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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF THE: PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING PAPERS

Withdrawer RBW 1/16/2008

File Folder 03/01/1984 (CASEFILE 292201)

FOIA S07-0077/01

Box Number 231

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	LIST	RE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY NATIONAL OFFICERS	1	ND	B6

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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 ID # 292201

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

☐ X–MEDIA
☐ H–INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS FOR MAR0184

Subject Codes:

PR	0	0	7	-	0	1					
SP	8	5	Y	-							
TR	0	0	1	-							
FG	0	1	0	-	0	2					
LA	0	0	2	-	0	3					
ED				-							
FG	0	1	9	-	0	9					
LE				-							
VA				-							
PA	0	1	6	-							
RM	0	2	0	-							
HU	0	1	6	-							
BE				-							
CO	1	7	2	-							
NW	0	1	6	-							
MC	0	0	3	-							
				-							
				-							
				-							

1) **Subject:** Address to the American Legion Auxiliary's Awareness Assembly at the Washington Hilton.

2) Meeting with the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs to discuss:
A) Youth Unemployment
B) School-to-Work Transition Program
C) Rural Electrification Administration legislation.

3) Meeting with Clifford G. Olson, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

4) Meeting with new members of the White House Press Corps:
A) IRA ALLEN – United Press International

(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
RMHENL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

Page 2 of 7 ID # 292201

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

☐ X–MEDIA
☐ H–INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS FOR MAR 01 87

Subject Codes: PR 007-01

Subject:

B) MIKE CONNOLLY - Gannett and USA Today

C) RITA ~~FLYNN~~ FLYNN - ABC-TV

D) JOE SHAPIRO - U.S. News & World Report

5) Ceremony to congratulate the fifteen first-place winners of the annual White House News Photographers Association.

6) Meeting to receive letters favoring school prayer from Concerned Women for America.

7) Meeting with former Congressman H.R. Gross and his family.

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

Referral Note:

Page 3 of 3 ID # 292201

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

☐ X–MEDIA
☐ H–INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS FOR MAR0187

Subject Codes: PR007-01

8) **Subject:** Meeting with prominent sports figures regarding the school prayer amendment

9) Meeting to recognize the efforts of the Vietnam veterans in making the Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program a success.

10) Drop By briefing for the Latin American Board of Directors for United Press International

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

Referral Note:

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Thursday, March 1, 1984

9:00 am (30 min)	Staff Time (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	National Security Briefing (McFarlane)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	Senior Staff Time	Oval Office
10:00 am (45 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
10:45 am	Depart for Address to American Legion Women's Auxiliary at the Washington Hilton Hotel (Henkel/Whittlesey) (TAB A)	South Grounds
11:45 am	Arrive back at White House	South Grounds
12:00 m (60 min)	Private Lunch (McFarlane)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
1:30 pm (30 min)	Meeting with the Prime Minister of Morocco (McFarlane)	Oval Office/ Roosevelt Room (available later)
2:00 pm (60 min)	Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs (Fuller) (TAB B)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (60 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	Personnel Time (Herrington)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	Administrative Time 1. Cliff Olson, VFW Commander (Whittlesey) 2. Greet New Members of White House Press Corps (Speakes) 3. Winners of the White House (TAB C)	Oval Office

Historical File

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE FISCHER

FROM: W. DENNIS THOMAS

The following individual attended the Reception for the Vietnam Veterans Leadership on March 1, 1984

Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt

BCF

Thursday, March 1, 1984

9:02 PERSONAL TIME

9:00 am (30 min)	~~Staff Time~~ (Baker/~~Meese~~/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	National Security Briefing 9:30 (McFarlane), BUSH, HH	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	~~Senior Staff Time~~ 9:47 SAM STONE, ENGELBRECHT, J. MORRIS — 9:52	Oval Office
10:00 am (45 min)	Personal Staff Time 9:53 —	Oval Office
10:45 am	Depart for Address to American Legion Women's Auxiliary at the Washington Hilton Hotel (Henkel/Whittlesey) (TAB A)	South Grounds
11:45 am 11:26 —	Arrive back at White House 11:26	South Grounds
12:00 m (60 min)	Private Lunch SUZANNE MASSIE, MRS. MCFARLANE (McFarlane) 12:02 —	Oval Office (distributed separately)
1:30 pm (30 min)	Meeting with the Prime Minister of Morocco (McFarlane) (available later)	Oval Office/ Roosevelt Room
2:00 pm (60 min)	Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs (Fuller) 2:05 – 2:41 (TAB B)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (60 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	Personnel Time 4:02 – (Herrington)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	Administrative Time 4:30 1. Cliff Olson, VFW Commander (Whittlesey) 2. Greet New Members of White House Press Corps (Speakes) 3. Winners of the White House News Photographers Contest (Speakes) 4. School Prayer Supporters (Whittlesey) 5. Photo with H. R. Gross and Family (Tutwiler) 6. ROSEBRIDGE + OTHERS - (WITH WHITTLESEY)	Oval Office (TAB C)
5:00 pm (5 min)	Drop by Briefing for UPI Latin-American Editors (McFarlane/McManus) (TAB D)	Roosevelt Room
5:10 pm (15 min) N	Drop by Reception for Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program (Whittlesey/Rosebush) (TAB E)	Residence

5:28 PSS/DSMS

UNP 02/29/84
4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE FISCHER

FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR.

SUBJECT: Presidential Reception Attendance

The following two Members of the House of Representatives were in attendance at the reception on March 1 for the Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program:

Congressman Tom Ridge (R-Pennsylvania)
Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt (R-Arkansas)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY MEETING

DATE: March 1, 1984
LOCATION: Washington Hilton
TIME: 11:00 a.m.

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY

I. PURPOSE:

To speak to the American Legion Auxiliary's Awareness Assembly. Purpose is to inform the women on vital issues, both domestic and foreign, and to get them involved in the political process.

II. BACKGROUND:

The American Legion Auxiliary represents women from across the country. They are very interested in a strong defense and foreign affairs. It is a private organization committed to community service, self-help, and direct-aid programs. There will be leaders from all 50 states and the Phillipines, representing the more than one million members of the Auxiliary.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Attached is a list of the National Officers who will be on stage. Mrs. Anna Gear, National President, and Mrs. Helen Adams, National Vice President, will meet you in the holding room. Approximately 600 women will attend.

IV. PRESS PLAN:

Full press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

Provided by Presidential Advance.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name
PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF THE: PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING PAPERS

Withdrawer
RB 1/16/2008
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File Folder
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1984

EVENT:	Address American Legion Women's Auxiliary
DRESS:	Men's Business Suit
WEATHER:	Partly Cloudy; Mid 30's

10:40 a.m. Depart Oval Office en route South Lawn for motorcade boarding.

10:45 a.m. Depart The White House en route Washington Hilton Hotel. Drive Time: 10 mins. In Limo: J. Baker.

10:55 a.m. Arrive Washington Hilton Hotel and proceed to holding room. -CLOSED PRESS

Met by: William Edwards, Jr., New General Manager, Washington Hilton Hotel.

Mrs. Anna Gear, National President, American Legion Women's Auxiliary.

Mrs. Helen Adams, National Vice-president, American Legion Women's Auxiliary.

Mrs. Miriam Junge, National Secretary, American Legion Women's Auxiliary.

11:00 a.m. Accompanied by Mrs. Gear and Mrs. Adams, depart holding room en route off-stage announcement area.

Announcement (off-stage)

11:05 a.m. Proceed to dais and be seated. -OPEN PRESS

Introduction by: Mrs. Anna Gear.

11:10 a.m. Proceed to dais and make remarks. -OPEN PRESS

11:25 a.m. Conclude remarks and step back from podium.

Mrs. Gear proceeds to podium and presents a commemorative plate of the organization to you.

11:30 a.m. Depart dais en route motorcade for boarding.

02/29/84 3:00 p.m.

11:35 a.m. Depart Washington Hilton Hotel en route The White House. Drive Time: 10 mins. In Limo: J. Baker.

11:45 a.m. Arrive The White House and proceed to the Oval Office.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 29, 1984

CABINET COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

DATE: March 1, 1984
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 2:00 PM (60 minutes)

FROM: Craig L. Fuller

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs and hear policy options presented on three issues: Youth Unemployment; a School-to-Work Transition Proposal; and a matter involving proposed legislation by the Rural Electrification Administration.

II. BACKGROUND

Youth Unemployment

In 1982 the Cabinet Council undertook a comprehensive review of the nature and components of unemployment in America. Within that study, a variety of policy options were raised to address the problem of youth unemployment, which has remained acute. A youth opportunity wage, modifications in the Federal Unemployment Insurance tax rules, an extension of Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC), a job voucher program, and increased funding for the retraining of displaced workers under the Job Training Partnership Act are examples of such policy initiatives.

To date, only an extension of FSC and increased funding for JTPA have been approved by Congress. The Cabinet Council will present recommendations that the Administration redouble its efforts to obtain passage of a youth opportunity wage and a job voucher program.

School-to-Work Transition Program

Governor du Pont, Chairman of the Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG) program, has asked the administration to propose funding for a School-to-Work Transition program. A national school-to-work program would be modeled after a highly successful program that was first tried in Delaware and achieved an 88% placement rate. Other states have since established their own school-to-work programs.

The Cabinet Council will present recommendations that consider the advantages of such a national program and weigh its attendant costs.

Proposed Rural Electrification Administration Legislation

A $20 billion bailout bill is pending in Congress that would forgive The Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund of obligations to make principal payments and authorize REA to refinance outstanding loans at below market interest rates.

The issue is being heavily lobbied by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, which boasts considerable strength in rural congressional districts and the Congressional committees having jurisdiction in this matter. Recommendations concerning this legislation will be presented for your consideration.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Members of the Cabinet and White House Senior Staff.

IV. PRESS PLAN

None.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Secretary Regan will be prepared to lead discussion on each of the three agenda items and will defer to others for presentation where appropriate .

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 23, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE CABINET COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Youth Unemployment

The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs has recently undertaken a series of studies reviewing major areas of economic policy. Economic Policy Study Number 7 focused on reaching full employment. A summary of the youth unemployment part of the study is attached at Tab A. This memorandum presents the conclusions and recommendations of the Cabinet Council arising from this study.

Background

In 1982, the Cabinet Council undertook a comprehensive examination of the nature of contemporary unemployment and of policy options designed to reduce unemployment. The results of this examination were presented to the Cabinet Council in a series of meetings during the last quarter of calendar year 1982. These presentations emphasized the importance of:

- o Distinguishing between structural and cyclical unemployment; and
- o Recognizing the differences in the causes and consequences of unemployment among different demographic groups (e.g., youth and displaced workers).

The Cabinet Council reviewed a wide range of policy options designed to address the problem of structural unemployment. You approved a number of these options, combined them into a single package, and submitted this package to the Congress as the Employment Act of 1983. These initiatives included:

- o A youth employment opportunity wage for summertime employment;
- o Exemption of wages paid under the youth employment opportunity wage from Federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) payroll taxes;
- o An extension of the Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) program which provides additional weeks of unemployment benefits to individuals exhausting their entitlement to regular or extended unemployment benefits;

- o A job voucher program for the long-term unemployed that would enable individuals eligible for the FSC program to receive their benefits in the form of a job voucher;

- o A substantial increase in funding for the displaced worker program authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982; and

- o A modification of the Federal UI Program that would permit States to use a portion of their UI revenues for training unemployed workers.

Congress enacted two of the Administration's initiatives into law: the extension of FSC and the increased funding for the JTPA displaced worker program. Congress devoted little attention in the last session to either the youth employment opportunity wage or the job voucher proposals.

Although cyclical unemployment has declined dramatically since the recession ended in the fourth quarter of 1982, there still remains substantial unemployment among youth. The unemployment rate for all youth (age 16-19) in December 1983 was 20.1 percent. The rate for black youth was 49.0 percent.

Over the last fifty years, the Federal Government enacted a panoply of programs directed toward youth unemployment. These programs ranged from remedial education to job creation projects to tax credits. Despite the diversity of programs and the expenditure of billions of dollars, it appears that the youth unemployment problem has remained resistant to all Federal youth employment and training initiatives. Since the mid-1950's, the youth unemployment rate has moved cyclically, reaching a higher peak with each cycle.

Administration Efforts to Reduce Youth Unemployment

Your administration's major effort to reduce youth unemployment is embodied in the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982. JTPA reauthorized several existing youth employment and training programs and made youth a priority under the State block grant program. Certain administrative changes should strongly enhance the likelihood that, unlike previous programs, JTPA trains participants for actual jobs.

There is strong evidence indicating that the Federal minimum wage has restricted employment opportunities for youth and contributes to their long-term unemployment since they are unable to develop job skills and good work habits.

The Cabinet Council strongly believes the most important means of reducing youth unemployment would be to establish the youth employment opportunity wage for youth under the age of 22. This youth opportunity wage would be:

a) $2.50 per hour, 25 percent below the regular Federal minimum wage of $3.35 per hour; and

b) effective from May 1 to September 30, making it extremely unlikely that employers will substitute younger people for older workers. The proposed legislation would explicitly prohibit the displacement of current workers by those hired at the youth opportunity wage.

Based on our experience last year, this legislation will need consistent and visible presidential and White House support if the Congress is to respond favorably to this initiative.

In addition to the compelling policy reasons for advancing this initiative, a youth differential minimum wage appears to have broad public support. A recent Gallup poll reported that 53 percent of those surveyed favored enacting a year-round youth differential minimum wage while 42 percent opposed such legislation. Even among rank and file union members, 47 percent surveyed supported such legislation while 51 percent opposed it.

Many of those traditionally opposed to a youth differential have been concerned that it would result in employers substituting youth for adult workers. Since the Administration's proposal would limit the youth opportunity wage to the summer months, substitution is far less likely, undercutting one of the principal objections to a youth differential. Interestingly, a proposal for a youth differential minimum wage lost in the House of Representatives by only one vote in 1978.

Recommendation: The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs recommends that the Administration reaffirm its support for establishing a youth employment opportunity wage and make a major effort to enact this legislation as a concrete step toward reducing youth unemployment. This effort would include presidential and White House involvement.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Donald T. Regan
Chairman Pro Tempore

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 23, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE CABINET COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: School-to-Work Transition Proposal

Governor du Pont, Chairman of the Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG) program, has asked the Administration to propose legislation funding a School-to-Work Transition program. Members of the JAG Board of Directors include several prominent political figures including Governors Pierre du Pont, Kit Bond, and Lamar Alexander, Vice President George Bush, former Vice President Walter Mondale, and Senator Howard Baker. The latest proposal would reprogram $25-50 million from the Summer Youth Employment Program to the Job Training Partnership Act's discretionary account to fund an expanded series of demonstration projects. These School-to-Work Transition demonstration projects would be modeled after the JAG program.

Background

JAG is an outgrowth of a program conceived by Delaware Governor du Pont in 1978 as a means of addressing high unemployment among workers under age 24 in his State. Jobs for Delaware Graduates (JDG) was launched in the 1979-80 school year with $1.7 million from the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) which matched State and foundation contributions. DOL has continued to support this program as a demonstration. It proposed $2.5 million for the demonstration in FY1984, although the demonstration phase is coming to an end.

Based on the Delaware experience, the JDG model has been replicated through the Jobs for America's Graduates program in seven other States including Arizona, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The JAG model is designed to serve high school seniors who do not plan to pursue post-secondary school education and who a screening process indicates are likely to have difficulty finding a job after graduation. This screening process would involve objective testing and the subjective judgments of local school officials and the staff of the school-to-work transition program. There are no income eligibility criteria for student participants.

The program relies on strong State and local government and business support to provide it with visibility and access to private sector employers. The program places counselors and job specialists in local high schools to provide participating seniors with up to 60 hours of pre-employment guidance in job search techniques and job holding disciplines (i.e., work habits). The job specialists assist those participants who graduate in their job search in a ratio of about one for each 30-35 graduates. The job specialists also provide continuing job search assistance, if necessary, to the graduate for up to nine months after graduation. Participants who do not graduate from high school are not allowed to continue participation, a provision which encourages high school graduation among those who wish to receive help from the program.

Program Evaluations and Reviews

Based on field reviews, JAG claims an 88 percent positive placement rate. A DOL-sponsored study concluded that successful participants earned $0.38 per hour more than participants in a comparison group. The study found that successful participants were 10 percent more likely than those in the comparison group to be employed eight months after graduation. A study sponsored by JAG and conducted by Andrew Sum of MIT found a positive placement rate of 79 percent. The Sum study concluded that successful participants earned wages of $0.15 per hour higher than participants in a comparison group. A summary of research findings provided by Jobs for America's Graduates, Inc. is attached.

The Office of Management and Budget notes that the program statistics may be overstated. This is caused by several factors. First, the base used to calculate the positive placement rate does not include those participants who drop out of school and the program. Both positive placements and the base include those who attend post-secondary school education or enlist in the military. Adjusting for these factors would result in about a 42 percent job placement rate (48 percent including the military).

Second, based on a field review, many successful job placements appear to include people who had been working in the same job which they held during school or the previous summer. Of those people who JAG claims found jobs, the same field review found that 75 percent were working in jobs they previously held. Moreover, two-thirds of those interviewed who were holding jobs reported that they got their job through their own efforts, rather than through referral by JAG.

Current Spending for Youth Employment Programs

A school-to-work transition program would supplement existing efforts to train and employ youth. The following table summarizes the minimum level of funds available for training, employment, and job search assistance for youth during the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) program year beginning July 1, 1984 and ending June 30, 1985. Marginally higher spending levels are proposed for the following year.

Available Federal Funds for Youth Employment Assistance

	Total	Disadvantaged Youth	Non-Disadvantaged Youth
JTPA Block Grant	$754	$679	$75
Summer Youth Employment	725	725	0
Job Corps	577	577	0
Employment Service	263*	-	-
Total	$2319	$1981	$75

* The Employment Service allocates funds to serve youth in proportion to the youth representation in the pool of unemployed, about 30 percent. These resources can be devoted to serving either disadvantaged or non-disadvantaged youth.

The table divides available funds into those which are available to serve economically disadvantaged youth and those available to serve non-disadvantaged youth. For instance, the JTPA block grant authority requires the Governor to spend at least 40 percent of the block grant resources on youth. In addition, the Governor may spend up to 10 percent of the resources on non-disadvantaged youth. Therefore, $75 million is allocated to this category.

Previous Administration Consideration

The issue of Administration support for a JAG-type

school-to-work transition program has been considered on previous occasions.

- o Governor du Pont approached the Administration in October 1981 seeking $7 million from the Department of Labor (DOL) for support of JAG. DOL objected to the request and argued that it had few discretionary resources to spare and had had to cut out many other popular programs. The Employment and Training Administration eventually agreed to provide $1 million in discretionary funds for JAG in FY1982.

- o During drafting of the Administration bill to replace CETA in 1982, Governor du Pont suggested that at least 30 percent of the block grant resources be untargeted. The Administration chose instead to target training resources on the disadvantaged.

- o The Congress also rejected explicit support of the JAG concept when it adopted the Administration's philosophy in the legislation that became JTPA. Congress did, however, provide States and localities the flexibility to adopt JAG-type programs (if they meet their needs) through current authorizations under JTPA.

- o The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs (CCEA) considered a proposal for a $300 million National School-to-Work Transition Assistance program in December 1983 and a subsequent proposal to reprogram $25 million to $50 million from the Summer Youth Employment Program earlier this month. The CCEA decided not to recommend proposing legislation for such a program or reprogramming resources to finance it. However, the CCEA agreed that the Administration would work with JAG to develop a program to promote the concept to States.

Options

Option 1: Propose or support separate legislation to authorize a national School-to-Work Transition Program at $300 million in FY1985 escalating to $1 billion in FY1988.

The national school-to-work transition program would be modeled after the JAG program.

Advantages

- o Administration legislation would provide a visible initiative addressing the chronic problem of youth unemployment.

- o This program could use the existing JTPA delivery system, emphasize business involvement, and adhere to JTPA's firm no-stipend policy.

- o The JAG Board of Directors, comprising prominent public officials from both political parties, strongly advocates adoption of the program.

Disadvantages

- o A high cost new initiative with escalating out-year costs is unnecessary. The new initiative duplicates existing JTPA and Employment Service authorities which allow States or localities to establish school-to-work transition programs and provide resources sufficient to cover their costs.

- o This proposal would create a new categorical program at a time when the Administration has successfully enacted block grant legislation for employment and training programs.

- o The existing evidence is mixed on the effectiveness of the program in enhancing employment and earnings opportunities for youth.

Option 2: Propose $25 million to $50 million increase in Department of Labor discretionary program to fund JAG demonstration projects in each of the 50 States.

Advantages

- o This is a modest but visible initiative in 1984 that would demonstrate the President's concern about high youth unemployment.

- o This expanded demonstration program may forestall Congressional action resulting in a larger new permanent program.

Disadvantages

- o States already have $75 million in discretionary funds to establish their own demonstration projects. At the initiative of Governors, eight States have already established JAG programs.

- o The extent of Congressional support for a major new national school-to-work program is not clear.

Option 3: Propose an amendment reprogramming $25 million to

$50 million from the Summer Youth Employment Program to JTPA's discretionary account to fund an expanded series of school-to-work transition projects modeled after the Jobs for America's Graduates Program.

Advantages

- Reprogramming resources would retarget Federal summer youth employment spending on private sector jobs without stipends or subsidies.

- A program modeled after JAG begins the process of preparing youth well before leaving school to ensure they are prepared to obtain and keep a job in the private sector.

Disadvantages

- Reprogramming funds from a program which serves disadvantaged youth to one which serves youth regardless of parental income would exacerbate the perception that the Administration is insensitive to the poor.

- In an election year, Congress is unlikely to reduce funding for the summer youth program. Therefore, the likely outcome of a reprogramming request would be to increase total Federal spending. As with other Administration initiatives, such as math and science legislation, the temptation for expanding funding in the current and out-years will be powerful.

Option 4: Do not propose legislation reprogramming funds toward school-to-work transition programs. Instead, encourage States and localities to use existing authority and flexibility to establish school-to-work programs modeled after JAG.

This option continues to rely on the States and localities to use existing authority and flexibility under JTPA, Wagner-Peyser Act, Chapter II of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act, and Vocational Education Act for implementing programs that meet their most pressing labor market problems. Although most Governors are aware that JTPA explicitly authorizes school-to-work transition programs, they are apparently not aware of recent changes in the Wagner-Peyser Act which permit ten percent of the funds provided to each State for the Employment Service to be used for special activities, including school-to-work transition programs. Ten percent of the proposed FY1985 Employment Service funds totals almost $90 million. Governors are also

apparently not aware that they may use Vocational Education Act resources to support special and innovative projects. The proposed FY1985 funding for vocational education is $700 million.

While this option would not involve budget changes or legislative proposals, the Administration could launch a high-level publicity effort. For example, the President could encourage States and localities to adopt the program in a radio address and Administration officials could widely publicize the program.

The first JTPA and Wagner-Peyser Act program year begins on July 1, 1984. This provides an ideal time to encourage States to utilize their discretionary JTPA and Employment Service funds for school-to-work transition programs. In addition, the Vocational Education Act is up for reauthorization. The Administration's bill permits States to use vocational education funds to finance school-to-work transition programs.

Advantages

- o This option would require no increase in Federal spending and would avoid opening up JTPA to significant election-year Congressional increases.
- o It would preserve the integrity of JTPA and continue reliance on States and local areas for designing employment and training strategies.

Disadvantages

- o Endorsement, publicity, and encouragement of the program may be perceived as an inadequate initiative attacking youth unemployment.
- o Supporters of JAG may mobilize a bipartisan effort to enact legislation without Administration support.

Decision

Option 1 _____ Propose or support separate legislation to authorize a national school-to-work transition program at $300 million in FY1985 escalating to $1 billion in FY1988.

Option 2 _____ Propose a $25 million to $50 million increase in Department of Labor discretionary program to fund JAG demonstration projects in each of the 50 States.

Option 3 _____ Propose an amendment reprogramming $25 million to $50 million from the Summer Youth Employment Program to JTPA's discretionary account to fund an expanded series of school-to-work transition projects modeled after JAG.

Option 4 _____ Do not propose legislation reprogramming funds toward school-to-work transition programs. Instead, encourage States and localities to use existing authority and flexibility to establish school-to-work transition programs modeled after JAG.

Donald T. Regan
Chairman Pro Tempore

Jobs for America's Graduates, Inc.

CHAIRMAN
The Honorable Pierre S. du Pont, IV
Governor
State of Delaware

VICE CHAIRMEN
The Honorable Lamar Alexander
Governor
State of Tennessee

The Honorable Charles S. Robb
Governor
Commonwealth of Virginia

PRESIDENT
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President, International
Management & Development Group, Ltd

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Chief State School Officers

TREASURER
Dr. James M. Howell
Senior Vice-President
The First National Bank of Boston

Mr. Michael M. Arnold
Executive Director, Human Resources
Development Institute, AFL-CIO

The Honorable Howard H. Baker, Jr.
U.S. Senator - Majority Leader
State of Tennessee

Mr. Clarence C. Barksdale
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
First National Bank of St. Louis

Mr. Ralph W. Barrow
President
Jobs for Delaware Graduates, Inc.

The Honorable Christopher S. Bond
Governor
State of Missouri

The Honorable George Bush
Vice President
United States of America

Mr. Lyle Everingham
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
The Kroger Co.

Mr. John H. Filer
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Aetna Life and Casualty Company

Mr. Pedro R. Garza
President
SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc.

Mr. M. Carl Holman
President
National Urban Coalition

Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks
Executive Director
NAACP

The Honorable James M. Jeffords
U.S. Congressman
State of Vermont

Dr. William B. Keene
Superintendent, Delaware
Department of Public Instruction

The Honorable Anne Lindeman
Chairperson, Arizona
Senate Education Committee

The Honorable M. Peter McPherson
Administrator
Agency for International Development

The Honorable Walter F. Mondale
Former Vice President
United States of America

Mr. Preston S. Parish
Vice Chairman
The Upjohn Company

The Honorable John D. Rockefeller, IV
Governor
State of West Virginia

Mrs. Carolyn Warner
State Superintendent of
Public Instruction, Arizona

Mr. Raul Yzaguirre
President
National Council of La Raza

LEGAL COUNSEL
Mr. Stanton D. Anderson
Anderson, Hibey, Nauheim & Blair

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

Jobs for America's Graduates designed and implemented an extensive evaluation system to determine whether participation in JAG programs significantly enhanced the ability of high school graduates to successfully transition from school to work.

This research has found the following benefits for participants in the Class of 1982 when compared to comparison group members.

Employment Overall

- Participants were 54% more likely to be employed during the first three months following graduation.
- Participants were 67% more likely to be employed in the fall following graduation (November-December 1982).

Earnings Overall

- Participants earned nearly 86% more money during the first three months following graduation.
- Participants earned nearly $750 more during the first six months following graduation.

Race

- Minorities tend to benefit to a substantially greater degree than white participants on most measures of performance.
- Black participants were twice as likely to be employed than black comparison group members in the fall following graduation (109% more).
- Black participants earned 92% more money than black comparison group members.

Achievement

- Participants graduating with a C average were nearly twice as likely to have a job in the fall following graduation than comparison group members (97% more).

Family Income

- Participants from low income families were more than twice as likely to be employed than comparison group members from low income families (125% more).

- Participants earned more than twice as much money as comparison group members from low incomes (111% more).

Prior Work Experience

- Participants with no prior work experience were nearly three times as likely to be employed than comparison group members (182% more).

- Participants with no prior work experience earned nearly three times more money than comparison group members (185% more).

Recent studies have found that those young people who experience the greatest difficulty making the transition from school-to-work generally have the following characteristics:

- come from the low income families

- have little prior work experience

- have low academic achievement

- are members of a racial minority.

Jobs for America's Graduates, therefore, is found to serve best those who need it most.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 23, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE CABINET COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Proposed Rural Electrification Administration (REA) Legislation

The Rural Electrification Revolving Fund Self-Sufficiency Act (S. 1300, H.R. 3050), a bill promoted by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), is a major legislative threat on the near horizon. The bill, or more accurately the "bailout," having a total cost of $20.7 billion, would:

- o forgive the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund (RETRF) obligation to make principal payments on $7.9 billion in long term notes scheduled for repayment to the Treasury beginning in 1993;

- o authorize the REA to refinance outstanding loans whenever interest rates on outstanding loans are at least one percent above Treasury rates (The House Agriculture Committee deleted this provision, costing approximately $8 billion, when forwarding H.R. 3050); and

- o effectively require downward adjustment of interest rates on new REA loans when Treasury borrowing rates decline, but do not require a comparable upward adjustment when rates increase.

The Cabinet Council considered this legislation at several meetings last fall and decided that: (1) OMB and Treasury would send strongly worded letters similar to Secretary Block's October 28, 1983 letter (attached) pointing out the flaws in H.R. 3050; and (2) the Administration would propose its own counter legislation regarding the REA.

The Department of Agriculture has drafted such legislation, the main provisions of which would:

- o place REA activities on budget;

- o raise the REA lending rate equal to the Treasury's cost of money. The current rate is 5 percent, with some 2 percent emergency lending; and

- o require all borrowers to pay user fees to cover administrative costs of the loan.

Secretary Block reports that: (1) there is little Congressional interest in pursuing the Administration's proposal; and (2) it is very likely that the Rural Electrification Revolving Fund Self-Sufficiency Act will pass this session of Congress. Floor action in the House and Committee action in the Senate are likely soon.

The Cabinet Council discussed two alternative Administration positions:

1. continuing support of our legislative proposal while strongly opposing the "bailout" bill and evidencing no interest in compromise; or

2. acknowledging the strength of the support for the Rural Electrification Revolving Fund Self-Sufficiency Act and attempting to work with the Congress to develop a less costly bill.

Council members were unanimously opposed to attempting to negotiate on the NRECA bill.

Since the Cabinet Council discussed this issue on February 10, Congressman Bethune (R-Arkansas) has introduced a substitute bill which is more generous than the Administration's proposal but much less objectionable than the NRECA bailout bill. A comparison of the main features of these proposals is attached. Our best current reading is that the Bethune substitute bill is unlikely to gain substantial support in either the House or the Senate.

The Cabinet Council believes that the current draft of the NRECA "bailout" bill is so costly that the Administration would be in a much better position to sustain a veto than if we participated in negotiating a less costly but still unacceptable proposal.

Recommendation: The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs unanimously recommends continuing to support our legislative proposal while strongly opposing the NRECA bailout bill and evidencing no interest in negotiating a compromise on it.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Donald T. Regan
Chairman Pro Tempore

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
February 21, 1984

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH CLIFFORD G. OLSON, JR.

DATE: MARCH 1, 1984
LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE
TIME: 4:30 p.m. (DURATION: 5 MINUTES)

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY

I. PURPOSE

To provide a photo opportunity with Mr. Olson, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the VFW.

II. BACKGROUND

Mr. Olson, a resident of Pembroke, Massachusetts, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the VFW on August 19, 1983 and will serve in that position until August 1984. Mr. Olson is in Washington, D.C. for the VFW's Annual Washington Conference. The courtesy call by Commander Olson on the President is the opening event of the Conference. (Traditionally, a photo opportunity is extended each year to the Commanders of the VFW and American Legion.)

III. PARTICIPANTS

Clifford G. Olson, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief, VFW

Cooper Holt
Executive Director, VFW

Howard Vander-Clute
National Adjunct General, VFW

IV. PRESS PLAN

Photo opportunity: including White House photo office, UPI and AP photo

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Faith Whittlesey will bring Commander Olson and Cooper Holt to the Oval Office and introduce them to the President. (Douglas Riggs will accompany Faith.)

- The President and Commander Olson will pose for pictures.

- The President will thank Commander Olson for the VFW support.
- Faith Whittlesey will escort Commander Olson and Cooper Holt from the Oval Office.

Attachment: Talking Points

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR PHOTO OPPORTUNITY

WITH COMMANDER OLSON, VFW

-- Acknowledge meeting Commander Olson at the VFW Convention in New Orleans last August.

-- Congratulate Commander Olson for his service this year as the Commander-in-Chief of the VFW.

-- Extend thanks to the VFW for their support of the Administration's foreign policy.

-- In response to Commander Olson's invitation to address the VFW Convention in Chicago in August, 1984, indicate that the Scheduling Office is aware of the dates and will be in contact with the VFW.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH FOUR NEW MEMBERS
OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS CORPS

DATE: March 1, 1984
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:30 p.m.

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

To meet and be photographed with four reporters who have recently been assigned to cover the President full-time.

II. BACKGROUND

This is the third in a continuing series of meetings. The last previous meeting was held August 9, 1983.

III. PARTICIPANTS

IRA ALLEN--reporter for United Press International; works with Helen Thomas and Norman Sandler; prior to his assignment to the White House, Ira covered Capitol Hill for UPI.

MIKE CONNOLLY--reports for Gannett and USA TODAY; works with Ann Devroy; he has worked for Gannett for 8 years; he is a Californian who attended the University of San Francisco.

RITA FLYNN--reports for ABC-TV, with Sam Donaldson and Mike Von Fremd; she replaced Ann Compton, who now is assigned to Capitol Hill; before coming to the White House Rita reported for CBS-TV.

JOE SHAPIRO--reporter for U.S. News & World Report, with Jim Hildreth; before he came to the White House he covered Capitol Hill for the magazine; previously he worked for Scripps-Howard.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Introductions and individual photographs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1984

MEETING WITH WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS

Date: Thursday, March 1, 1984
Location: The Oval Office
Time: 4:30 p.m.

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

To congratulate the fifteen first-place winners of the annual White House News Photographers Association contest.

II. BACKGROUND

It is traditional that the President meet and be photographed with the winners of each category of photography. The photo of the President and the winners will be used in the Association's annual dinner program and will be on display at the Library of Congress when their exhibit opens. The President has met with the winners of 1981 and 1982.

III. PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT

Rich Lipski, UPI
James Fiedler, Jr., Washington Times
Chas Cancellare, UPI
David Hume Kennerly, Time Magazine
Wally McNamee, Newsweek Magazine
Victoria Yokota, Washington Times
Lucian Perkins, Washington Post
James L. Fridrich, National Geographic
George Fridrich, NBC
Jeffrey Goodman, NBC
Benson Ginsburg, CBS
Don Smith, WRC
Catherine Zimmerman, WRC
Chester Panzer, WRC
Teressa Verna, NBC

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer and White House News Photographers Association photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President greets each award winner individually, then a group photograph at the President's desk.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESENTATION OF SCHOOL PRAYER LETTERS BY CONCERNED WOMEN FOR AMERICA

DATE: March 1, 1984
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:30 p.m.

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY

I. PURPOSE:

To present to you four bound books containing approximately 4,000 letters congratulating you on your stand on prayer in the schools. These letters are mostly from women, Concerned Women for America. It is an event to illustrate the wide approval of your initiative on school prayer.

II. BACKGROUND:

Concerned Women for America was started by Beverly LaHaye, who with her husband Tim LaHaye, has a family radio program; they have also authored many books on the family. CWA now has over 250,000 members (the membership number claimed by N.O.W.) who are devoted to prayer and action. They have been active in religious liberty cases throughout the country and train the women to monitor legislation being introduced in their respective states, as well as to be active in other areas of local interest to conservative Christians. Dr. LaHaye, who will accompany his wife, is chairman of an informal committee to advise Reagan/Bush '84 on religious matters.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Mrs. Beverly LaHaye, President, CWA
Dr. Timothy LaHaye, President, Family Life Seminars
Michael Farris, their Washington attorney who is responsible for release of Nebraska fathers from jail and dropping of charges against their wives.

IV. PRESS PLAN:

Wire photos; local T.V.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

Tim and Beverly LaHaye and Michael Farris enter Oval Office.
Present you with the four books.
You make brief remarks from talking points.
The guests depart.

TALKING POINTS

-- Congratulations, Bev, on the growth of Concerned Women for America. I understand your nationwide group now has more members than the leading feminist group and that you are doing a great job. With the work you and Tim have done for years in ministering to the family, you are making a real contribution to the main building block of our society.

-- Thanks for these letters. It is always a pleasure to receive so many thousands of letters from women, but particularly so on the subject of putting God back into our schools with the opportunity for children to participate in voluntary prayer.

-- Mike, I hear you are the lawyer who finally got those fathers out of jail in Nebraska and got the charges dropped against the mothers. Thanks for your persistence. Your work with Concerned Women for America in religious freedom cases across the country is much appreciated.

-- And now I guess we are to pose for pictures.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 29, 1984

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY FOR FORMER CONGRESSMAN H.R. GROSS AND FAMILY

DATE: Thursday, March 1, 1984
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:30 p.m.

FROM: Margaret Tutwiler MDT

I. PURPOSE

To provide an opportunity for former U.S. Representative Harold R. Gross and his family to have their photographs taken with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

Former Iowa Congressman Harold R. Gross is a long-time friend of the President's. Mr. Gross was news director at WHO Radio in Des Moines, Iowa in the 1930's when the President served there as sports director. Mr. Gross served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1949 - 1971.

Mr. Gross and his wife, Hazel, accompanied the President on his recent trip to Des Moines, Iowa. At that time, he requested this brief opportunity for his children and grandchildren to meet the President and to have their pictures taken with him.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Harold R. Gross
Mrs. Hazel R. Gross (wife)

Mr. Phil Gross (eldest son)
Mrs. Mary C. Gross (daughter-in-law, married to Phil Gross)

Colonel Alan Gross (younger son)
Mrs. Linda Gross (daughter-in-law, married to Alan Gross)
Gary Alan Gross (grandson, aged 15)
Harold Ronald Gross (grandson, aged 9, named "Ronald" after the President)

Katherine Camalier

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1984

MEETING WITH PROMINENT SPORTS FIGURES

DATE: March 1, 1984
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY

I. PURPOSE

For these popular sports and TV figures to personally assure the President of their active support of his school prayer amendment and to thank him for his leadership on this issue.

II. BACKGROUND

Yesterday these sports figures appeared together at an informal House hearing to promote congressional passage of President Reagan's school prayer amendment. They are committed to focus public attention on this issue.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Rosey Grier, former defensive tackle for the New York Giants and the Los Angeles Rams, Meadowlark Lemon, formerly of the Harlem Globetrotters who now coaches his own team, the Buckateers, Demond Wilson, the actor who played Lamont on the television comedy, "Sanford & Son", Carl Johnson, agent, and Dick Dingman, Consultant.

IV. PRESS PLAN: White House and wire service photographers

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- The delegation enters the Oval Office.
- Faith Whittlesey presents the delegation to you.
- You make brief remarks (talking points attached).
- The delegation departs.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING
WITH SPORTS FIGURES
MARCH 1, 1984

-- It is a great comfort to know that I have the support of such well known personalities as yourselves to support our school prayer amendment.

-- You are setting a fine example for the young people in our great nation to pray to God.

-- Without prayer, no one has a prayer.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1984

REMARKS AND PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
WITH VIETNAM VETERANS LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

DATE: MARCH 1, 1984
LOCATION: EAST ROOM AND GREEN ROOM OF THE RESIDENCE
TIME: 5:10 to 5:25 p.m.
FROM: FAITH WHITTLESEY FRW

I. PURPOSE

To recognize the volunteer efforts of Vietnam veterans in making the Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program (VVLP) a success.

II. BACKGROUND

The VVLP which is administered by ACTION was initiated by the President in 1981 as a means of developing a volunteer effort among Vietnam veterans to help their fellow veterans. Federal fiscal participation in the VVLP is sunsetted at the close of this fiscal year; but the activities will continue under private sponsorship. The program has been successful: 50 programs have been established across the country; over 3,500 non-stipend volunteers have stepped forward to work in the program; and over 200,000 hours have been donated by veterans.

III. PARTICIPANTS

List is attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- The President and Mrs. Reagan enter the Green Room with Faith Whittlesey for a photo opportunity with 15 Vietnam veterans who have performed leadership roles in the VVLP.

- The President and Mrs. Reagan depart the Green Room with Faith Whittlesey and proceed into the East Room where they will mount the dias for brief remarks by the President. (On the dias, in addition to the President and Mrs. Reagan, will be Faith Whittlesey, Tom Pauken, Director, ACTION and 9 other Vietnam veterans. The audience will consist of 225 veterans and Members of Congress.)

- The President delivers remarks of approximately two minutes in length. Tom Pauken makes a presentation to the President of a scroll and thanks the President for his support. (The wording of the scroll is attached.)

- The President and Mrs. Reagan demount from the dias and depart the East Room. (The President may shake hands as he is departing from the East Room.)

THE WORDING ON THE SCROLL TO BF PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

It is with hearfelt appreciation for his loyalty and support of Vietnam veterans that we hereby recognize President Ronald Reagan as an honorary Vietnam verteran.

Presented by the Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program on the First day of March Nineteen Hundred and Eighty Four, Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 29, 1984

DROP BY BRIEFING FOR LATIN AMERICAN EDITORS

DATE: Thursday, March 1, 1984
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 5:00 p.m. (5 minutes)

FROM: Michael McManus FS/MM

I. PURPOSE:

To welcome an influential group of editors of major newspapers from Central and Latin America and have a photo taken.

II. BACKGROUND:

This group represents the Latin American Board of Directors for UPI. They are in town for an annual meeting which included celebration of the opening of United Press International's new world headquarters here in Washington the previous evening.

This visit gives us an opportunity to brief this group on Administration priorities in Central and South America, with emphasis on our new legislation based on the Bipartisan Commission on Central America's report. They will have been briefed by Constantine Menges and Robert McFarlane before you arrive. After you leave, there will be a small reception for the group.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Robert McFarlane
Constantine Menges
Karna Small
UPI Board of Directors - list attached
(note: Helen Thomas of UPI has been invited)

IV. PRESS PLAN:

White House Photographer
UPI Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

You will enter the Roosevelt Room, make some brief welcoming remarks and then, remaining in place, the guests will file by for a handshake and a photo. Then you will depart.

VI. REMARKS: Talking points attached

ATTENDEES AT BRIEFING AND RECEPTION FOR UPI LATIN AMERICAN ADVISORY BOARD - THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1984

Chile

Alberto Guerreo
Editor
La Tercera

Argenta

Lauro Laino and Senora Laino
Editor
La Razon

Alberto Schazin
UPI

Venezuela

Esteban Pineda and Senora Pineda
Publisher
Panorama

Equador

Carlos Perez Perasso
Publisher
El Universo

Brazil

Iram Frejat
Chief Editor
O'Globo

Luiz Menezes
UPI

Mexico

Juan Francisco Ealy
Publisher
El Universal

Ariel Ramos
Editor
El Universal

Pieter vanBennekom
UPI

Columbia
Enrique Santos and Senora Santos
Publisher
El Tiempo

Peru

Aurelio Miro Quesada and Senora Quesada
Publisher
El Comercio

Dominican Republic

Rogelio Pellerano and Senora Pellerano
President
Listendiario

Costa Rica

Eduardo Ulibarry and Senora Ulibarry
Editor
La Nacion

United States - UPI
Bill Geissler
Senior Vice President

Bill Small and Gish Small
President

Gary Neelman and Rose Neelman
Vice President for Latin America

Mike Hughes and Nicky Hughes
Vice President, International

Christobal Tortosa and Mary Tortosa
Vice President

Luis Nogales and Mary Nogales
Vice President

Thomas J. Beatty and Cathie Beatty
Vice President

Bill Adler and Ann Anderson
Vice President

I. J. Vidacovich and Mrs. Joel Vidacovich
Vice President

Maxwell McCrohon and Nancy McCrohon
Vice President and Editor-in-Chief

Richard S. Boggs
Vice President and General Manager

Jordanka Lazarevic
Assistant Managing Editor

Helen Thomas

UPI Photographer

TALKING POINTS FOR DROP BY AT BRIEFING OF LATIN AMERICAN EDITORS

- I wanted to stop by to say welcome to the United States and welcome to the White House; and to congratulate UPI on the opening of your new World Headquarters here in Washington. (Note: they had a big reception last night to celebrate)

- I understand you have had thorough briefings by Constantine Menges and have also talked to Bud McFarlane about the situation in Central America, so you understand our deep concerns.

- Our policy -- support for democracy, development, dialogue and defense -- is embodied in the plan we have submitted to our Congress; we also feel hopeful about the upcoming elections in El Salvador in a few weeks, and we continue to support the efforts of the Contadora process.

- Those of you from the South American continent know that in spite of pressing problems in Central America, we are striving as well to maintain good relations with your countries. We are all Americans, and we all need to work together.

- And by the way, I hope El Niño (El Neen-yo) doesn't cause as much damage the next time it comes around.*

- Now, I'd like to shake hands and have a photo taken.

(*Note: El Niño is the warm air current that appears around Christmas time every 6 years or so. This time it caused alot of damage in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia -- we responded rapidly to requests for help)