony

Holland, Ken

Jones, Ed

Long, Clarence

Mazzoli, Romano

Mottl, Ron

Natcher, Bill

Patterson, Jerry

Skelton, Ike

Wilson, Charlie

Yatron, Gus

Levitas

Jenkins

McDonald

Chappell  
Billy Lee Evans  
Billy Tauzin

call J.L. Colles

Vice President Bush

Ed Meese

Jim Baker

Mike Deaver

Donald Regan

David Stockman

Murray Weidenbaum

Max Friedersdorf

Martin Anderson

David Gergen

Richard Darman

Kenneth Duberstein

Dennis Thomas - Treasury

Jonna Lynn Cullen - OMB

John Dressendorfer

~~David Wright~~

Nancy Risque

M.B. Oglesby

Bill Gribbin

Nancy Kennedy

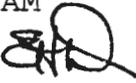
Craig Fuller

Dick Allen

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1981

MEETING WITH: Ben Hooks and Margaret Bush Wilson  
of the NAACP  
LOCATION: Oval Office  
TIME: 11:00 AM - 11:20 AM  
FROM: ELIZABETH H. DOLE 

PURPOSE: You will meet with Ben Hooks and Margaret Bush Wilson, NAACP Executive Director and Chairperson respectively, to discuss the upcoming 72nd Annual NAACP Convention. You will be addressing this convention on Monday, June 29, 1981, in Denver, Colorado, on your return trip from California.

BACKGROUND: The NAACP has 400,000 members and operates through 1,700 local branches. Their main issues of concern are: the extension of the Voting Rights Act; the impact of budget cuts on blacks and the poor; affirmative action; block grants and their impact on the states; and subminimum wage.

As a result of a schedule conflict, you were unable to address last year's 71st Annual NAACP Convention in Miami Beach, Florida. Ben Hooks addressed the Republican National Convention in Detroit, Michigan.

This year's NAACP Convention, headquartered at the Denver Convention Center, will begin on June 29th and concludes on July 3rd. Approximately 10,000 are expected to attend.

PRESS PLAN: Press Pool Photo Coverage

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

11:00 AM Your guests will join you in the Oval Office for seating around the fireplace.  
After everyone is seated, the press pool will enter for brief photos.  
11:05 AM Press pool departs.  
11:20 AM You thank your guests and they depart.

Attachments: Participants  
Talking Points

PARTICIPANTS

Guests:

Ben Hooks, Executive Director  
Margaret Bush Wilson, Chairperson

Administration:

President ✓  
Michael Deaver ✓  
Elizabeth Dole ✓  
Mel Bradley ✓  
Thelma Duggin ✓

*VICE PRESIDENT ✓*  
*THAO GARRUK ✓*

TALKING POINTS

-- I know you have met with Vice President Bush on several occasions and am delighted that we now have the opportunity to get together.

-- While we may somewhat differ on our respective approaches, I feel we have the same overall goals in mind -- improving the standard of living for all Americans, providing meaningful jobs to reduce unemployment, cutting inflation and ensuring the protection of the rights of the individual. I'm hopeful ours will prove to be a solid relationship based on mutual trust.

-- I've been hard at work on my speech for your convention and look forward to seeing you both on Monday in Denver.

-- What expectations and goals do you have for your 72nd Annual Convention?

-----  
NOTE: Ben Hooks has agreed to keep discussions focused on the NAACP convention, however the following is offered in the event the subject of voting rights is brought forward:

-- As you are aware, I recently sent a letter to Attorney General Smith asking for a Justice Department Report on the Voting Rights Act by October 1, 1981. The text of the letter contained the following:

"I am sensitive to the controversy which has attached itself to some of the act's provisions, in particular those provisions which impose burdens unequally upon different parts of the nation. But I am sensitive also to the fact that the spirit of the act marks this nation's commitment to full equality for all Americans, regardless of race, color or national origin,"

"Because my administration intends to maintain that commitment, the question before us in the months ahead will not be whether the rights which the act seeks to protect are worthy of protection, but whether the act continues to be the most appropriate means of guaranteeing those rights."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1981

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Supplement Re Ben Hooks -- and NAACP  
Criticism of Administration Program

In addition to the Dole briefing memorandum, you should know that the NAACP has published an open letter to you (attached) criticizing the Administration's economic program. This letter was discussed with the Vice President and Murray Weidenbaum on April 28. Murray sent a 4-page response which I have also attached. The significant substantive points in Murray's letter start in the middle of his page 3 and run to the middle of page 4.



Richard G. Darman



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

SEVENTEEN NINETY BROADWAY •

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019 • 212-245-2100

April 28, 1981

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

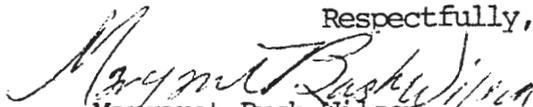
Dear Mr. President:

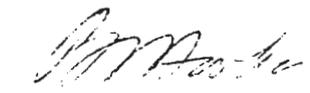
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agrees with the Administration's objectives to promote growth and increase productivity while fighting inflation and unemployment. The Association, however, strongly disagrees with the proposed means by which your Administration hopes to achieve these necessary objectives.

This report explains the Association's reasons for disagreeing with the proposed budget and offers alternative policy recommendations to achieve growth, increase employment, promote productivity and fight inflation. The report while recognizing the importance of economic growth would stress to the Administration that growth alone has not been enough to permit black Americans and other minorities an equal share of those benefits. Several specific recommendations are made to better target programs to stimulate productivity enhancing capital investments and their complementary human resource investments. Needed changes in the tax system are recommended to protect low wage earners and correct other inequities.

In the public interest we urge your thoughtful consideration of our recommendations.

Respectfully,

  
Margaret Bush Wilson  
Chairman  
National Board of Directors

  
Benjamin L. Hooks  
Executive Director

Copy: Members of Congress

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 16, 1981

Dear Mr. Hooks:

On April 28, Vice President Bush and I had the privilege of discussing with you and Margaret Bush Wilson the Administration's Economic Recovery Program. That meeting was the beginning of what I hope will be a continuing dialogue on ways in which the benefits of economic progress can be extended to all citizens. You presented us with a comprehensive analysis of the Administration's economic proposals and a set of alternative policies that the NAACP recommends.

Now that I have had a chance to review your report, I would like to comment on several of the major points that it raises. Let me begin by saying that I am deeply impressed by the time and effort which you and your associates have spent in developing your document. And while there clearly are some differences of opinion between the NAACP and the Administration, I think it is important to emphasize that the disagreements appear to center more on the means to an end, rather than on the end itself.

The Administration and the NAACP share the same fundamental goal of designing policies that will simultaneously reduce unemployment, lower inflation, and restore productivity growth. The four components of the Administration's Economic Recovery Program are intended to achieve this goal. Similarly, reducing inflation and unemployment, and raising productivity are the motivation for most of the NAACP's recommendations.

Achieving a healthy economy is even more important for the welfare of low income and black Americans than for other citizens. As the report states, "minority employment grows faster than average during expansions and contracts more severely during recessions." Furthermore, there is substantial economic evidence that those at the lower end of the income distribution bear a disproportionately large burden of the loss of income during cyclical declines. Inflation too represents more of a hardship for many of the poor than for their better-off neighbors. Studies have shown that the poor, on average, do not bear a disproportionate share of the burden of inflation because much of the income they do receive is automatically indexed for inflation. Nevertheless, those among the poor who are not protected from inflation are ill-prepared to withstand a further decline in their standard of living.

Restoring productivity growth is also vital to the well-being of the less advantaged members of society for several reasons. As the report states, "The most effective weapon in the fight against inflation is real growth that allows for sizeable productivity increases after absorbing any increase in the labor force." In addition, only with productivity growth can the real standard of living of any group in society improve without making some other group worse off. It is not coincidental that so many of the major expansions of social programs occurred in the 1960s when productivity was still growing strongly. Perhaps more than other segments of society, therefore, black Americans have more to lose from policies that continue the high unemployment, high inflation, and stagnant productivity of the recent past.

In your letter to President Reagan of April 28, however, you stated that the NAACP strongly disagrees with the methods that the Administration has proposed for accomplishing the common goal. Instead of the "untested" supply-side policies embodied in the Economic Recovery Program, the Association advocates stimulative fiscal and monetary policies. If temporarily lowering unemployment were the only concern, the traditional stimulative policies might be appropriate. However, the challenge is not simply to solve temporarily one of these problems but to solve all of them simultaneously. Experience has shown that stimulative fiscal and monetary policies have contributed significantly to the current problem rather than to its solution.

The Economic Recovery Program is a balanced approach to solving all three problems at once: restrained and consistent monetary policy to bring down inflation; tax rate reductions designed to increase incentives for higher production and productivity growth and to expand employment; budget restraint that maintains our unwavering national commitment to assist the truly needy and provides for a strong defense while restoring the Federal government to its proper role in our economy; and regulatory reform aimed at removing regulations that raise costs and inhibit economic activity but that are unnecessary for protecting the health and safety of the people.

While the four elements have never been combined before into one integrated package, we believe the Administration's approach offers the best hope for restoring a healthy economy.

Apart from the question of how to achieve sound economic growth, your report raises the important issue of whether a healthy economy is a sufficient condition for enabling black Americans to share in the benefits of economic progress. I note your conclusion that "as necessary as economic growth is, it is by itself not a sufficient condition for the economic well-being of blacks." However, as we agree, growth is a necessary condition for the betterment of the black community and, as your report points out, black employment increases more rapidly than white employment during periods of expansion.

This fact leads me to several conclusions. First, it serves to reemphasize the point made earlier: a healthy economy is more essential for blacks than for the rest of the population. The first order of business must be restoring sustained economic growth, as our scenario envisions, with 4 percent plus rates obtainable in the mid-1980s. While we too are not satisfied with a 1982 projection (characterized by some as "optimistic") that calls for a 7 percent unemployment rate and 8 percent increase in consumer prices, these problems cannot be solved overnight, but we do believe notable progress is achievable as we move through the 1980s. This progress should translate into solid, permanent job gains for black workers.

Second, the persistence of economic problems for minorities and the poor indicates that the policies of the past have not been sufficient to bring black Americans fully into the economic mainstream. For this and other reasons, the Administration is skeptical of more targeted efforts to solve problems. While many programs were started with noble goals, the Federal government was not able to make them work.

The approach of this Administration is to learn from the past, building on the successes, and attempting to avoid repeating the failures. For example, we share the NAACP's concern that workers having difficulty finding jobs be equipped with the skills necessary for labor market success. Therefore, in our Budget proposals and in preparations for the CETA and Vocational Education reauthorizations we are emphasizing job training instead of public employment programs. The former approach has been proven successful while the latter has had little effect on the future labor market experiences of participants. With enactment of our Economic Recovery Program, we expect there to be nearly 3 million more jobs in the private economy in 1986 than would have been the case under the status quo. Unlike public employment jobs, these will provide a future as well as a paycheck. Similarly, we too are concerned about the special problems of central cities where unemployment, poor education, crime, and urban blight perpetuate a vicious

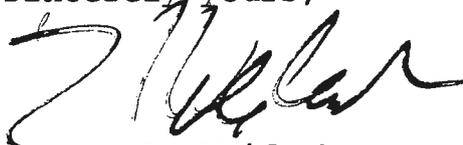
circle of poverty and despair. Therefore, we are seriously exploring the possibility of "enterprise zones" where government incentives would encourage the private sector to break into the vicious circle.

I would also like to comment on our tax program. The NAACP is critical of the reductions we propose in personal taxes because high income taxpayers will have their tax bills reduced more than will low income groups. We believe that our approach is indeed fair and equitable. The tax cuts are based on the taxes that families currently pay. Because of the progressive income tax system, taxes as a fraction of income rise with income. Across the board reductions in tax rates lower all taxes by approximately the same percent. Unlike many of the tax cuts of the last decade or so, the purpose of our tax proposals is not further income redistribution but rather even-handed relief from the growing burden of taxes on American households and increased incentives to work, save, and invest.

In these few pages, I have not been able to address all of the important issues that the NAACP raised in its "Alternative Policies." I sincerely hope, however, that we may continue the dialogue begun on April 28 in order to achieve a better understanding of the issues on which we agree as well as those on which we disagree. I am encouraged because fundamentally, I believe the NAACP and the Administration are seeking the same goal -- ways to improve the standard of living available to all Americans.

Again, we appreciate the time and effort which have gone into your reviewing our program, and we hope that this is the beginning of a mutually helpful dialogue.

Sincerely yours,



Murray L. Weidenbaum

Mr. Benjamin L. Hooks  
Executive Director  
National Association for  
the Advancement of  
Colored People  
Seventeen Ninety Broadway  
New York, N.Y. 10019

cc: Ms. Margaret Bush Wilson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 22, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *RA*  
SUBJECT: Photo Session with US Ambassadors  
Tuesday, June 22 -- 11:45 a.m.  
Oval Office

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

Ambassador Maxwell M. Rabb -- Italy  
Ambassador Ernest Preeg -- Haiti

Ambassador Arthur Burns (Bonn) will be on the Hill  
appearing at his hearings. Should he be able to  
make the photo session, a card will be attached  
with pertinent information.



PHOTO SESSION

AMB. ARTHUR F. BURNS (GERMANY)

- PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - MRS. HELEN BURNS (WIFE)  
                  WH      - ADM. JAMES W. NANCE  
                  NSC     - DENNIS C. BLAIR  
                  STATE  - DAVID EDMINSTER
- CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS 1953-56
  - CHAIRMAN OF FEDERAL RESERVE 1970-78
  - AEI DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR IN RESIDENCE
  - ADVISOR TO NUMEROUS PRESIDENTS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES
  - HOW WILL YOU EXPLAIN OUR INTEREST RATES TO THE GERMANS?

PHOTO SESSION

AMB-DESIGNATE ERNEST HENRY PREEG (HAITI)

- PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - FLORENCE (SALLY) PREEG  
  (WIFE)  
  TERRI (6 YR. OLD  
  DAUGHTER)
- WH      - ADM. JAMES W. NANCE  
                  NSC     - ROGER FONTAINE
- CAREER DIPLOMAT SINCE 1963
  - DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT 1976-77
  - DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION LIMA 1977-80
  - SENIOR ADVISOR ON JAMAICAN RECOVERY 1981

PHOTO SESSION

AMB. MAXWELL M. RABB (ITALY)

- PARTICIPANTS: FAMILY - RUTH (WIFE); DAUGHTERS:  
  SHIELA WEIDENFELD, EMILY  
  MALTBY, PRISCILLA HASKINN  
  SON: BRUCE
- WH      - ADM. JAMES W. NANCE  
                  NSC     - DENNIS C. BLAIR  
                  STATE  - JAMES CREAGAN
- NATIONAL VICE CHAIRMAN OF REAGAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE 1980
  - ORDER OF MERIT OF REPUBLIC OF ITALY 1958
  - SECRETARY TO EISENHOWER CABINET 1953-58
  - NEW YORK LAWYER 1958 TO PRESENT
  - WHAT WAS THE SECRET OF THE SUCCESS OF CABINET UNDER EISENHOWER?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1981

LUNCHEON MEETING WITH CAPTAIN JACQUES YVES COUSTEAU

DATE: JUNE 23, 1981

LOCATION: ~~FIRST FLOOR FAMILY DINING ROOM~~

TIME: 12:00 NOON (75 MINUTES)

FROM: GREGORY *G.* NEWELL

*PATIO -*

*MRS OFFICE*

I. PURPOSE

In an informal setting, discuss with Captain Cousteau his concerns about the Administration's programs and their effect on the marine environment and the U.S. role in ocean affairs.

II. BACKGROUND

See attached background at Tab A.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President  
Captain Cousteau  
~~James A. Baker~~  
~~Edwin A. Meese~~  
Michael K. Deaver  
*DICK BARTMAN*

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer 

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

12:00 Noon The President arrives at the First Floor Family Dining Room and greets Captain Cousteau. White House photo opportunity.

12:05 p.m. The President, Captain Cousteau, and Baker, Meese, and Deaver are seated for lunch.

1:45 p.m. Captain Cousteau departs.

Attachment: Talking Points (Tab B)



FACT SHEET ON JACQUES COUSTEAU  
JUNE 23, 1981

BIOGRAPHICAL

- o Jacques-Yves Cousteau was born in St. Andre de Cubzac, France on June 11, 1910.
- o He entered the French Naval Academy in Brest, France in 1930.
- o He entered the French Navy as a midshipman.
- o He is married to Simone Cousteau and has one living son, Jean-Michael Cousteau, who is the executive vice-president of The Cousteau Society.
- o His other son, Philippe Cousteau, was killed in a seaplane crash in June of 1979.

OCEANOGRAPHIC ACHIEVEMENTS

- o 1943 - He co-invented the Aqua-Lung with Emile Gagnan. The Aqua-Lung is a regulated compressed breathing device for deep sea diving.
- o 1950 - He acquired the CALYPSO, an oceanographic research vessel.
- o 1950 - He created Campagnes Oceanographiques Francaises (COF), a research and development association.
- o 1951 - In collaboration with Andre Laban, he perfected the first underwater camera equipment for television transmission.
- o 1952 - He created the Centre d'Etudes Marines Avancee (CEMA), a research and development corporation which develops prototypes of underwater equipment and instruments.
- o 1957 - He was elected the director of the Musee Oceanographique of Monaco, retiring from the navy with the rank of Captian of Corvette.
- o 1959 - He developed a diving saucer in collaboration with an ocean engineer.
- o 1962 - Conshelf I was developed.
- o 1963 - Conshelf II was developed.
- o 1965 - Conshelf III was developed.
- o 1974 - The Cousteau Society became operational.

} These were the first undersea research colonies.

AWARDS IN THE ARTS

- o Cousteau has produced over 50 films for television and three full length theatrical feature films: "The Silent World"; "World Without Sun"; "Voyage to the Edge of the World." His television films have won ten Emmy Awards. His feature films have won two Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Awards, and an Oscar.
- o In 1977, Cousteau was the co-recipient with Sir Peter Scott of the International Environment Prize awarded by the United Nations for outstanding contributions in the field of environment.
- o For the television documentary series, "Oasis in Space," he received the Chris Bronze Plaque Award for the portion entitled, "The Power Game."
- o Cousteau has been awarded honorary Doctor degrees from Harvard University, Brandeis University, University of California at Berkley, and Rensselaer Polytechnic.
- o He received the National Geographic Society Gold Medal Award from John F. Kennedy on April 19, 1961.

HOBBIES

- o Painting
- o Writing Poems
- o Philosopher
- o Artist
- o Connoisseur of fine wines, especially French ones
- o Speaks fluent French, German and English

OTHER

- o \*He met with former President John F. Kennedy on April 19, 1961, when he received the National Geographic Society Gold Medal Award.
- o He met with former President Jimmy Carter before he became president.

*B*

POLICIES WHICH MAY BE RAISED BY JACQUES COUSTEAU

Cousteau may question the Administration's approach to the environment. The points to be stressed are that (a) the Administration is not backing away from environmental concerns; (b) the laws are on the books and we will enforce them. However, the Administration is seeking to enforce the laws in a manner that allows flexibility and does not impose needless costs or burdens.

The following is a list of specific issues which may be raised by Mr. Cousteau:

1. Off Shore Leasing. The Department of the Interior has streamlined the process necessary to obtain leases for off-shore exploration for oil, minerals and other natural resources, because increased exploration is necessary to obtain energy independence and improve the economy. Interior plans to keep a close eye on protecting the environment in areas where exploration takes place. There are examples in Southern California and the Gulf where environmentally safe drilling has taken place. Secretary Watt has stated that the Department will fund a Biological Task Force to study the biological impact of off shore drilling in Georgia.

There is legislation before Congress to extend the superfund to pay for clean-up of oil spills. The Administration opposes the legislation because it believes that existing programs to pay for clean-up are adequate and that the legislation would infringe on states' rights and would lead to a flood of unnecessary regulations.

2. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Budget Cuts.

(NOAA, pronounced Noah, is responsible for programs relating to weather, oceans and the coastline.)

The Administration has proposed the elimination of two NOAA programs that provide states with assistance for the preservation of the coasts and a Sea Grant Program which provides grants to academic institutions to develop marine research capabilities. With the clear need to reduce spending, the programs cannot be justified, as they have a strictly limited regional impact and the federal programs were only intended to get state programs started.

3. Reestablish the President's Council on Marine Sciences and Technology. This program went out of existence when NOAA was formed in 1970. The old Council was chaired by

the Vice President and was believed to give White House recognition to the importance of the oceans. In addition, it is believed that the Council would lead to the establishment of an overall ocean policy.

4. Norman Roberts' Nomination as Director of Fish and Wildlife Service. Environmentalists are opposing him because he is not a known environmentalist, and they question his qualifications. Roberts is a doctor of veterinarian medicine and a long-time Reagan supporter. He is awaiting FBI clearance.
5. Law of the Sea Treaty. Cousteau favors passage of the treaty. The Administration has broken off negotiations. The Administration feels the treaty imposes burdensome and uneconomical regulations on prospective miners and imposes unrealistic transfer-of-technology requirements. In addition, the proposed international body to control deep sea bed mining would not allow adequate U.S. representation. The U.S. will participate in the upcoming LOS Conference but will not resume negotiations until a complete review of the treaty has taken place. The pollution provisions of the Treaty, however, are really not a matter of concern to the U.S.
6. Endangered Species and Wilderness Areas. The Administration is reluctant to add to the lists at this time. There are already 80 million acres of wilderness and hundreds of species listed, and the Department wants to concentrate on the preservation of these areas and species.
7. Alternative Sources of Energy. The Administration has proposed to eliminate all marketing, demonstration and loan guarantee programs which encourage the development of alternative sources of energy. The Administration is maintaining the Energy Conservation Tax Credits, gasohol tax credits, and the Synfuels Corporation. Tentative studies by DOE show that the free market has responded to the need to develop alternative sources of energy and that the federal programs have only contributed to this development in a minor way.
8. International Whaling Commission. Cousteau should be pleased with Secretary Watt's recommendation that the known environmentalist, Tom Garret, represent the U.S. at the Commission's summer meeting. The Administration has already expressed support for a moratorium on commercial whaling.
9. Special Talking Points.
  - (a) Cousteau has raised the world's consciousness on the importance of the oceans and marine life.
  - (b) Cousteau recently established an operating base in Norfolk, Virginia near a NOAA facility.

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1981

## MEETING WITH THE REPUBLICANS ON THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

DATE: Tuesday, June 23, 1981

LOCATION: The Cabinet Room

TIME: 1:30 P.M. (30 minutes)

THRU: Max L. Friedersdorf *MLF*

FROM: Powell A. Moore *P.M.*

### I. PURPOSE

To respond to a request from Chairman Dole and Secretary Regan for you to meet with the Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee to encourage them to limit the number of amendments to the bipartisan tax proposal.

### II. BACKGROUND

Chairman Dole began the mark-up in the Senate Finance Committee of the bipartisan tax proposal on Thursday of last week and he hopes to report a bill prior to the July 4th recess, possibly as early as tomorrow.

A number of alternative provisions to the bipartisan tax package have surfaced as the mark-up proceeds. One of the them was adopted by the committee yesterday by a vote of 20 to 0. The amendment is an attempt to aid the failing savings and loan institutions and encourage personal savings by excluding from income \$1,000 for individuals and \$2,000 for couples income earned on one year saving certificates.

Chairman Dole and Secretary Regan have requested that you use your persuasive powers with the Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee to encourage them not to alter this bill more. They should be encouraged to hold their amendments for a second tax proposal.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

The Vice President

Secretary Regan

OMB Director Stockman

Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee (Regret)

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas

Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon (Regret)

Senator William V. Roth of Delaware  
Senator John H. Chafee of Rhode Island  
Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania  
Senator Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming  
Senator David Durenberger of Minnesota  
Senator William L. Armstrong of Colorado  
Senator Steven D. Symms of Idaho  
Senator Charles E. Grassley of Iowa

Staff

Edwin Meese  
James Baker  
Michael Deaver  
Max L. Friedersdorf  
Murray Weidenbaum  
Martin Anderson  
Powell Moore  
Larry Speakes  
Dave Gergen  
Dick Darman  
Craig Fuller

IV. PRESS PLAN

Photo opportunity at the beginning of the meeting. Press availability on the driveway after the meeting.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- A. The Senators and Administration officials gather in the Cabinet Room.
- B. The President enters at 1:30 p.m.
- C. Meeting adjourns at 2 p.m.

Attachment: Talking Points

TALKING POINTS  
FOR MEETING WITH  
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPUBLICANS

- I want to begin by saying how pleased I am at the progress you are making on the tax bill. I greatly appreciate the speed with which you have acted and the votes you have taken for the individual rate reductions and the estate tax changes.
- I am convinced a majority in the Senate and the House will support my tax package, but I need your continued help and support.
- I especially need your help in resisting any further changes to the tax package.
- The tax bill is a bipartisan consensus tax package, designed to accommodate the concerns of many Members of Congress.
- I know there are a number of changes everyone would like to make. No one, including myself, is getting every change he would like to make.
- But we have to draw the line on further amendments.
- We must complete action on the bill by August 1, and any changes could only cause further delay.
- We believe the Conable-Hance substitute can win in the House, so the only way to avoid a prolonged conference with the House is for the Senate to resist any further changes.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210



JUN 22 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: THE SECRETARY OF LABOR  
SUBJECT: Administrative or Legislative  
Revision of the Davis-Bacon  
Requirements

As you know, the costs of direct Federal and federally assisted construction are too high, totalling more than \$30 billion. It has been estimated that \$400 million to \$3 billion of this amount is due to the wage protection provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act. These labor costs must be substantially reduced if we are to strengthen the economy. This memorandum discusses the options which could be followed to achieve this goal, and my recommendations on how the Administration should proceed.

ISSUES

- Should the Administration approve the modifications to the Davis-Bacon regulations recommended by the Department of Labor?
- Should the Administration support (or not oppose) legislative repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act?
- Should the Administration support (or not oppose) legislative repeal of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements from "related acts"?

BACKGROUND

- The Davis-Bacon Act applies to all contracts of the United States in excess of \$2,000 for the construction, alteration or repair of public buildings or public works.
- The Act requires all covered contractors to pay its laborers and mechanics the wage rate which the Department of Labor has determined to be "prevailing" in the area for similar projects.

- Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements have been extended to more than 60 "related acts" providing Federal assistance to construction.
- There is no statutory definition of the term prevailing. Since 1935, Department of Labor regulations have defined the prevailing rate as:
  - (1) the rate paid to the majority of workers in the classification on similar construction in the area;
  - (2) if there is no majority, the rate paid to at least 30 percent of the workers in the locality;
  - (3) if no single rate is paid to 30 percent of the workers, the weighted average of the rates.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVISIONS PROPOSED BY THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The following modifications to the regulations have been suggested by the Department of Labor:

Definition of prevailing wage

- The 30 percent rule would be deleted. The rate paid the majority of workers would be used; if there is no majority rate, the average rate would be set.
- Several alternative definitions -- using the average in all cases, or using the lowest wage paid in the area -- were considered. They were rejected because the Solicitor of Labor and the Office of Legal Counsel concluded these definitions would be invalidated by the courts.
- An estimated annual cost savings of at least \$120 million will result from deletion of the 30 percent rule.

Importation of rates

- The mixing of urban and rural wage data in surveys would be strictly prohibited.

Certified payrolls

- The weekly submission of payrolls would be eliminated.
- An estimated annual cost savings of \$100 million will result from this change.

Helpers

- Helpers could be used regardless of whether helper rates appear on the wage determination. Ratio of helpers to journeymen to be permitted has not been finally determined, but will be set between 1-to-1 and 1-to-10.
- An estimated annual cost savings of \$450 million will result from this change.

Total cost savings

- The proposed changes will result in estimated FY '82 cost savings of at least \$670 million for both contractors and the government.

Recommendation: The Department of Labor recommends that you approve the proposed modifications. The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs and the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief concur in this recommendation.

Approved \_\_\_\_\_ Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_  
Approved as Modified \_\_\_\_\_

PROPOSED POSITION ON REPEAL OF DAVIS-BACON

Option A: Support Repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Those who urge repeal of the Act generally make the following arguments:

- The statute is a product of the depression that has outlived its usefulness.
- Repeal would result in the greatest cost savings and permit the free market system to set workers' wages.

The arguments against this course are that:

- Repeal is unnecessary because the costs can be vastly reduced through appropriate revision of the regulations.
- The Act has a positive stabilizing effect on local economies.
- You stated during the campaign that you would not support repeal.
- Substantial opposition to repeal exists in Congress and among normally responsive units within organized labor.

Option B: Take no position on repeal

- The advantage of this option is that it is arguably less in conflict with your campaign promise than Option A.
- That advantage, however, is probably ephemeral. Organized labor would equate your "neutrality" with support of repeal. And if a bill repealing Davis-Bacon is passed, you necessarily would be taking a position by vetoing, or not vetoing the legislation.

Option C: Oppose repeal

- For the reasons stated above, we believe this to be the only viable option.

Recommendation: The Department recommends that you continue to oppose repeal of the Act. The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs and the Presidential Task Force concur in this recommendation.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

PROPOSED POSITION ON REPEAL OF THE DAVIS-BACON  
PROVISIONS IN THE "RELATED ACTS"

Option A: Support Repeal of Davis-Bacon Provisions  
in the Related Acts

Last week the Senate Armed Services Committee voted to remove Davis Bacon Act requirements from military construction contracts. The arguments for and against this type of action are basically the same as those concerning repeal of Davis-Bacon itself, with certain refinements. It is preferable to wholesale repeal in that:

- The action is somewhat less drastic since the measures could be taken "piecemeal".
- You have not previously taken a position on this issue.

On the other hand, it retains the major disadvantages of supporting repeal in that:

- Up to 80 percent of present Davis-Bacon coverage would be eliminated. The stabilizing effect of Davis-Bacon would in large measure be lost.
- Organized labor is as opposed to this course as they are to repeal of Davis-Bacon itself.
- The Administration's credibility would be undermined since it would be viewed as doing through the "back door" what it promised it would not do directly.
- Because each related act would be addressed separately, the issue would be a continual source of controversy.

Option B: Take no position on the related acts

- As with the option of taking no position on the repeal of Davis-Bacon itself, any advantage to this option is ephemeral.

Option C: Oppose repeal of Davis-Bacon Provisions  
from the related acts

For the reasons stated above, I believe this is the most viable option.

Recommendation: The Department recommends that you oppose repeal of Davis-Bacon provisions from the Related Acts. The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs and the Presidential Task Force take no position on this issue.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1981

MEETING WITH CABINET

DATE: June 23, 1981

LOCATION: Cabinet Room

TIME: 2:30 p.m. (45 minutes)

FROM: Craig L. Fuller

I. PURPOSE

Scheduled meeting of the Full Cabinet

II. BACKGROUND

The agenda consists of two items;

(1) Revisions of the Davis-Bacon Act -- Ray Donovan

The Department of Labor recommends that reform of the Davis-Bacon Act be accomplished by administrative, rather than statutory, modifications. The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs and the Task Force on Regulatory Reform concur with this recommendation.

The Department of Labor also recommends that the Administration oppose Congressional initiatives to repeal the Act altogether. The Cabinet Council concurs on the recommendation.

Finally, the Department of Labor recommends that the Administration oppose repeal of Davis-Bacon provisions in related Acts. The Administration's position thus far, as communicated on the Hill by Max Friedersdorf's office, has been to neither support nor oppose these amendments. The Cabinet Council did not take a position on this.

An options paper, prepared by the Department of Labor, is attached.

(2) Status Reports on the following subjects:

A. Reconciliation and Tax Update -- David Stockman  
-- Donald Regan

B. PATCO Settlement -- Drew Lewis

C. Housing Commission -- Sam Pierce

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list of participants will be attached to the agenda and distributed at the meeting.

IV. PRESS PLAN

It is expected that the U.S. News and World Report reporters and photographers, who will be with you much of the day, will be present at the beginning of this meeting.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President should ask Ray Donovan to take the lead in presenting the Davis-Bacon revisions. The rest of the meeting should proceed according to the agenda.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CABINET MEETING AGENDA

June 23, 1981 -- 2:30 p.m.

1. Davis Bacon Act (CM87) Ray Donovan  
(Attachment)
  
2. Status reports
  - a. Gramm-Latta Amendment Dave Stockman  
(Attachments)
  
  - b. Tax Bill Don Regan
  
  - c. PATCO Settlement Drew Lewis
  
  - d. Housing Commission Sam Pierce

# Cabinet Council Meeting

at table

6/23/81 2:00 - 2:30

Baldridge

Pres.

Weinberger

Weidenbaum

Lewis

Stockman

Baker

Anderson

Meese

Baxter, DOT

Block

Regan

VP

Brock

Donovan

Dennis Rasmussen

Bob Hormatz (sp?) (DOS)

Dorman

Speakes

Friedsdorf

Gergen

Sarah Fritz, U.S. News

Mark Weinberg

Bob Kittle, U.S. News

Thad Garrett

Karna Small

1. Tenney Johnson

2. Bob Bonitati

3. Michael Korenko  
W.H. Fellow

4. John Holmes, W.H.F.

5. Dan Smith

6. Mark Keland (Tres)

7. Norman Ture (Tres)

For Dave Fischer

Pres.  
VP.  
Regan  
Weinberger  
Smith  
Watt  
Block  
Baldridge  
Donovan  
Pierce  
Lewis  
Bell  
Meese  
Stockman  
Casey  
Brock

CABINET MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Tuesday, June 23, 1981 -- 2:30 p.m.

The Cabinet -- All Members \*

✓ James A. Baker, III  
~~Michael K. Deaver~~  
~~Richard V. Allen~~  
✓ Martin Anderson  
✓ Max Friedersdorf  
✓ David Gergen  
✓ Murray Weidenbaum  
✓ Richard Darman  
✓ Craig Fuller  
✓ Larry Speakes  
✓ Karen Hart

\* ✓ David Swoap, Under Secretary of Health and  
Human Services for Secretary Schweiker

\* ✓ Walter Stoessel, Under Secretary of State for  
Political Affairs (Acting Secretary of State)  
for Secretary Haig

\* ✓ Tenney Johnson, General Counsel, Department of  
Energy, for Secretary Edwards

\* ✓ Thaddeus Garrett for the Vice President

\* ~~Ambassador Kirkpatrick will not attend~~ did not attend

For Presentations:

✓ Ed Harper  
✓ Rich Williamson  
✓ Norman Ture, Under Secretary of the Treasury  
for Tax and Economic Affairs  
✓ Anne McLaughlin, Assistant Secretary of the  
Treasury for Public Affairs  
✓ Bob Bonitati  
✓ Lyn Nofziger (left at 3:00)  
✓ Karna Small  
Mark Leland (Treas.)  
Bob Hornumatz (pos)

Guests in attendance:

✓ Sarah Fritz, U.S. News and World Report (left at 3:00)  
✓ Bob Kittle, U.S. News and World Report (left at 3:00)  
~~Mark Weinberg~~  
✓ Michael K. Korenko, White House Fellow, DOD  
✓ John W. Holmes, White House Fellow, OMB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CABINET MEETING AGENDA

June 23, 1981 -- 2:30 p.m.

- Done?*
1. ✓ Davis Bacon Act (CM87) Ray Donovan  
(Attachment)
  
  2. ✓ Status reports
    - a. ✓ Gramm-Latta Amendment Dave Stockman  
(Attachments)
  
    - b. ✓ Tax Bill Don Regan
  
    - c. ✓ PATCO Settlement Drew Lewis
  
    - d. ✓ Housing Commission Sam Pierce

CABINET MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Tuesday, June 23, 1981 -- 2:30 p.m.

The Cabinet -- All Members \*

James A. Baker, III  
Michael K. Deaver  
Richard V. Allen  
Martin Anderson  
Max Friedersdorf  
David Gergen  
Murray Weidenbaum  
Richard Darman  
Craig Fuller  
Larry Speakes  
Karen Hart

- \* David Swoap, Under Secretary of Health and Human Services for Secretary Schweiker
- \* Walter Stoessel, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs (Acting Secretary of State) for Secretary Haig
- \* Tenney Johnson, General Counsel, Department of Energy, for Secretary Edwards
- \* Thaddeus Garrett for the Vice President
- \* Ambassador Kirkpatrick will not attend

For Presentations:

Ed Harper  
Rich Williamson  
Norman Ture, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Tax and Economic Affairs  
Anne McLaughlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Public Affairs  
Bob Bonitati

Guests in attendance:

Sarah Fritz, U.S. News and World Report  
Bob Kittle, U.S. News and World Report  
Mark Weinberg  
Michael K. Korenko, White House Fellow, DOD  
John W. Holmes, White House Fellow, OMB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1981

MEETING WITH CABINET COUNCIL ON COMMERCE AND TRADE

DATE: June 23, 1981  
LOCATION: Cabinet Room  
TIME: 2:00 p.m. (30 minutes)

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER

I. PURPOSE

Scheduled meeting of the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade.

II. BACKGROUND

You must decide before June 30 whether to extend "orderly marketing agreements" (OMAs) establishing import quotas on nearly all types of non-rubber footwear from Taiwan and Korea. U.S. industry has asked for a three-year extension of OMAs with both Korea and Taiwan. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) recommended last month that (1) the OMA with Taiwan be extended for two years, but (2) athletic footwear be exempted, and (3) the OMA with Korea not be renewed.

- (1) Endorse the ITC majority's recommendation, that is, negotiate extension of the OMA with Taiwan only, excluding athletic footwear.
- (2) Negotiate extension of OMAs with both Taiwan and Korea, continuing to restrict athletic footwear imports.
- (3) Allow the OMAs to expire.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list of participants will be attached to the agenda and distributed at the meeting.

IV. PRESS PLAN

It is expected that the U.S. News and World Report reporters and photographers, who will be with you much of the day, will be present at the beginning of this meeting.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As Chairman Pro Tempore of the Cabinet Council, Secretary Baldrige should lead the discussion.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CABINET COUNCIL ON COMMERCE AND TRADE

June 23, 1981

2:00 PM

Cabinet Room

AGENDA

1. Shoe Import Restrictions (CM#33)

CABINET COUNCIL ON COMMERCE AND TRADE

PARTICIPANTS

June 23, 1981

The President

The Vice President, Ex Officio Member

Secretary Baldrige

Secretary Regan

Secretary Block

Secretary Donovan

Secretary Lewis

Edwin Meese III, Ex Officio Member

Ambassador Brock

James A. Baker III, Ex Officio Member

Chairman Weidenbaum

Dennis Kass, Executive Secretary

Secretary Weinberger

For Presentation:

Marc Leland

Richard V. Allen

Martin Anderson

Richard Darman

Craig Fuller

Annelise Anderson

Dan Smith

William Baxter

(Representing General Smith)

Robert Hormats

(Representing Secretary Haig)

Richard Tenney Johnson

(Representing Secretary Edwards)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1981

MEETING OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FEDERALISM

Date: June 23, 1981

Time: 3:30 - 4:15 p.m.

Location: State Dining Room

From: Richard S. Williamson *Rich*

I. PURPOSE

To provide the President the opportunity to meet with the members of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism. The President will make a brief statement on his federalism objectives and participate in a discussion with the Committee members.

II. BACKGROUND

On April 8, 1981, President Reagan announced the formation of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism. The Committee, chaired by Senator Paul Laxalt, is composed of members appointed by the President from among private citizens, local and state governments, and members of the Legislative and Executive Branches of the Federal government.

The duty of the Committee is to advise the President with respect to the development and implementation of the overall federalism policies of the Reagan Administration. Prior to the meeting with the President, the Committee will hold its first official public meeting from 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

III. PARTICIPANTS

List attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Possible filming of your opening remarks.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 3:30 - Photo Opportunity.
- 3:35 - Opening remarks by Committee Chairman, Senator Paul Laxalt.
- 3:40 - Remarks by the President (Talking Points attached).
- 3:45 - Open discussion between the President and members of the Committee.
- 4:15 - President exits - meeting completed.

G

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FEDERALISM  
State Dining Room  
3:30 - 4:15 p.m.

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The Honorable Scott M. Matheson  
The Honorable Richard A. Snelling  
The Honorable David Durenberger  
The Honorable David L. Boren  
The Honorable Ernest F. Hollings  
The Honorable Paul Laxalt  
The Honorable William V. Roth, Jr.  
The Honorable Richard T. Schulze  
The Honorable Richard Bolling  
The Honorable L. H. Fountain  
The Honorable Clarence Brown  
The Honorable Frank Horton  
The Honorable Jack Brooks  
The Honorable T. W. Stivers  
The Honorable Ross D. Doyen  
The Honorable Ann Lindeman  
The Honorable John J. Hainkel, Jr.  
The Honorable Dean Rhoads  
The Honorable Edward I. Koch  
The Honorable William H. Hudnut III  
The Honorable Margaret Hance  
The Honorable Ferd L. Harrison  
The Honorable J. Richard Conder  
The Honorable Roy Orr  
The Honorable William J. Murphy  
The Honorable Sandra Smoley  
The Honorable Bruce K. Nestande  
The Honorable Donald L. Smith  
Mr. F. Clifton White  
Dr. Robert B. Hawkins, Jr.  
Mr. C. D. Ward  
The Honorable Otis Bowen

TALKING POINTS: FEDERALISM ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
JUNE 23, 1981

- I would like to thank you for coming today, and for your willingness to serve on the Federalism Advisory Committee.
- This effort is very important to me. It is at the heart of almost everything we are trying to accomplish in the area of domestic affairs.
- America has been experiencing a prolonged period of economic hardship, becoming progressively worse. The country has enormous problems. The most dynamic system known to man, as of late, has seemed paralyzed and unable to deal with its problems.
- This is not the fault of the American system. We have bent that system out of shape. Our task is to return to our first principles and let the system work.
- The economic program now before the Congress will rejuvenate our staggering economy, but it is also the first step in restoring the proper balance between the city, State and Federal governments.
- We have proposed changes in the Federal budget that reflect a reordering of priorities. The national budget addresses only national needs.

- The regulatory relief effort, chaired by the Vice President, will remove many of the regulatory manacles that bind the hands of State and local officials.
  
- We are committed to moving away from the complex categorical grant programs. We propose consolidating these programs into comprehensive block grants to be administered at the local level.
  
- State and local officials are as competent and caring and compassionate as those in Washington, D.C., if not more so. You are closer to the people, more accountable to the voters and more aware of the particular needs in your areas.
  
- Actually, I consider block grants to be just an interim step. Our goal is to give State and local governments almost total freedom in areas covered by block grants, returning revenue sources usurped by the Federal Government.
  
- A vital step in that effort is to reduce the oppressive level of Federal taxes as I have proposed to the Congress.
  
- I am also pleased to be able to announce to you today that under the leadership of Secretary Regan and his Economic Affairs Cabinet Council, a Cabinet Council working group has been established to look at revenue return issues. Among the members of that working group are Rich Williamson,

Ed Gray and others. I have asked Rich Williamson to ensure that there is full and genuine consultation with State and local officials as we proceed on this issue.

-- Our return to the Federalism intended in our Constitution may be one of the greatest efforts of this Administration. It is an effort to restore the very basics of our system of Government and an effort that will lay the foundation for a rebirth of the vitality and growth our people so rightly demand.

-- There are rights, Jefferson said, that are useless to surrender to government, but that governments always seem to invade. The centralization of authority we now have is not new nor is it a phenomenon. It is the result of Government unchecked and undisciplined. We will return ours to the service of the people, and hereafter measure it against the standard of free people who govern themselves.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1981

RECEPTION FOR TEENAGE REPUBLICANS

DATE: June 23, 1981

LOCATION: Rose Garden

TIME: 5:00pm to 5:15pm

FROM: Lyn Nofziger

I. PURPOSE

To thank the teenagers that not only worked hard during the campaign, but continue to cultivate the ideals of the Republican Party in their states.

II. BACKGROUND

The Teenage Republicans (TARS) are holding their 13th Annual Leadership Conference which is comprised of the leading Teenage Republicans from each state, in the 15 to 18 year old age range. There is no national teenage Democrat group.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 175 members of TARS.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Press pool

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

5:00PM - The President enters the Rose Garden.

5:05PM - The President greets the TARS and offers brief remarks.

5:10PM - The President leaves the reception.

ATTACHMENT: Talking points

-- A special thank you to the members of the York Music Center for Young Musicians who have provided the entertainment for your reception this afternoon.

(Rohrabacher/TD)

June 22, 1981  
Third Draft

W.H. RECEPTION: TEENAGE REPUBLICANS  
JUNE 23, 1981

- Good afternoon and welcome to the White House. It is always heartening to see young people involved in Republican politics. During the last election, Nancy and I couldn't help but notice, wherever we went there was a large contingent of teenage Republicans who were working their hearts out for the campaign.
  
- You had a significant impact on the outcome of the last election in a number of areas. You walked precincts, licked stamps, stuffed envelopes, got senior citizens to the polls and babysat while mothers voted. That work may not be so glamorous; but it is essential, especially in an era of campaign spending limitations.
  
- During the last decade, a vocal minority of America's young people who were attracted to alien ideologies got a lion's share of the public's attention, while many of the good things accomplished by young people such as the Teenage Republicans, went unacknowledged.
  
- This is nothing new, however. President Woodrow Wilson noted the same thing way back in 1914. When speaking of young people, he said: "They are generally thought

to be arch radicals. As a matter of fact, they are the most conservative people I've ever dealt with."

-- Your own organization, the Teenage Republicans, is doing a tremendous job. And, I think that's tremendous testimony to Barby Wells who has really made TARS the vibrant organization that it is today.

-- I understand that your organization has almost 120,000 members in clubs spread throughout the 50 states. Someone mentioned you've even got a club in Dixon, Illinois; and they have a delegation here today.

-- Our country does offer the opportunity to participate in the political process. Remember, it is the activists -- the ones who put out the time and effort -- who determine the future. Your activities are certainly a chance to learn about government; but, more than that, you are actually helping make history.

-- I want you to spread the word that there is opportunity for young people in the Republican Party. We want young people to play a vital role because the Republican Party believes in America's future.

-- I want to thank you for all that you've done and what you will do for the Republican Party. One can't help but have renewed confidence about our country when looking out over your faces and seeing you all here today. Good luck at your leadership conference.

H

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1981

## RECEPTION FOR REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DATE: Tuesday, June 23, 1981  
LOCATION: The East Room, White House Residence  
TIME: 5:00 P.M. (One Hour)  
FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf *M-6*

### I. PURPOSE

To solidify House Republican support for the reconciliation and tax relief components of the economic recovery package.

### II. BACKGROUND

On May 7, 1981, all 190 House Republicans voted in favor of the Gramm-Latta budget resolution. Republican unanimity was a key to the adoption of the Administration's backed budget resolution.

Because much public attention has focused on Democratic defections on the budget resolution, it is important that House Republican participation in the development and support of the Administration's legislative proposals be fully acknowledged and that the need for continued unity be implored.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

Attachment A

### IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographers  
Full Press

### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

5:00 P.M. Arrival of Republican House Members.  
5:15 P.M. Arrival of the President for remarks.  
(Text to be provided by Speechwriting and  
Research Division.)  
Brief response by House Republican Leader Bob Michel.  
President mixes and mingles with guests.

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Attachment A: Participants

ATTACHMENT A

PARTICIPANTS

The President  
The Vice President  
Secretary of Treasury, Donald Regan  
OMB Director, David Stockman

STAFF

Edwin Meese  
James Baker  
Michael Deaver  
Murray Weidenbaum  
Lyn Nofziger  
Martin Anderson  
David Gergen  
Richard Darman  
Max Friedersdorf  
Kenneth Duberstein  
John Dressendorfer  
M. B. Oglesby  
David Wright  
Nancy Risque  
Dennis Thomas  
Jonna Lynn Cullen

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE INVITED

Archer, Bill (Tex.)  
Ashbrook, John (Ohio)  
Badham, Robert (Calif.)  
Bafalis, Skip (Fla.)  
Bailey, Wendell (Mo.)  
Beard, Robin (Tenn.)  
Benedict, Cleve (W.Va.)  
Bereuter, Douglas (Nebr.)  
Bethune, Ed (Ark.)  
Bliley, Thomas (Va.)  
Broomfield, William (Mich.)  
Brown, Hank (Colo.)  
Broyhill, James (N.C.)  
Burgener, Clair (Calif.)  
Butler, Caldwell (Va.)  
Campbell, Carroll (S.C.)  
Carman, Gregory (N.Y.)  
Carney, William (N.Y.)  
Chappie, Gene (Calif.)  
Cheney, Richard (Wyo.)  
Clausen, Don (Calif.)  
Clinger, William (Pa.)  
Coats, Dan (Ind.)  
Coleman, Thomas (Mo.)  
Collins, James (Tex.)  
Conable, Barber (N.Y.)  
Conte, Silvio (Mass.)  
Corcoran, Tom (Ill.)  
Coughlin, Lawrence (Pa.)  
Courter, James (N.J.)  
Coyne, James (Pa.)  
Craig, Larry (Idaho)  
Crane, Philip (Ill.)  
Daniel, Robert (Va.)  
Dannemeyer, William (Calif.)  
Daub, Hal (Nebr.)  
Davis, Robert (Mich.)  
Deckard, Joel (Ind.)  
DeNardis, Lawrence (Conn.)  
Derwinski, Edward (Ill.)  
Dickinson, William (Ala.)  
Dornan, Robert (Calif.)  
Dreier, David (Calif.)  
Duncan, John (Tenn.)  
Dunn, Jim (Mich.)  
Edwards, Jack (Ala.)  
Edwards, Mickey (Okla.)  
Emerson, Bill (Mo.)  
Emery, David (Maine)  
Erdahl, Arlen (Minn.)  
Erlenborn, John (Ill.)  
Evans, Cooper (Iowa)  
Evans, Thomas (Del.)  
Fenwick, Millicent (N.J.)  
Fiedler, Bobbi (Calif.)  
Findley, Paul (Ill.)  
Fish, Hamilton (N.Y.)  
Forsythe, Edwin (N.J.)  
Frenzel, Bill (Minn.)  
Gilman, Benjamin (N.Y.)  
Gingrich, Newt (Ga.)  
Goldwater, Barry (Calif.)  
Goodling, William (Pa.)  
Gregg, Judd (N.H.)  
Grisham, Wayne (Calif.)  
Gunderson, Steve (Wis.)  
Hammerschmidt, John Paul (Ark.)  
Hansen, George (Idaho)  
Hartnett, Thomas (S.C.)  
Hendon, Bill (N.C.)  
Hiler, John (Ind.)  
Hillis, Elwood (Ind.)  
Hollenbeck, Harold (N.J.)  
Holt, Marjorie (Md.)  
Hopkins, Larry (Ky.)  
Horton, Frank (N.Y.)  
Hunter, Duncan (Calif.)  
Hyde, Henry (Ill.)  
Jeffords, James (Vt.)  
Jeffries, Jim (Kansas)  
Johnston, Eugene (N.C.)  
Kindness, Thomas (Ohio)  
Kramer, Ken (Colo.)  
Lagomarsino, Robert J. (Calif.)  
Latta, Del (Ohio)  
Leach, Jim (Iowa)  
LeBoutillier, John (N.Y.)  
Lee, Gary (N.Y.)  
Lent, Norman (N.Y.)  
Lewis, Jerry (Calif.)  
Livingston, Bob (La.)  
Loeffler, Tom (Tex.)

Lott, Trent (Miss.)  
Lowery, Bill (Calif.)  
Lujan, Manuel (N.Mex.)  
Lungren, Dan (Calif.)  
McClory, Robert (Ill.)  
McCloskey, Paul (Calif.)  
McCollum, Bill (Fla.)  
McDade, Joseph (Pa.)  
McEwen, Bob (Ohio)  
McGrath, Raymond (N.Y.)  
McKinney, Steward (Conn.)  
Madigan, Edward (Ill.)  
Marks, Marc (Pa.)  
Marlenee, Ron (Mont.)  
Marriott, Dan (Utah)  
Martin, David (N.Y.)  
Martin, Lynn (Ill.)  
Michel, Robert (Ill.)  
Miller, Clarence (Ohio)  
Mitchell, Donald (N.Y.)  
Molinari, Guy (N.Y.)  
Moore, Henson (La.)  
Moorhead, Carlos (Calif.)  
Morrison, Sid (Wash.)  
Myers, John (Ind.)  
Napier, John (S.C.)  
Nelligan, James (Pa.)  
O'Brien, George (Ill.)  
Parris, Stan (Va.)  
Pashayan, Charles (Calif.)  
Paul, Ron (Tex.)  
Porter, John (Ill.)  
Railsback, Tom (Ill.)  
Regula, Ralph (Ohio)  
Rhodes, John (Ariz.)  
Rinaldo, Matthew (N.J.)  
Ritter, Don (Pa.)  
Roberts, Clint (S.Dak.)  
Roberts, Pat (Kansas)  
Robinson, Kenneth (Va.)  
Rogers, Harold (Ky.)  
Roth, Toby (Wis.)  
Roukema, Marge (N.J.)  
Rousselot, John (Calif.)  
Sawyer, Harold (Mich.)  
Schneider, Claudine (R.I.)  
Schulze, Richard (Pa.)  
Sensenbrenner, James (Wis.)  
Shaw, Clay (Fla.)  
Shumway, Norman (Calif.)  
Siljander, Mark (Mich.)  
Skeen, Joe (N.Mex.)  
Smith, Albert Lee (Ala.)  
Smith, Christopher (N.J.)  
Smith, Denny (Oreg.)  
Smith, Virginia (Nebr.)  
Snowe, Olympia (Maine)  
Snyder, Gene (Ky.)  
Solomon, Gerald (N.Y.)  
Spence, Floyd (S.C.)  
Stangeland, Arlan (Minn.)  
Stanton, William (Ohio)  
Staton, David (W.Va.)  
Tauke, Thomas (Iowa)  
Taylor, Gene (Mo.)  
Thomas, William (Calif.)  
Trible, Paul (Va.)  
Walker, Robert (Pa.)  
Wampler, William (Va.)  
Weber, Vin (Minn.)  
Whittaker, Robert (Kansas)  
Williams, Lyle (Ohio)  
Winn, Larry (Kansas)  
Wolf, Frank (Va.)  
Wortley, George (N.Y.)  
Wylie, Chalmers (Ohio)  
Young, Bill (Fla.)  
Young, Don (Alaska)

TALKING POINTS: HOUSE REPUBLICANS RECEPTION  
JUNE 23, 1981

- Thank you all very much, and welcome. ~~Q~~ You know I'm a little surprised. I thought my schedule said I was supposed to meet with the House members of the minority party. You don't act like a minority party to me. You act more like people who know their ideas are shared and supported by a majority of the American public.
- Well, we're delighted to have you here. It's no secret that we've been trying hard to build strong, bi-partisan support for our economic recovery program. I don't doubt that's what the American people want, and I know that's what the American economy needs.
- But it's just as important that everyone of you knows, as a Republican, how positive and decisive your own contribution has been. Because you stuck together, and refused to break ranks, we succeeded in passing the tightest spending ceiling and the largest budget reduction in history on May 7.
- But now we need your help and your unity more than ever. As you know, not all the House Committees fully implemented the spending reductions in Gramm-Latta. So, just to hit the \$695 billion spending target next year and achieve a balanced budget in 1984, we need \$46 billion in savings over the next three years.

- I hope we can count on your support for the new Gramm-Latta amendment which would enable us to get a handle on the automatic spending programs that are over-budgeted.
  
- It's not easy to restrict benefits for food stamps, subsidized housing, student loans or other programs. But if we ever want to see a time again when we have low inflation, low interest rates, a sound dollar and a prosperous people, we have no choice but to make those decisions now. And believe me, Americans do want and will remember your leadership.
  
- The same holds true for our block grant proposals. I cannot in good conscience believe we should cut 88 health, education and social programs by 25 percent and then leave the Federal overhead and bureaucratic red tape in there. It's the wrong approach.
  
- We must keep faith with the American people. That's all we're asking for a chance to do. So, let us also make it plain that we are determined to reduce tax rates, by 25 percent, across-the-board, for every American taxpayer.
  
- Anything less is no tax cut at all. Anything less will not provide the incentives needed to create new jobs, make our economy grow, and renew a feeling of hope and optimism throughout America.

- I know a few shrill voices criticize our tax bill as benefiting the wealthy. In point of fact, we're cutting taxes for the people who pay taxes. People earning between \$5,000 and \$50,000 now pay 67 percent of all income taxes and will receive 70 percent of the tax cut.
  
- It's ironic to me that some of those now criticizing us are the very people who approved doubling the taxes of the American people in just the past five years.
  
- So let me just remind you not to take your eye off the ball. We're trying to do for the American people what they deserve and they will support us if we continue to hang tough.
  
- Lincoln, one of America's greatest, and one of our greatest, once said: "I am not bound to win, but am bound to be true." He said that because he believed in the uncommon wisdom of the common people. I know you do too, and that's why all of you can leave here today knowing America's greatest days are still to come.
  
- Thank you all again.