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DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	SCHEDULE	OF THE FIRST LADY [PG. 1] [PARTIAL]	1	11/6/1981	B7(C)

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WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

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☐ H - INTERNAL

FDR

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS FOR NOV 06 81

Subject: 1. Meeting with Senate Republican Leaders & Certain Committee Chairmen Re: Economic Program
2 Meeting with Cong. Bob Michel, Trent Lott, Barber Conable, Delbert Latta, Jack Kemp, Dick Cheney and Silvio Conte Re: Economic Program.
3 Talking Points for meetings with Senate & House Republicans Re: Economic Program
4 Schedule of the President's trips to New York City
5 MEMO: ~~LYN NOFZIGER / Paul Russo~~ re: attendance at Fundraising reception for N.Y. Republican State Committee
6 MEMO: ~~For President~~ ~~From: Lyn Nofziger / Paul Russo~~ re: New York - Political overview
7 Remarks: American Irish Historical Society award
8 Remarks: New York Fundraiser

Continued

Subject Codes:
PR007-01
PL
FG036-03
FG036-06
FG036-09
BE004
FI004
PR005
SP
FG013
TR
PL002
ST032
PP012-06

ROUTE TO: | **ACTION** | **DISPOSITION**

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT	RSZ	81/11/12		C	81/11/12

Referral Note:

ID # 046775

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

☐ X - MEDIA

☐ H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS FOR NOV 06 81

Subject Codes:
PP005-01
IV081
FG114
TR004

Subject:
9 First Lady's Schedule: 1981 Joint Armed Forces Officer's Wives' Clubs Luncheon

ROUTE TO: **ACTION** **DISPOSITION**

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT	RSZ	81,11,12		C	81,11,12

Referral Note:

Def

November 5, 1981
5:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Friday, November 6, 1981

8:55 — OVAL

9:00 am (30 min)	Staff Time — 9:25 (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:52 – 10:03 MKD, K. KACHIGIAN	10:01 – 10:05 EM	
~~9:30 am~~ (~~15 min~~)	~~Senior Staff Time~~ 10:28 – 10:29 JB	Oval Office
10:13 – 10:32 A. HAIG		
~~9:45 am~~ (~~45 min~~)	~~Personal Staff Time~~	Oval Office
10:34 – 10:38 JB		
~~10:30~~ am (45 min)	Meeting with Senate Republican Leaders (Max Friedersdorf) 10:38 – 11:50	Cabinet Room
11:50 – 11:59 OVAL		
~~11:15~~ am (45 min)	Meeting with House Republican Leaders (Max Friedersdorf) 12:00 – 12:53	Cabinet Room
12:53 – 1:15 Wm. Fr. Smith	12:57 – 1:15 JB / 1:09 – 1:15 EM / 1:14 – 1:15 MKD	
~~12:00~~ noon 1:16	To the Residence for Lunch and Personal Staff Time until departure for New York	Residence
4:20 pm	Depart South Grounds for Events in New York City (Separate Schedule)	South Grounds
12:05 am	Return South Grounds	South Grounds

November 5, 1981
5:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Friday, November 6, 1981

9:00 am (30 min)	Staff Time	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	Senior Staff Time	Oval Office
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12:05 am	Return South Grounds	South Grounds

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 5, 1981

MEETING WITH SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADERS AND CERTAIN COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
DATE: November 6, 1981
LOCATION: The Cabinet Room
TIME: 10:30 - 11:15 a.m. (45 minutes)

FROM: Max Friedersdorf M.F.

I. PURPOSE

To discuss our economic program.

II. BACKGROUND

The Administration's efforts to mount a "fall offensive" on the ecnomic situation are quickly grinding to a halt. In the wake of last summer's successful push to achieve budget reductions, recent economic data indicates the need for still further cuts if we intend to pursue the goal of a balanced budget. We have entered a recession, and projected deficit amounts range as high as $120 billion by Fiscal Year 1984. Meanwhile, the Congressional appropriations process is producing unacceptable spending levels, which may necessitate Presidential vetoes. As a result, major policy questions have arisen with regard to the viability of our economic plan, and decisions must be made on such issues as entitlement spending, revenue enhancement, and the importance of the balanced budget goal itself.

Congress is seeking direction from the Administration. They have not yet received the backup material on entitlements and revenue enhancements which they were promised on September 24. In addition, some members perceive our current policy as uncertain, and in some cases (such as revenue enhancement), division of opinion within the Administration is causing great uneasiness on the Hill. Congress itself has failed to come up with any common solution despite their efforts to do so over the past month and a half. As a result, both House and Senate Budget Committees have delayed markup on the Second Concurrent Budget Resolution until they receive more specific guidance.

The meeting you have called today will provide an opportunity to review our accomplishments to date in terms of their practical effect, determine what, if any, policy changes should be made, and develop some consensus on long-term economic strategy. Those attending the meeting are members of the Senate Republican leadership as well as Chairmen of the principle Committees dealing with economic issues such as Finance (Dole), Budget (Domenici), and Appropriations (Hatfield).

In the Senate, there is a divergence of views as to how we should deal with our economic problems. Those who serve on the Appropriations Committee contend that they have already suffered the most with regard to real spending during the first round of budget cuts, particularly since discretionary appropriations constitute only 16 percent of the Federal budget. They are inclined to resist further budget cuts without some consideration of cutting entitlements and increasing taxes.

Those who serve on the Finance Committee are more ambivalent on the subject of entitlements and revenue enhancement. On the philosophical basis, they recognize the need for cuts in entitlement spending, but many of these Senators are up for re-election next year and fear the political consequences. They would prefer to have the Budget Committee instruct them to make these savings, so they could claim they were "forced" to take these actions.

Those who serve on the Budget Committee, and particularly Senator Domenici, have indicated the need for cuts in entitlements spending, appropriations, and tax increases. In fact, Domenici has his own budget plan which includes these actions.

For the past month and a half, Senators Baker, Dole, Domenici, Hatfield, and others have been meeting in an effort to come up with some solution to this logjam. Thus far, they have been unsuccessful. Senator Baker understands the political problems facing House members and is not worried about the Senate taking the lead but feels that the Administration and the Committee leadership must reach some common game plan or else each Committee will start sniping at the other in an effort to protect their own programs.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Secretary Donald Regan
Director David Stockman
Senator Howard Baker (R-Tennessee)
Senator Ted Stevens (R-Alaska)
Senator Bob Dole (R-Kansas)
Senator Pete Domenici (R-New Mexico)
Senator Mark Hatfield (R-Oregon)
Senator James McClure (R-Idaho)
Senator John Tower (R-Texas)
Senator Jake Garn (R-Utah)
Senator Paul Laxalt (R-Nevada)
Senator Strom Thurmond (R-South Carolina)

REGRET

~~The Vice President~~

PARTICIPANTS (Continued)

Staff

Jim Baker
Ed Meese
~~Mike Deaver~~
Richard Darman
~~Craig Fuller~~ FULLER
Martin Anderson
Ed Harper
Max Friedersdorf
Powell Moore
SPEAKES / GERGEN

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senators to arrive through the Northwest Gate and be escorted to the Cabinet Room for a 45-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 5, 1981

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White House photographer only.

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Attachment: Talking Points

TALKING POINTS FOR NOVEMBER 6
MEETINGS WITH SENATE AND HOUSE
REPUBLICANS RE ECONOMIC PROGRAM

[The following recommended talking points are as agreed by the Legislative Strategy Group and presented to the President orally on November 5:]

-- There has been speculation about possible changes in our economic policies. But I remain convinced that our basic policies are sound. We have submitted our program to the Congress -- and I do not intend to change that program.

-- With respect to the tax program in particular, I do not wish to see any changes in the Economic Recovery Tax Act that I signed in August. Nor do I wish to see any tax increases in FY 1982 (other than the $3 billion in tax code changes I referred to in my September 24 Message).

-- Similarly, I want to be sure that we hold close to the Defense budget levels that I have proposed.

-- I am, of course, intent upon achieving major savings in the non-Defense portions of the budget in FY '83 and '84 -- and to that extent would welcome the level of cuts in these areas recommended by Senator Domenici.

-- I would be willing to consider future "revenue enhancement" -- only to the extent that it were necessary politically to achieve our desired cuts, and provided that:

- the tax measures were not contrary to our interests in stimulating investment and production; and
- the additional revenue did not exceed $15 billion in FY '83 and $30 billion in FY '84.

-- I am seriously concerned about the Congress's reaction to the additional spending cuts I proposed. I asked for 12% decreases, and it appears that the Congress may send me increases. I can only repeat that, if forced to, I will veto budget-busters. But surely it should not have to come to this.

-- I recognize that we are now approaching the need for a second continuing resolution. I still hope we might get satisfactory appropriations bills before November 20. If not, I would hope that we could at least get a second resolution at responsible budgetary levels.

-- I would not presume to advise you on how we could get better results from the Congress. Indeed, on this I would very much appreciate the benefit of your counsel.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH CONGRESSMEN BOB MICHEL (R-ILL.), TRENT LOTT (R-MISS.), BARBER CONABLE (R-N.Y.), DELBERT LATTA (R-OHIO), JACK KEMP (R-N.Y.), DICK CHENEY (R-WYO.) AND SILVIO CONTE (R-MASS.) REGARDING THE ECONOMIC PROGRAM

DATE: FRIDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1981
PLACE: THE CABINET ROOM
TIME: 11:15 a.m. (45 MINUTES)

FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF

I. PURPOSE

To review and discuss what additional action the Congress should take with regard to the Administration's economic package.

II. BACKGROUND

There has been considerable public and private discussion about what course of action the Administration should take to best implement its economic program.

The House Budget Committee has delayed action on the Second Budget Resolution citing a lack of information from the Administration regarding the September budget request and also asking if the Administration wants to make any changes in the economic program.

The House Appropriations Committee is marking up the Continuing Resolution for House consideration prior to November 20 to provide for funding of government operations through March 30.

This meeting will provide an opportunity to define the Administration's views and to develop the legislative strategy for the Second Budget Resolution and the appropriations process this fall. It will also be an opportunity to outline a long-range strategy setting the stage for the budget presentation in January and Congressional action next year.

This meeting will also provide the President with the opportunity for consultation with House Leaders and for requesting their views and comments on the legislative situation in the House.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Congressman Bob Michel, the Republican Leader
Congressman Trent Lott, the Republican Whip
Congressman Barber Conable, Ranking Republican on Ways & Means
~~Congressman Delbert Latta~~, Ranking Republican on Budget
Congressman Silvio Conte, Ranking Republican on Appropriations
Congressman Jack Kemp, Chairman, Republican Conference
Congressman Dick Cheney, Chairman Republican Policy Committee

STAFF

Ed Meese
Jim Baker
~~Mike Deaver~~
David Stockman
Donald Regan
Dick Darman
~~Craig Fuller~~
Martin Anderson
Ed Harper
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Duberstein
Speakes

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

No specific agenda.

Attachment A: Talking Points

A

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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C

D

F

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 5, 1981

ATTENDANCE AT FUNDRAISING RECEPTION FOR THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981
WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
6:15p.m.

FROM: LYN NOFZIGER/PAUL RUSSO

I. PURPOSE

The reception is being held to help retire the debt of the New York Republican State Committee inherited by Chairman George Clark.

II. BACKGROUND

When George Clark became Chairman of the New York Republican State Committee in March, 1981, he inherited a huge debt left over from previous campaigns. This fundraiser is being held to help pay off that debt, so that the state party can begin building a warchest to finance the state's 1982 campaigns. Additionally, the event will reinforce George Clark's position as head of the New York Republican Party.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A. GUESTS

George Clark, Jr., Chairman, New York Republican State Committee

Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.)

Representative Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.)

Representative Norman Lent (R-N.Y.)

Representative Jerry Solomon (R-N.Y.)

ATTENDANCE AT FUNDRAISING RECEPTION FOR THE NEW YORK
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981
WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
6:15p.m.

B. STAFF CONTACT

Paul Russo

IV. PRESS PLAN

PRESS POOL ONLY

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

6:05p.m. President arrives at Waldorf Astoria Hotel and is met by George Clark

6:15p.m. President proceeds to Hilton Room with George Clark where reception is in progress

Introduction of the President by George Clark

6:20p.m. Brief Remarks by the President

6:25p.m. President concludes remarks and shakes hands along rope line on departure

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 5, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LYN NOFZIGER/PAUL RUSSO

SUBJECT: NEW YORK - POLITICAL OVERVIEW

I. SUMMARY

In the 1980 Presidential Election, Reagan carried New York by a margin of 3%; Republican Alfonse D'Amato was elected to the U.S. Senate; and the Republicans gained four seats in New York's delegation in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mayor Ed Koch, running on both the Democrat and Republican ballots, was easily reelected to a second term.

Governor Hugh Carey is likely to seek a third term in 1982, with a host of Republicans likely to run in the Primary; and Congressman Jack Kemp will hold a press conference on Saturday to announce his intentions for 1982.

Former Congressman Bruce Caputo is the only Republican who has announced his candidacy for Daniel Patrick Moynihan's Senate Seat.

II. DISCUSSION

A. ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR - Hugh Carey - Democrat - Elected in 1974

SENATOR - Daniel Patrick Moynihan - Democrat - Elected in 1976

SENATOR - Alfonse D'Amato - Republican - Elected in 1980.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 17 Republicans 22 Democrats

B. REPUBLICAN PARTY OFFICIALS:

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN - George Clark, Jr.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN - Richard M. Rosenbaum

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN - Eunice B. Whittlesey

C. 1980 ELECTIONS:

In the Presidential Race, Reagan defeated Carter in New York 48% to 45%, with a margin of more than 160,000 votes.

In the U.S. Senate Race, Republican Alfonse D'Amato defeated Democrat Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman by a narrow margin, while Senator Jacob Javits, running on the Liberal Ticket, was a distant third.

In the U.S. House Races, the Republicans made a net gain of four seats.

D. THE NEW YORK CITY MAYORAL RACE:

Mayor Ed Koch, the nominee of both the Democrat and Republican parties, was easily reelected to a second term in Tuesday's Mayoral Election. Koch received 75% of the vote against four challengers. Frank Barbaro, who ran against Koch in the Democrat Primary, captured 13% of the vote as the Unity Party Candidate; John Esposito, Koch's Republican Primary challenger won 5% of the vote on the Conservative ticket; and two other candidates split the remaining 7% of the vote. Koch's margin was the largest margin of any mayoral candidate in New York City in recent memory.

E. THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE - 1982:

On Saturday, November 7, Congressman Jack Kemp will hold a press conference to announce his intentions concerning the Governor's Race in New York. With Kemp out of the race, the field of candidates for the Republican Nomination will probably become very crowded. Those who have either announced their candidacy or are showing interest in the race are:

Richard Rosenbaum- Former Republican State Chairman, and current Republican National Committeeman.

Lewis Lehrman- Chairman of the Board of the Rite-Aide Corporation.

James Emery- Minority Leader of the State Assembly.

Judge Sol Wechtler- Justice on the State Court of Appeals.

Edward "Ned" Regan- State Comptroller

Warren Anderson- Majority Leader of the State Senate.

Although Governor Carey seems likely to seek a third term, present polling data (NBC News) shows him with very unfavorable ratings.

G. THE SENATE RACE - 1982:

Former U.S. Representative Bruce Caputo, an early Reagan supporter, is the only announced candidate for the Republican Nomination to run against Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Caputo claims to have the support of twenty-five county chairmen; and so far, no other Republicans seem interested in entering the race.

NEW YORK - MISCELLANEOUS:

POPULATION-	17,748,000
NICKNAME-	THE EMPIRE STATE
STATE MOTTO-	EVER UPWARD

NOTE:

THE NEW JERSEY GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION:

In Tuesday's New Jersey Gubernatorial Election, Republican Tom Kean appears to have defeated Democrat James Florio by just under 1,000 votes. However, Florio has requested a recount, and the final outcome will not be known for several weeks.

G

(Parvin/TD)
November 4, 1981

REMARKS: AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY AWARD
NOVEMBER 6, 1981

Thank you for this wonderful medal. I am so delighted I am reminded of the fable about the little woman of Ballisodare who lived gaily among the little people for 7 years. When she finally returned home, she had no toes -- she had danced them off. Well, I feel about that happy tonight with this medal you've presented to me.

Say, do you suppose at an occasion like this an Irish story might be in order? After all, where would we be without Irish humor? Where would we be if there weren't stories like the one about the two Irishmen who were at the local pub discussing everything from the parish to politics. After a while, the conversation turned to families and wives. . . By the way, they say an Irishman needs a wife because so many things go wrong that he can't blame on the government. . . But they were discussing marriage when Mike says to Pat, "And how's your wife, Patrick O'Hara?"

"Sure and I'm telling you she's awful sick," Pat replied.

"Good heavens," said the first, "Is there any danger?"

"No," said Pat, "She's too weak t' be dangerous anymore."

What spirit there is in Irish humor. And it was this same spirit that carried the Irish through such hardships all the way to the shores of America, where we have prospered. We were not always as fortunate as we are sitting here tonight. Times in Ireland were very hard -- famine and disease were prevalent. And as you know, when the poor from Cork and Kerry in the South or Down and Derry in the North first arrived here, they often worked as laborers and house servants. Many were peasants who suddenly were thrust into urban life. I remember reading of an Irish servant girl in one American household who came down the stairs backward because she had always used a ladder in the old country.

But our ancestors built the canals and railroads. With the gift of blarney, they entered politics. They became boxers like John L. Sullivan, writers like Eugene O'Neill, clergy like Cardinal Cooke and even physicians to the Pope like Dr. Cahill. That's what we're celebrating tonight -- the good fortune of the Irish when they became Americans, not to mention the good fortune of America herself in receiving these new citizens.

Over the years this country provided security and opportunity to Irish people from all the counties of the Emerald Isle. My own roots are in County Tipperary, and I bet that I am not the only Tipperary man in this room tonight. Happily, people no longer are forced by poverty and hunger to leave Ireland, and it is now more than a generation since there was any significant emigration to the United States. We admire the modern Irish achievements, especially the economic developments that have alleviated the need for emigration.

We can also be proud of the contribution the American private sector has made toward economic and social progress in Ireland. One member of my Administration, Bill Casey, was especially active in this regard when he was head of the Export-Import Bank. And we can be particularly proud of our contribution to Northern Ireland, where American firms now employ a significant proportion of industrial workers, providing a clear commitment to a future based on the well-being of the people. We are ready to cooperate where possible to facilitate such investment in Northern Ireland to create economic conditions more favorable to political reconciliation.

I speak as a President who is proud of his Irish ancestry -- a pride I share with 20 million fellow Americans -- when I say I am anguished by the events I see across the "sea of tears." Today there is another blight on fair Ireland . . . the blight of terrorism.

I had hoped that, with the end of the tragic hunger strike, there might be an exhaustion with death and a lessening of violence. Sadly, that violence now has extended beyond Northern Ireland's borders, and at the cost of even more innocent lives. Again, we find ourselves hoping -- hoping that all those engaged in violence will reject this course and commit themselves to peaceful pursuit of legitimate goals.

But as we sit here this evening, the suffering arising from events in Northern Ireland continues, and it continues with the help and support of a small number of people in this country. On Saint Patrick's Day I appealed to Americans not to give encouragement or aid to terrorism in Ireland. Tonight I repeat that appeal.

There are organizations that claim to be interested in the promotion of human rights in Northern Ireland, or they claim to be collecting money for widows and orphans. In reality, they contribute to the creation of widows and orphans, and their interest in human rights is selective and self-serving. I urge all Americans to examine carefully any appeals for financial or other aid from groups involved in the conflict.

Those few who rely on terrorism are distorting reality when they invoke the historical causes of the past in defense of their methods. The heirs of those who struggled for an independent Ireland are not to be found in what is now called the IRA.

We have no more eloquent witness to the inhumanity of terror in Ireland than His Holiness the Pope, who on a visit there, begged those few involved in terror to turn away from the paths of violence to the ways of peace. He noted that each of Ireland's historical communities can only harm itself by seeking to harm the other. "Continued violence," he said, "can only endanger everything that is most precious in the traditions and aspirations of each community."

We in the United States share that view. In the search for solutions, the U.S. has always given encouragement to those seeking a just settlement through reconciliation. The pen and paper of compromise may seem bland in comparison to the fiery bombs and bullets of terrorism . . . but only through such compromise can peace ever come to the Emerald Isle. A lasting solution can be found only in a process of reconciliation between the two Irish political traditions and between Britain and Ireland. The United States welcomes the efforts of the Irish and British Governments in widening the framework of their cooperation to this end.

But as much as our hearts long to see a settlement, it is not for the United States to chart the course others must follow. If the solutions are to endure, they must come from the people of Ireland themselves. Like confidence and love, the desire for harmony must come from within.

There is a pot of gold in Ireland and it is called peace. We must do what we can to encourage the search for that treasure. I urge all Americans who wish Ireland well to join me in supporting responsible leaders of both communities of Northern Ireland, of the Republic of Ireland and of Britain, as they seek the riches of reconciliation.

If the people of Ireland should learn of these remarks -- and perhaps one of the little people is here tonight to carry the message back -- if you are listening in Ireland, we want you to know our hearts are with you. We are your relations and we long for your happiness and tranquility.

We long for the day we can wake to the news of peace on your beautiful isle. We hope a new day soon will dawn over your lush, green land and we will join John Locke in saying:

"O Ireland, isn't it grand you look --
Like a bride in her rich adornin'?
And with all the pent-up love of my heart
I bid you top of the mornin'"

E

(Elliott/TD) November 5, 1981

REMARKS: NEW YORK FUNDRAISER
NOVEMBER 6, 1981

Thank you very much. Nancy and I are delighted to be here. Perhaps I should say I'm delighted to be here with Nancy. I thought it was about time she let me come to New York so I could share some of the fun too.

George Clark, let me just say I think you and the Empire State were made for each other because you stand as tall as any man I know. We haven't forgotten how George was a friend and supporter from the very beginning. Then when others advised us to write off New York in 1980, George stood up and said: No, we can win this State. We listened to him and you know the rest.

We also picked up seats in the New York delegation. With strong leadership from Congressmen Jack Kemp and Barber Conable, your representatives have given us invaluable support for our economic recovery program. Our goal is to bring all the people together in a campaign for economic progress. By the time our tax cut is complete, more than $42 billion will remain in the pockets of your taxpayers -- nearly $2500 for every man, woman and child in New York.

Our party believes in growth -- in spending restraints, a sound dollar, and lower taxes and inflation. We want to create more permanent jobs and real hope for a better future. A neighbor of yours recently delivered this same message. He told his fellow citizens that he would work to put the future of their State back where it belongs -- back in their hands. They responded by voting him, according to the latest count, into their highest office. We can be proud to salute Tom Kean -- only the second Republican in 28 years to be elected Governor of New Jersey.

And we don't have to stop there. If we keep working together we can plan for a reunion one year from now -- a reunion to celebrate economic recovery, new legislative victories and the election of your new Governor, the new Republican Governor of New York.

Much is riding on our economic program and we can succeed if we remember a few key facts.

First, we came to Washington with a plan to rebuild this economy. That plan is on track, even though the train was late leaving the station. What we call supply-side economics is just now being born.

Only one-fifth of the personal tax rate reductions are in place. They will not be fully in place before 1983. The incentives to stimulate new savings in IRA and Keogh retirement accounts will not go into effect before January, 1982. Nor will the reduction of the maximum tax on income intended to coax investors out of their tax shelters. Important incentives for business to stimulate new investment and production will also begin in 1982, and then be phased in over several years.

Those Monday morning quarterbacks who insist our program hasn't worked seem a little too anxious. This is still only Friday night.

It makes you wonder if some people don't really want our program to fail . . . if they're not really rooting for recession and misery on Main Street. Whenever I hear rhetorical attacks made against our program a question pops in mind: Where on Earth have these people been?

Who has controlled the Congress for 26 straight years? Who passed every law, every tax and piled up the better part of our trillion dollar national debt? Did we?

The American people aren't fooled either. Our economic problems did not begin on January 20, 1981, but we can start to solve them if we stick to our plan. Now I know there's been a lot of talk recently that our Administration has abandoned its goal of a balanced budget. Let me lay that to rest because it's not true. From the very beginning, starting with the economic message to the Congress on February 18, we have consistently stressed four objectives: reducing the growth of Government spending, taxation, excessive regulations and bringing the money supply under control.

Our goal of a balanced budget has never been an end in itself, justifying any means. We never agreed to balance the budget on the backs of the taxpayers the way the last Administration tried so hard to do. No, we have always believed that a balanced budget must result from our spending and tax reductions, which, together, will shrink the size of Government and expand the private economy, generating new tax revenues.

This distinction of how we get to a balanced budget is crucial. Without sufficient spending cuts, monster Government and double-digit inflation will not be brought under control.

Without sufficient tax reduction, savings and investments needed to spur faster productivity and stronger growth will not materialize.

Now some people, many of them well-intentioned, have proposed a different way to reduce the deficit -- through tax increases. Some want to increase excise taxes on cigarettes, liquor and telephone use. But you're told: Don't worry. They won't touch your tax cut.

Others want to reduce business deductions and increase taxes across a spectrum of industries from timber, coal, iron ore and natural gas. But don't worry they add. They won't touch your tax cut.

Still others talk of eliminating deductions for State and local taxes, property taxes and mortgage interest. Ah, but it doesn't matter, they won't touch your tax cut.

Well, I have a problem with that. Once we start down this road of raising taxes a few billion here and a few billion there, pretty soon there will be no tax cut left anywhere. The Congress has already raised taxes to record levels during the last two decades. Yet during this entire period, the Government managed just one balanced budget. And now the tax reductions we just passed, the largest in history, will do little more than offset built-in tax increases already scheduled between now and 1984.

Let's be honest. If the deficit continues to grow it will <u>not</u> be because the Congress cut taxes too much, but because it <u>refused</u> to cut spending enough.

From the original estimate for the fiscal '81 budget under my predecessor, to the present estimates for the fiscal '82 budget, Federal spending has increased by nearly $100 billion. Yet we're led to believe there have been horrendous, austere cutbacks. The Congress, we're told, cannot significantly cut spending further, so we must dismantle our own program of needed incentives to accomodate them.

Well I want to make it clear tonight that is not going to happen. We made a commitment to the American people and we will honor that commitment. Their tax reduction will not be rescinded, it will not be delayed and it will not be reduced.

We did not select our program because it would be easy, or quick, or politically expedient. We chose it because it is the right solution to cure the economic mess we're in.

You know if you ask people in sports what enables them to come back late in a game and win it all, invariably their answer is the same. Some may call it desire, or mental toughness, or second effort or unfailing determination. But what they're all talking about really can be summed up in one word: Character.

Well, for nations in history just as for individuals in everyday life, character is destiny. And right now, we Americans face a test of our character that may well decide our destiny. We know that rebuilding our economy after living beyond our means for the better part of five decades won't be accomplished in five weeks.

If we succumb to the failed policies of the past, tax, tax, spend and spend, we will not have economic recovery. But if we make up our minds to pull together, the American economy and all we hold dear will not only survive but prevail.

Let me leave you with the words of Herb Brooks, coach of our gold medal Olympic hockey team and now your New York Rangers. It was in the locker room at Lake Placid. His team was about to take the ice against the Russians. Brooks told them they were born to play that game. He said:

"You are meant to be here at this time. This is your moment."

I believe we were born to lead this struggle to save our economy. This is our moment. With hard work, faith in God and in each other, we can and <u>will</u> rebuild this wonderful land.

Thank you very much.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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1	SCHEDULE OF THE FIRST LADY [PG. 1] [PARTIAL]	1	11/6/1981	B7(C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE FIRST LADY'S SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981

EVENTS:

1981 Joint Armed Forces Officers' Wives' Clubs Luncheon

Private appointment

ADVANCE

GUBITOSI, Robert — Staff
COOK, Barbara — Press
B7c [redacted] — USSS

WEATHER

Cloudy with possible shower
Low 50's to mid 60's

CONTACT

Nina Wormser — (202) 456-7910

DRESS

Ladies Afternoon Dress

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MRS. REAGAN'S SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981

11:35 am — Mrs. Reagan departs Family Residence and proceeds to motorcade

MOTORCADE ALIGNMENT

Limo	Mrs. Reagan Peter McCoy
Follow-up	
Staff I	Sheila Tate Ann Wrobleski WH Photographer

11:40 pm — Mrs. Reagan boards motorcade and departs White House en route Washington Hilton Hotel

(Drive Time: 10 minutes)

11:50 pm — Mrs. Reagan arrives Washington Hilton Hotel and is greeted by:

Penny Sue Etnyre
Chairman 1981 Joint Services Wives' Luncheon

Mrs. Reagan, escorted by Mrs. Etnyre, proceeds to Cabinet Room

Mrs. Reagan arrives Cabinet Room and is greeted by head table guests

See Tab A for Guest List

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Upon arrival at Washington Hilton proceed to Table 170 for seating

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981

	11:55 am	Head Table guests are announced into luncheon
		Note: Mrs. Reagan will be announced last into the Grand Ballroom
12:00 noon	Mrs. Reagan departs Cabinet Room and escorted by a Marine Guard proceeds to Ballroom	
	Mrs. Reagan arrives Ballroom and proceeds to Head Table and is seated	
		See Tab B for Dias Seating
		LUNCHEON PROGRAM:
	12:05 pm	Presentation of colors
		National Anthem
		Invocation by Captain George W. Evans, Chaplain of the U.S. Marine Corps
	12:10 pm	Luncheon service commences
	1:00 pm	Mrs. Etnyre introduces Mrs. Caspar Weinberger
		Mrs. Weinberger makes brief remarks and introduces Mrs. Reagan
1:05 pm	Mrs. Reagan makes brief remarks	
		(Note: Mrs. Reagan returns to seat at the conclusion of her remarks)
	Mrs. Reagan is presented orchid bouquet by Mrs. Marvin Westphal, President of Marine Corps Wives' Club	
	1:10pm	Mrs. Etnyre thanks Mrs. Reagan for attending and excuses her from Ballroom

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

After presentation of orchids to Mrs. Reagan, staff should proceed to motorcade and board

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1981

1:11 pm	Mrs. Reagan departs head table, and escorted by Marine Guard exits Ballroom and proceeds to motorcade

MOTORCADE ALIGNMENT

Limo	Mrs. Reagan Peter McCoy
Follow-up	
Staff I	Sheila Tate Ann Wrobleski WH Photographer

1:15 pm	Mrs. Reagan boards motorcade and departs Washington Hilton en route White House (Drive Time: 10 minutes)
1:25 pm	Mrs. Reagan arrives White House, Diplomatic Entrance, and returns to Family Residence
3:00 pm	Private appointment in Family Residence with Mr. A.C. Lyles

TAB A

HEAD TABLE GUESTS AT

1981 JOINT ARMED FORCES WIVES' CLUBS LUNCHEON

Mrs. Ronald Reagan

Mrs. Caspar Weinberger (Jane)
Wife of the Secretary of Defense

Mrs. Robert Scarborough (Walterene)
Wife of the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard

Mrs. Joseph Vorbach (Alice)
President of the Coast Guard Officers' Wives' Club

Mrs. Lew Allen (Barbara)
Wife of the Chief of Staff of the Air Force

Mrs. David C. Jones (Lois)
Wife of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Mrs. Neil Stevenson (Diane)
President of the Naval Officers' Wives' Club

Mrs. John Lehman (Barbara)
Wife of the Secretary of the Navy

Mrs. Robert H. Barrow (Patty)
Wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps

Mrs. William R. Etnyre (Penny)
Chairman of the 1981 Joint Armed Forces Wives' Clubs Luncheon

Mrs. Marvin Westphal (Tim)
President of the Marine Officers' Wives' Club

Captain George W. Evans
Chaplain of the U.S. Marine Corps

Mrs. John O. Marsh (Glenn Ann)
Wife of the Secretary of the Army)

Mrs. E.C. Meyer (Carol)
Wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army

Mrs. Donald Mensch (Margaret)
President of the Army Officers' Wives' Club

Mrs. T.B. Hayward (Peggy)
Wife of the Chief of Naval Operations

Mrs. Donald Butz (Rose Marie)
Wife of the Air Force Officers' Wives' Club

Mrs. Russell D. Hale (Sandra)
Wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force

TAB B

HEAD TABLE SEATING

Mrs. Robert H. Scarborough (Asst. Commandant, Coast Guard

Mrs. Joseph Vorbach, Pres., Coast Guard Officers' Wives' Club

Mrs. Lew Allen (Chief of Staff, Air Force)

Mrs. David C. Jones, (Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff)

Mrs. Neil Stevenson, Pres., Naval Officers' Wives' Club

Mrs. John Lehman (Secretary of Navy)

Mrs. Robert H. Barrow (Commandant of the Marine Corps)

Mrs. Ronald W. Reagan, Honored Guest

Mrs. William R. Etnyre, Chairwoman

AUDIENCE

Speakers Stand

Mrs. Marvin A. Westphal, Pres., Marine Corps Officers' Wives' Club

Mrs. Caspar Weinberger (Secretary of Defense)

Captain George W. Evans, Chaplain, U. S. Marine Corps

Mrs. John O. Marsh (Secretary of Army)

Mrs. E. C. Meyer (Chief of Staff, Army)

Mrs. Donald Mensch, Pres., Army Officers' Wives' Club

Mrs. T. B. Hayward (Chief of Naval Operations)

Mrs. Donald Butz, Pres., Air Force Officers' Wives' Club

Mrs. Russell D. Hale (Asst. Secretary of the Air Force)