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Page 1 of 2

TR

ID # 083598

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

- ☐ X - MEDIA  
☐ H - INTERNAL

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

JUN 28 82

Subject Codes:

PR 007.01

1) Subject: Meeting with Cabinet Council  
on Food and Agriculture regarding  
grain agreement with Soviet  
Union.

FG 010.02  
TA 003.-  
CO 165.-  
CM 003.-

2) Meeting with Cabinet Council on  
Legal Policy regarding:  
A) Immigration Legislation  
B) Antitrust Laws  
C) Crime Legislative Package

LE  
IM  
BE 001.  
JL 003.-

3) Audio taping of a message for the  
July Fourth Independence Day  
Holiday.

PR 011.-  
HO 064.-

4) Filming of a message for the Santa  
Barbara bicentennial and  
July Fourth anniversary

LG SAN.TA

5) Audio taping of a message for  
the Statue of Liberty - Ellis  
Island project.

PR 016.01  
PA 003

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

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

Referral Note:

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

- ☐ X - MEDIA  
☐ H - INTERNAL

Subject Codes:

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

JUN 28 82

Subject:

Reception for Euzeka  
College Scholarship  
Committee and Major  
Donors.

PP 012.02  
50 004.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

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

Referral Note:

June 26, 1982  
2:00 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE  
Monday, June 28, 1982

**REVISED**

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (60 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark)	Oval Office
9:45-10:30	<i>SPACE POLICY BRIEFING ✓</i>	
10:30 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Darman/Fuller)	Cabinet Room
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Food and Agriculture</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room
2:15-2:30	<i>2:17-2:35</i>	
2:45 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Legal Policy</u>	Cabinet Room
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Maureen Reagan</u> 4:00-4:35 (Fischer)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Taping Session:</u> (Bakshian/Goode) 1. Santa Barbara July 4th observance 2. July 4th message to the Nation 3. Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island project	Library
4:45-5:10		
5:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Residence
5:30 pm (30 min)	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan join Eureka College Reception</u> (von Damm)	Blue Room
	5:30-5:55	

June 24, 1982  
5:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE  
Monday, June 28, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (60 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (Clark)	Cabinet Room
9:45-10:00	<i>Issue Policy Briefing</i>	(distributed separately)
10:30 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> ON	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Darman/Fuller)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Food and Agriculture</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room
2:15-2:30	<i>Maureen Handletter</i>	
2:45 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Legal Policy</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room
2:30		(Tab A)
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Maureen Reagan</u> (Fischer)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Taping Session:</u> (Bakshian/Goode) 1. Santa Barbara July 4th observance 2. July 4th message to the Nation 3. Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island project	Library (Tab C) (draft remarks attached)
5:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Residence
5:30 pm (30 min)	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan join Eureka College Reception</u> (von Damm)	Blue Room (Tab D) (draft remarks attached)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE  
Monday, June 28, 1982

**REVISED**

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am ( <del>60</del> min) 7:45	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) <i>Deaver, Meese, Deaver</i>	Oval Office
10:30 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Darman/Fuller)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with <del>Cabinet Council</del> on Food and Agriculture</u> (Fuller) <i>Deaver, Meese, Deaver</i>	Cabinet Room (TAB A)
<del>2:15 - 2:30</del> 2:30 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Legal Policy</u> (TAB B)	Cabinet Room
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Maureen Reagan</u> (Fischer)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Taping Session:</u> (Bakshian/Goode) 1. Santa Barbara July 4th observance 2. July 4th message to the Nation 3. Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island project	Library (TAB C) (draft remarks attached)
5:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Residence
5:30 pm (30 min)	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan join Eureka College Reception</u> (von Damm)	Blue Room (TAB D) (draft remarks attached)


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 28, 1982

MEETING WITH CLARENCE PENDLETON,  
CHAIRMAN, U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

DATE: June 28, 1982  
TIME: 2:15 p.m. (15 min.)  
LOCATION: Oval Office

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER 

I. PURPOSE:

The meeting provides you with an opportunity to meet with Clarence Pendleton, Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, for the first time since his appointment. The Chairman requested the meeting to discuss the Commission's report, "Confronting Racial Isolation in Miami," and to share his plans for the Commission's course of action during his tenure.

II. BACKGROUND:

Clarence Pendleton, 51, served as President of the San Diego Urban League from 1975 until March, 1981. He was the only Urban League President to endorse and support you in the 1980 election campaign. He was nominated in February and confirmed by the Senate in March. He was sworn as Chairman on April 5, 1982. He is the first Black to chair the national Commission since its creation in 1957.

With respect to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Report, "Confronting Racial Isolation in Miami," Pendleton issued the report at a press conference in Miami although he disagreed with some of the report's conclusions and recommendations. The Chairman has expressed his reservations that the recommendations made by the report are not sufficient to address the problems which created the climate that precipitated the riots in 1980. The Chairman indicated at the time of the press conference that many of the barriers that were in Miami 10 years ago still exist and that new approaches to the problems are required.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Edwin Meese III  
Edwin Harper

Craig L. Fuller  
Melvin Bradley

IV. PRESS PLAN: White House photographer

June 24, 1982  
5:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Monday, June 28, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (60 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (Clark) <i>Spare Policy Briefing</i>	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
<del>9:45 am</del> 10:30 am (90 min)	<del>Personal Staff Time</del> ON	<del>Oval Office</del>
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Darman/Fuller)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
<del>2:15</del> 2:30	<i>Maureen Reagan</i> <u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Food and Agriculture</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (Tab A)
<del>2:45</del> 3:30 (45 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Legal Policy</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (Tab B)
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Maureen Reagan</u> (Fischer)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Taping Session:</u> (Bakshian/Goode) 1. Santa Barbara July 4th observance 2. July 4th message to the Nation 3. Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island project	Library (Tab C) (draft remarks attached)
5:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Residence
5:30 pm (30 min)	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan join Eureka College Reception</u> (von Damm)	Blue Room (Tab D) (draft remarks attached)



June 26, 1982  
2:00 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Monday, June 28, 1982

**REVISED**

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (60 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark)	Oval Office
9:45-10:30	<u>SADAC POLICY BRIEFING</u> ✓	SIT. Rm.
10:30 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Darman/Fuller)	Cabinet Room
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3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Monday, June 28, 1982

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9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (60 min) <i>9:45</i>	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) <i>Speech, Mission, Mission</i>	Oval Office
10:30 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Darman/Fuller)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Food and Agriculture</u> (Fuller) <i>Quince Relocation - Sam, R. M. R. - Sam</i>	Cabinet Room (TAB A)
<i>2:15 - 2:30</i> 2:40 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Legal Policy</u> (TAB B)	Cabinet Room
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Maureen Reagan</u> (Fischer)	Oval Office
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 28, 1982

MEETING WITH CLARENCE PENDLETON,  
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DATE: June 28, 1982  
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LOCATION: Oval Office

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With respect to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Report, "Confronting Racial Isolation in Miami," Pendleton issued the report at a press conference in Miami although he disagreed with some of the report's conclusions and recommendations. The Chairman has expressed his reservations that the recommendations made by the report are not sufficient to address the problems which created the climate that precipitated the riots in 1980. The Chairman indicated at the time of the press conference that many of the barriers that were in Miami 10 years ago still exist and that new approaches to the problems are required.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

 Edwin Meese III  
 Edwin Harper

 Craig L. Fuller  
 Melvin Bradley

IV. PRESS PLAN: White House photographer

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1982

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER



We are holding time on your schedule from 2:00 p.m. until 2:45 p.m. for a meeting with your Cabinet Council on Food and Agriculture. The subject scheduled for discussion is the long term agreement on grain with the Soviet Union.

It is now likely that the meeting will be cancelled. Should the meeting be scheduled, a briefing paper will be provided to you.

*B*


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1982

BRIEFING PAPER FOR THE PRESIDENT

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

DATE: JUNE 28, 1982  
TIME: 2:45 P.M. (45 MINUTES)  
LOCATION: CABINET ROOM  
FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER 

I. PURPOSE

The Cabinet Council on Legal Policy is meeting to discuss three items:

- Immigration Legislation
- Federal Antitrust Laws and Local Government Activities
- The President's Crime Legislative Crime Package

You will find a decision memo in the attached packet for each of the above items.

II. PARTICIPANTS

A final list will be attached to the agenda.

III. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

IV. SEQUENCE

The Attorney General will lead the discussion.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 25, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM THE CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

SUBJECT: Legalization Provisions of Immigration Reform Legislation

ISSUE:

What should be the Administration's position regarding legalization?

ACTION FORCING EVENT:

Senate floor action imminent on S. 2222, the Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration bill.

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS:

The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported out S. 2222, the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill. The bill offers immediate permanent resident status to illegal aliens residing continuously in the U.S. since January 1, 1978 and temporary status for those who entered between January 1978 and 1982.

The bill grants all welfare benefits to permanent residents and Medicaid and SSI to temporary residents. Temporary residents become eligible for all benefits when, after two years, they become permanent residents.

The original Administration bill proposed temporary resident status for all illegal aliens who entered as of January 1980. Those who have resided continuously for ten years from date of entry would be eligible for immediate permanent resident status. In the interim, family reunification and welfare eligibility were prohibited, except for job-related disabilities incurred after legalization. This proposal attracted considerable opposition and almost no support in Congress. Consequently, the Attorney General proposed, as a compromise, a January 1981 entry limit and an eight rather than a ten year residency requirement. No compromise on benefits was proposed.

The added costs to Federal, State and local governments of providing benefits to permanent and temporary residents under the bill as reported by the Committee would be extremely high, since the bill would provide benefits to an estimated 4.8 million aliens from the first year of the program onward. The Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Health and Human Services estimate that the annual Federal welfare costs under the bill range from \$642 million in FY 83 to \$2.5 billion by 1986. State and local costs could range from \$425 million in FY 83 to \$1.4 billion by FY 86. The National Association of Counties has testified that State and local costs would be \$546 million in the first year.



S. 2222 is also inconsistent with the basic principles which the Administration sought to incorporate in its proposal:

- (1) that it was unfair to ask the American body politic to absorb, more or less immediately, several million illegal aliens;
- (2) that illegal entry should not be rewarded by offering easy access to the benefits of permanent resident status, which in turn would lure others to enter illegally;
- (3) that generous benefits to illegal aliens not be offered at a time when many Americans are unemployed and jeopardized by budget cuts in social programs, and
- (4) that we should avoid creating welfare dependence in a group now viewed to have a strong work ethic.

Moreover, a program which gradually adjusted aliens to permanent resident status would ease the impact of welfare costs on all levels of government. State and local governments would have more leeway to plan for service delivery and to budget for additional costs.

#### OPTION 1:

Support S. 2222 as reported. Total 1983 - 1986 cost: \$10.2 billion.

#### OPTION 2:

Maintain the Administration's Revised Position. Total 1983 - 1986 cost: \$2.4 billion.

#### OPTION 3:

Seek a middle ground. Compromise possibilities include:

- (a) Administration's Revised Position & Limited Benefits. Total 1983 - 1986 cost: \$5.5 billion.
- (b) A 1976 (or other) entry date for permanent residents and a four-year prospective temporary residency status with benefits for those who entered by 1981. This option would legalize a group of permanent residents immediately and offer benefits to temporary residents. Prospective four-year residency requirements delay adjustments to permanent resident status until FY 88. Total 1983 - 1986 cost: \$5.1 billion.
- (c) A 1982 entry date for temporary residents; limited benefits and 5 to 10 year prospective residency depending on welfare use. This option grants temporary resident status to all illegal aliens and would offer medicaid and SSI type benefits. Aliens who do not use welfare in the first 5 years could then adjust to permanent resident status. Total 1983 - 1986 cost: \$1.2 billion.

DECISION:

1. Support S. 2222. Approve\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Maintain Administration's revised position. Approve\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Seek a middle ground. Approve\_\_\_\_\_.

## APPENDICES

- A. Comparison of Welfare Costs by Option
- B. Explanation of Cost Calculation for S. 2222
- C. Estimated Population Eligible for Legalization by Option
- D. Terms of Legalization by Option

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS IMMIGRATION LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS' WELFARE COSTS  
OVER PRESIDENT'S BUDGET  
(\$ in millions)

Proposal	FY 83			FY 84			FY 85			FY 86			Total 4 Year		
	Fed	State	Total	Fed	State	Total	Fed	State	Total	Fed	State	Total	Fed	State	Total
Admin. Bill															
High Est.	77	45	122	185	108	293	216	126	342	309	180	489	787	459	1,246
Mid Est.	39	22	61	93	54	147	108	63	171	154	90	244	344	229	623
Low Est.	10	5	15	23	14	37	27	16	43	39	22	61	98	57	155
(Senate) Simpson/Mazzoli															
High Est.	642	425	1,067	1,283	880	2,163	1,877	1,146	3,023	2,473	1,442	3,915	6,275	3,893	10,168
Mid Est.	321	213	534	642	440	1,082	939	573	1,512	1,237	721	1,958	3,137	1,947	5,084
Low Est.	80	53	133	160	110	270	235	143	378	309	180	489	784	487	1,271
(House) Simpson/Mazzoli															
High Est.	448	282	730	895	565	1,460	1,093	688	1,781	1,390	810	2,200	3,825	2,345	6,170
Mid Est.	224	141	365	448	282	730	546	344	890	695	405	1,100	1,913	1,173	3,085
Low Est.	56	35	91	112	71	183	137	86	223	174	101	275	478	293	771
1978 Entry															
High Est.	531	345	876	1,062	689	1,751	1,062	689	1,751	1,062	689	1,751	3,717	2,412	6,129
Mid Est.	266	173	438	531	345	876	531	345	876	531	345	876	1,859	1,206	3,065
Low Est.	66	43	110	133	86	219	133	86	219	133	86	219	465	301	766
1977 Entry															
High Est.	480	319	799	961	638	1,599	961	638	1,599	961	638	1,599	3,363	2,233	5,596
Mid Est.	240	160	400	480	319	799	480	319	799	480	319	799	1,682	1,116	2,798
Low Est.	60	40	100	120	80	200	120	80	200	120	80	200	420	379	699
1976 Entry															
High Est.	431	294	725	863	588	1,451	863	588	1,451	863	588	1,451	3,020	2,058	5,078
Mid Est.	216	147	363	432	294	726	432	294	726	432	294	726	1,510	1,029	2,539
Low Est.	54	37	91	108	74	182	108	74	182	108	74	182	376	257	633
Attorney Gen. Proposal/Benefits															
High Est.	410	313	723	863	588	1,451	961	638	1,599	1,062	689	1,751	3,296	2,228	5,524
Mid Est.	205	157	361	432	294	726	480	319	799	531	345	876	1,648	1,114	2,762
Low Est.	51	39	90	108	74	182	120	80	200	133	86	219	412	278	690

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>FY 83</u>			<u>FY 84</u>			<u>FY 85</u>			<u>FY 86</u>			<u>Total 4 Year</u>		
	<u>Fed</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fed</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fed</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fed</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fed</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Attorney Gen. Proposal															
High Est.	108	63	171	309	180	489	463	270	733	619	390	1,009	1,499	903	2,402
Mid Est.	54	31	85	155	90	245	232	135	367	310	195	505	750	451	1,201
Low Est.	14	7	21	39	23	61	58	34	92	77	49	126	187	113	300
 New Option															
High Est.	120	82	202	240	164	404	240	164	404	240	164	404	840	574	1,414
Mid Est.	60	41	101	120	132	252	120	132	252	120	132	252	420	462	882
Low Est.	52	8	60	103	16	119	103	16	119	103	16	119	361	56	417

Estimated First Full Year Federal Costs\*  
Simpson-Mazzoli (Senate)

<u>Federal Program</u>	<u>Status:</u>	<u>FACTORS</u>		<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Total Federal Cost (\$millions)</u>
		<u>% Eligible</u>	<u>% Participating</u>		
		<u>Permanent Resident</u>	<u>(1978) Entry</u>		
AFDC .....		39	87	\$ 740	\$241
<u>Medicaid</u>					
Adult .....		13	100	\$ 570	73
Child .....		26	100	\$ 280	69
SSI .....		4	100	\$1,596	58
SSI .....		4	25	\$2,374	22
Food Stamps ....		39	87	\$ 480	<u>156</u>
				Subtotal	619
	<u>Status:</u>	<u>Temporary Resident (1982) Entry</u>			
SSI .....		4	25	\$2,374	65
<u>Medicaid</u>					
Adult .....		13	100	\$ 570	218
Child .....		26	100	\$ 280	206
SSI .....		4	100	\$1,596	<u>175</u>
				Subtotal	663
				Grand Total	1,283

\* During the first year of legalization (assumed FY 1983) a 6-month cost is expected. The first full year cost would be incurred in FY 1984.

Costs assume 80% participation rate in legalization.

	<u>Eligible Pop.</u>	<u>80% Participation</u>
PR:	1,200,000	960,000
TR:	3,600,000	2,880,000

Population Estimates  
Aliens Eligible for Legalization  
(thousands)

<u>Option</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>83</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>84</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>85</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>86</u>
Simpson-Mazzoli (Senate)				
PR	1,200	1,200	3,000	4,800
TR	3,600	3,600	1,800	--
Simpson-Mazzoli (House)				
PR	1,200	1,200	1,950	2,700
TR	1,500	1,500	750	--
1978 Entry				
PR	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
TR	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
1977 Entry				
PR	900	900	900	900
TR	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
1976 Entry				
PR	600	600	600	600
TR	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
AG Proposal				
PR	420	600	900	1,200
TR	3,180	3,000	2,700	2,400
New Option				
PR	--	--	--	--
TR	4,800	4,000	4,800	4,800
Admin. Bill				
PR	300	360	420	600
TR	2,400	2,340	2,280	2,100

PR = Permanent resident status

TR = Temporary resident status

Terms of Legalization by Option

Simpson-Mazzoli (House) - 1978 entry date for permanent residents (PR) and 1980 entry date for temporary residents (TR). Two year residency requirement for TRs to adjust to PR status. Adjusts 1.2 million PR and 1.5 million TR in first year.

Simpson-Mazzoli (Senate) - 1978 entry date for PR and 1982 entry date for TR. Two year residency requirement for TRs to adjust to PR status. Adjusts 1.2 million PR and 3.6 million TR in first year.

1978 Entry Date - 1978 entry date for PR and 1981 entry date for TR with 4 year prospective residency requirement from date of enactment, for adjustment of status. Adjusts 1.2 million PR and 2.4 million TR in first year.

1977 Entry Date - 1977 entry date for PR and 1981 entry date for TR, with four year residency requirement for TRs to adjust to PR status. Adjusts 900,000 PR and 2,700,000 TR in first year.

1976 Entry Date - 1976 entry date for PR and 1981 entry date for TR, with four year residency requirement for TRs to adjust to PR status. Adjusts 600,000 PR and 3,000,000 TR in first year.

Attorney General's Proposal. 1981 entry date for TR with 8 year retroactive residency requirement for adjustment of status. Adjusts 420,000 PR and 3,180,000 TR in first year.

Attorney General's Proposal/Benefits. Same as above includes SSI and medicaid for TR.

New Option. 1982 entry date for TR, 10 year prospective residency requirement (shortened to 5 years if no claim for benefits), provides medicaid and SSI. Adjusts 4.8 million TR in first year.

Administration Bill. 1980 entry date for TR, 10 year retroactive residency requirement for adjustment of status. No benefits. Adjusts 300,000 PR and 2.4 million TR in first year.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 25, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM THE CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

SUBJECT: Worker Identification Provisions in  
Pending Immigration Reform Bill

ISSUE:

Whether the Administration should continue to support the Simpson-Mazzoli bill in light of its provisions dealing with workers' identification cards.

ACTION FORCING EVENT:

Senate floor action imminent on S.2222, the Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration bill.

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS:

The position adopted last year and specifically incorporated in the Administration's immigration reform bill with your approval was that a national identification card was neither necessary nor desirable. The principal basis of objection was that a national identification card or system (called by whatever name) was philosophically repugnant to the idea of a free society and contrary to American customs. In addition, several practical objections were raised: (1) that, short of nationalizing birth and death records, such a system would not be cost-beneficial; (2) that such a system could be discriminatory, because, as a practical matter, only those who looked or sounded "foreign" might be asked to produce identification cards; and (3) that various interest groups, ranging from the ACLU to the NRA, would voice the strongest possible opposition.

The Administration recognized, however, that given employer sanctions, employers need a means of distinguishing illegal aliens from persons authorized to work.

The full Senate Judiciary Committee and a House Judiciary subcommittee believe that the Administration's provisions for worker identification were not sufficient. The relevant language of the latest Senate version is as follows:

"Within three years...the President shall implement such changes in or additions to the (existing documents) as may be necessary to establish a secure system to determine employment eligibility....the system will reliably determine that a person with the

identity claimed...is not claiming the identity of another individual...such document must be in a form which is resistant to counterfitting and tampering,...unless the President and the Judiciary Committees of the Congress have determined that such form is unnecessary to the reliability of the system."

There are opposing views on the meaning of this language.

Justice, State, Labor, and Agriculture believe that this language will not require creation of a national ID card or process. In their view the statutory language leaves discretion in the Administration to determine whether and what changes to existing documents may be appropriate. Moreover, they believe that the language is likely the best that can be achieved in view of Congressional opinion that the language is already weak and that existing ID's need to be invigorated. OMB, Interior, and the Office of Policy Development believe that the language would set the nation on a path toward the establishment of a national ID system.

OPTION 1:

Oppose S.2222 unless amended to eliminate all requirements leading to a national identity card or system.

OPTION 2:

Continue to support S.2222 generally, while seeking to modify the language leading toward a national identification card.  
(Indicates probability of signing even if sufficient changes are not made in the language.)

DECISION:

1. Oppose S.2222 unless amended as above. Approve \_\_\_\_\_
2. Continue efforts to change the language, but support S.2222 even if those efforts fail. Approve \_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 28, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

SUBJECT: The Federal Antitrust Laws and Local Governments

ISSUE:

In Community Communications Co., Inc. v. City of Boulder, the Supreme Court recently held that a regulatory ordinance of a "home rule" municipality is subject to antitrust scrutiny unless it constitutes action in furtherance or implementation of a clearly articulated and affirmatively expressed state policy. This decision raises concerns that traditional local regulatory activities may be invalidated by federal antitrust laws. The question arises whether the federal antitrust laws should be amended to afford municipalities and other subordinate state entities a broad exemption beyond that afforded them by the "state action" doctrine.

ACTION FORCING EVENT:

Assistant Attorney General Baxter is scheduled to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the implication of the Supreme Court's Boulder decision on June 30, 1982.

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS:

Under the "state action" doctrine, competitive restraints imposed by a state as sovereign are immune from the federal antitrust laws, if the state has clearly articulated and affirmatively expressed a policy to limit competition and has provided for active state supervision. Municipalities may be eligible for such a state action exemption where the state has authorized or directed their conduct pursuant to such a state policy. The Supreme Court held in its 1978 City of Lafayette decision that municipalities are not equated with states for this purpose, however, and may not claim a state action exemption in the absence of a state policy to limit competition. The Court's recent Boulder decision established that home-rule municipalities are not exempt from that standard and, like other municipalities, must base any claim for state action immunity on a clearly expressed and actively supervised state policy.

Local government officials have expressed serious concerns that fear of antitrust treble damage liability could inhibit the performance of legitimate governmental functions. They fear that the City of Lafayette and Boulder rulings could require state legislatures to prescribe municipal policy in detail in order to avoid antitrust liability. Thus, the National League of Cities proposes that the antitrust laws be amended to exempt the actions of a municipality or other governmental subdivision of a state from the antitrust laws whenever a state would be exempt so long as the action is undertaken pursuant to general or specific enabling legislation.

State officials, on the other hand, generally oppose granting subordinate governmental entities antitrust immunity in the absence of a state policy to limit competition. Twenty-three states, including Colorado, filed an amicus brief in the Boulder case opposing the city's claim of immunity, arguing that "[fe]deralism neither requires nor allows cities, whether home rule or otherwise, to disregard the antitrust laws when acting on their own in the execution of municipal policies to displace competition."

Although the concerns of local governments are serious ones, it is not clear that the Boulder decision is so sweeping as to justify Administration support for an amendment to the antitrust laws providing a special antitrust exemption beyond the scope of the state action exemption. It is important to note that the Supreme Court did not hold in Boulder or City of Lafayette that the city had violated the antitrust laws. The Court emphasized in Boulder that it was dealing only with antitrust immunity, and specifically suggested that a "flexible" approach to the question of actual liability would probably be appropriate. The Court also emphasized, as the plurality had in City of Lafayette, that it was not reaching the question of what remedies might be appropriate if municipal conduct were found to constitute an antitrust violation. Finally, the Court repeated in Boulder the standard articulated by the plurality in City of Lafayette, which requires only that anticompetitive municipal conduct be "authorized or directed" by the state to qualify for state action immunity. The plurality in City of Lafayette explained that its holding did not mean that a city "necessarily must be able to point to a specific, detailed legislative authorization" before it may assert a state action exemption.

Thus, it is not clear that the antitrust laws as interpreted in Boulder and City of Lafayette pose a serious threat to local governmental activities. Although those decisions require municipalities to obey the antitrust laws if the state has not authorized or directed a competitive restraint, traditional municipal activities should rarely be held illegal under proper antitrust analysis even in the absence of immunity. The antitrust laws are directed primarily at restraints on commercial competition through anticompetitive agreements or monopolizing

conduct. The normal conduct of municipal affairs gives rise to few, if any, occasions to engage, knowingly or unknowingly, in such conduct.

There are a somewhat larger number of contexts in which a city, acting as a purchaser or as a provider of municipal services, might arguably violate one of the "vertical" prohibitions which the courts have created over the years. But, "vertical" agreements involving, for example, buyer and seller, licensor and licensee, or franchisor and franchisee, often enhance the vigor of the competitive process and should not be held illegal absent an overall anticompetitive effect in a realistically-defined market. Misguided court decisions with respect to vertical practices represent a major problem for all business units, not just municipalities. The Department of Justice has been attempting, in a variety of ways, to address that problem other than through legislation. If a legislative approach is thought desirable, it should take the form of substantive antitrust amendments, not exemptions for a favored class of potential defendants.

The cities' argument that, as a matter of law and policy, municipalities ought to be treated like states for purposes of antitrust liability, is one that the Administration may want to address, but legislation to clarify the scope of the Boulder decision should be carefully crafted not to sweep too broadly. No specific bills are currently pending for comment.

#### OPTION 1:

The Administration could endorse legislation to afford municipalities an exemption beyond that afforded by the state action doctrine. The National League of Cities' approach would effectively equate municipalities and states, where municipalities act within the scope of their enabling legislation. Other approaches could be tailored more specifically to perceived problems.

#### OPTION 2:

The Administration could indicate that, while it is sympathetic to the concerns of the cities and will continue to monitor the situation, legislation at this time is premature. Municipalities would be free to advocate state legislation affording them a state action exemption for any activity raising antitrust concerns.

#### OPTION 3:

The Administration could indicate that it is continuing to study the problem. The hearings on June 30 will not focus on specific legislation, and congressional staff members indicate that further hearings on specific proposals are likely later this summer.

DECISION:

Option 1. (Endorse legislation now.)

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

Option 2. (Continue to monitor; meanwhile encourage state  
legislation.)

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

Option 3. (Continue to study.)

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

## The President's Crime Legislative Package.

The acquittal of John Hinckley by reason of insanity this week has once again, in dramatic fashion, focused public attention on the basic infirmities of the federal criminal justice system. Commentary by the press, psychiatric experts and the jurors themselves uniformly has been that the instructions given by the judge, which reflected federal law, left the jury no choice but to acquit Hinckley. The problem with the insanity defense, as with many other aspects of the federal criminal justice system, lies with existing federal statutes and judicial interpretations, extensive changes to which can be made only by Congress.

On May 24, the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy discussed the Administration crime package, which was introduced two days later as the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvements Act, S. 2572 (Thurmond, Biden), and H.R. 6497 (McClory). The major elements of these identical bills include:

- Bail Reform, to authorize pretrial detention of dangerous criminals, and allow consideration of dangerousness in setting release conditions.
- Sentencing Reform, to replace the parole system with a nationally uniform set of determinate sentences, and permit the government to appeal lenient sentences.
- Insanity, to eliminate insanity as a defense for offenders who have the requisite state of mind to commit an offense, make other mental conditions factors to be considered in sentencing, and provide for federal custody of persons acquitted by reason of insanity if the states will not assume responsibility.
- Criminal Forfeiture, to improve the ability of the government to reach proceeds and instrumentalities of organized crime operations.
- Witness/Victims Protection, to restrain and provide criminal penalties for acts of intimidation, aid witness relocation, and establish liability for government gross negligence resulting in the release or escape of a dangerous prisoner.
- Controlled Substances, to increase penalties for drug trafficking.

This bill excluded certain, more controversial, proposals in order to achieve bipartisan Senate support. On May 24 we discussed, and later that week the President publicly endorsed adding three important reforms by amendment on the Senate floor. These reforms are:

- Exclusionary Rule, to admit at trial evidence obtained in violation of the defendant's Fourth Amendment rights if the search or seizure was made by the law enforcement official in good faith, including made pursuant to a warrant.

- Capital Punishment, to establish constitutionally supportable procedures to reinstitute a federal death penalty and apply it to murder, treason, espionage and attempted Presidential assassination.
- Habeas Corpus Reform, to limit the ability of prisoners to repeatedly challenge the correctness of their convictions.

S. 2572, now cosponsored by 52 senators, has been held at the desk, and could be brought up for consideration at any time. In contrast, Chairman Rodino has referred H.R. 6497 to four different subcommittees with the apparent intention of not moving the legislation. Only the title on controlled substances has been referred to a friendly subcommittee chaired by Rep. Hughes. Bail reform is in Rep. Kastenmeier's subcommittee and the rest of the proposals are in Rep. Conyers' subcommittee, the unofficial graveyard for crime bills.

At this late stage in the session, all of our hopes for significant crime legislation are wrapped up in these bills. With the possible exception of bail reform, there is next to no chance for passage of existing separate legislation containing these proposals. No action has been taken on any bill to eliminate or modify the insanity defense, although more bills have been introduced in the wake of the Hinckley verdict.

While it would be impolitic for the President to comment publicly on the need to eliminate the insanity defense, the other proposals clearly are appropriate for Presidential attention. We should take advantage of the coalescing of public concern over the fundamental inadequacies of the nation's criminal justice system to press vigorously for the enactment of the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvements Act. This public awareness may be sufficient to obtain action by the House. If the House does not act in the wake of the current public uproar, such inaction would certainly create a very important debate for the fall elections. Such a lack of responsiveness to the public's concern over crime and justice by the current Democrat-controlled House of Representatives would constitute an issue that could be exploited by Republican candidates.

Therefore, we recommend that the President meet with Senators Baker and Thurmond to assure that the crime package is one of the first bills considered by the Senate when it returns from its July recess. He also should emphasize his desire that the Senate amend the bill on the floor to add the exclusionary rule, death penalty, and habeas corpus proposals. The President should meet with Speaker O'Neill, Chairman Rodino and the ranking Judiciary Committee Republicans to emphasize the effort that the Administration is prepared to make to obtain consideration of this bill by the House of Representatives. We further recommend that either this Cabinet Council, or a sub-group thereof be charged with monitoring the progress of this anti-crime package and making recommendations for White House and Departmental actions to secure its passage.



C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 25, 1982

AUDIO TAPING SESSION

DATE: June 28, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To audio tape a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This will be the official Presidential July 4th message to the nation.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

NBC radio is the pool.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

This will be one of three messages read by the President in the Library via teleprompter.

attachment: will be submitted by the speechwriters office.

(Bakshian)  
June 25, 1982  
3:00 p.m.

TAPING: INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE FOR THE NATION  
JUNE 28, 1982

My fellow Americans.

Two hundred and six years ago, one of history's greatest adventures began when a small band of patriots in Philadelphia resolved to stake their all -- "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" -- for freedom and independence. On that distant day, America was born. Our country has been an inspiration for free men and women around the world ever since.

The scriptures tell us that, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," and for more than two centuries now, our blessed land has grown and prospered, guided by a deep faith in the Almighty and an unquenchable thirst for freedom. As George Washington once wrote to another of the founding fathers, James Madison, "Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a plant of rapid growth." Thanks to the faith and fortitude of our ancestors, freedom has flowered on our shores, and has brought a legacy of liberty and opportunity to wave after wave of immigrants from every quarter of the globe.

In war and peace, in good times and bad, each generation of Americans has passed on the torch of freedom. Some of our ancestors faced trials that we will never know -- the snows of Valley Forge, the crucible of a bitter, bloody Civil War, and the incredible hardships endured in taming a savage wilderness. But

the spirit of determination and love of country that saw them through to victory still beats in American hearts today.

We, too, face strong challenges to our free, abundant way of life. America is at peace, but we live in a troubled world. American abundance is still the marvel of mankind, but we still face serious economic and social problems.

Far more important, though, is the fact that, as a free people, we have both the means and the vision needed to solve our problems peacefully, fairly and democratically. Because we are a free people, we can work together, voluntarily, in a way no system based on tyranny ever will. That always has been and always will be America's ultimate strength.

In the words of Dwight Eisenhower, "Free men do not lose their patience, their courage, their faith, because the obstacles are mountainous, the path uncharted. Given understanding they invariably rise to the challenge."

So on this special day, the birthday of our Nation, in the midst of all the joyous celebrations, let us take a moment to remember the debt of thanks we owe to those who came before us, to the same God who guides us all, and to the spirit of faith and patriotism which still makes America the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 25, 1982

FILMING SESSION

DATE: June 28, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To film a message from the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will be played at the July 4th celebration in Santa Barbara (at the event and on television).

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

This message will be one of three read by the President in the Library via teleprompter.

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Attachment: Message will be submitted by speechwriter's office.

(Rohrabacher/AB)  
June 25, 1982  
12 noon

TAPING: SANTA BARBARA JULY 4TH CELEBRATION  
JUNE 28, 1982

Greetings to all of you in Santa Barbara celebrating both the Fourth of July and your own city's bicentennial. Today is set aside for festivities commemorating our independence as a Nation and our freedom as a people.

Freedom and independence have always been linked. The patriots of the American revolution fought not only to free the colonies from Great Britain, but also for the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The signing of the Declaration of Independence, which we celebrate today, gave birth to the United States as a sovereign nation and it also affirmed our commitment to individual liberty.

Today, as we rejoice on the occasion of the 206th anniversary of that signing, we should take time to reflect on those principles and values that kept our country free and prosperous. The spirit of community was one of the traits most vital to this Nation's development. That spirit is today represented in Fourth of July celebrations in towns and hamlets across America similar to your gathering. In Santa Barbara I understand this marks the rebirth of community Fourth of July activities, after years of dormancy. It is altogether fitting that this should happen in your city's bicentennial year. I hope it is a tradition you will continue.

But like anything of value, it will take commitment and hard work. Today, we are the recipients of the commitment and hard

work of those Americans who came before us -- a proud people willing to fight and die if necessary to protect their freedom. The fireworks displays at celebrations across America commemorate those brave men and women who have given their lives for our freedom.

But those who worked hard at everyday tasks also made their contribution. The American system of free enterprise unleashed an energy and creativity in average people that had never been imagined. The American economic miracle was not a product of a central plan or the dictates of a Government bureau; instead, it flowed from the free economic choices millions of our citizens made in order to better their lives and the lives of their families. The wealth generated by this avalanche of productivity has provided us with a standard of living that is the envy of the world.

Today as we enjoy ourselves, let's remember and be grateful for all that we have. As our forefathers met their challenges, we will meet ours. In closing, I'd just like to wish each of you a special Fourth of July. Nancy and I are proud to be your neighbors and appreciate this chance to say a few words during your celebration.

Thank you and God bless.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 25, 1982

AUDIO TAPING SESSION

DATE: June 28, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To tape an audio message by the President.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will be played on July 2nd on WMCA radio from 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM from the Statue of Liberty. This event is to spearhead the effort commissioned by the President to restore Liberty and Ellis Island.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

This message will be one of three read in the Library via teleprompter.

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attachments: message will be submitted by speechwriters office.



(Maseng/AB)  
June 25, 1982  
2:00 p.m.

TAPING: RADIO MESSAGE FROM STATUE OF LIBERTY  
JUNE 28, 1982

Good afternoon. It is a pleasure for me to take part in this historic broadcast -- the first live radio broadcast from the Statue of Liberty. Most of our forebears emigrated to this land, and this great statue, this welcoming symbol of hope, was the first American sight for many of them. Miss Liberty spoke as powerfully to them as she does to us today of the freedom and opportunity in America.

Many who passed under her shadow were also sent through the gates of Ellis Island. Some of those who squeezed into its cramped facilities and struggled with officials who did not understand them may not have fond memories of this place -- memories they worked hard to leave behind. But Ellis Island is an important part of our national past, a reminder that we are a new nation, built by immigrants, with the dreams of the world to draw upon.

Our forefathers came here in search of a new ideal in freedom -- a place to reap the rewards of their work, to live in peace and worship God in their own way. They put into practice an economic system that has created more wealth and raised the standard of living for more people in less time than any other system known to man. They established a government that has become the model for free people the world over.

I have always believed there was some divine plan that placed this Nation between the oceans to be sought out and found by those with a special kind of courage and a boundless love of freedom. The thousands who flock to our shores today testify that the American dream still lives in the hearts and minds of those who would be free.

We who live in freedom must never take it for granted. In a couple days, when we celebrate our independence, let us thank God for our liberty and pledge to protect and nurture it. Let us put new energy into our Nation's renewal and restore these landmarks that remind us of our rich inheritance.

Listeners in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and all Americans have the opportunity this weekend to re-dedicate themselves to the dream that the Statue of Liberty inspires. I join with you, Bob Grant, on Liberty Island this afternoon in a commitment to that dream and to the preservation of its symbols. With the firm resolve of our people, America will always lead the world as a land of freedom, opportunity and promise.

*D*

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

## RECEPTION FOR EUREKA COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE AND MAJOR DONORS

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DATE: June 28, 1982  
LOCATION: Blue Room  
TIME: 5:30 pm (30 minutes)  
FROM: Helene von Damm

### I. PURPOSE

To express your approval and enthusiasm for the Reagan Scholars Program initiated by Eureka College and to thank them for their support.

### II. BACKGROUND

As you will recall, on April 13 you hosted in your Residence a small private reception for a handfull of individuals who committed to Dr. Dan Gilbert, President of Eureka College, substantial time, effort and money to get the program under way. The proposal was subsequently formally kicked off at your May 9 appearance at Eureka with a Million and a Half Dollars in initial subscriptions.

Present today are some of these same people with their wives (Dr. Dan Gilbert, John Amos, Joe Miller, J. Paul Sticht, Roy Pfautch and Holmes Tuttle) but, for the most part, they are individuals that have since been recruited to make substantial contributions. Since you may know several of your guests I recommend you glance over the list of participants before the Reception.

However, no special recognitions are necessary.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 70 people (please refer to attached list)

### IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Reception line (the President and Mrs. Reagan) with individual photographs
- Brief remarks by the President
- Mix and mingle if time permits only

Mr. & Mrs. Jacquelin H. Hume  
Basic American Foods  
555 California Street, Suite 4600  
San Francisco, California 94104 (415) 421-6615

and Mrs.  
Mr. John B. Amos (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)  
American Family Life Assurance Company of Columbus  
Columbus, Georgia 31999 (404) 323-3431

Mr. & Mrs. Holmes Tuttle  
1237 East Mountain Drive  
Santa Barbara, California 93108 (213) 935-3246

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Cook  
15421 East Gale Avenue  
Industry, California 91745 (213) 330-0666

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Salvatori  
1901 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1130  
Century City, California 90067

Mr. & Mrs. Joe D. Miller (Senior Deputy Vice President  
American Medical Association  
535 North Dearborn Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60610 (312) 751-6000

Mr. & Mrs. William McBride Love  
8 Portland Place  
St. Louis, Missouri 63108 (314) 361-0361

Dr. & Mrs. Daniel D. Gilbert (President)  
Eureka College  
Eureka, Illinois 61530 (309) 467-3721

Mr. & Mrs. George Armstrong (Chairman, Eureka College Board of Trustees)  
124 East Coventry Lane  
Peoria, Illinois 61614 (309) 691-4960

Mr. & Mrs. Philip J. Palin (Director, Reagan Scholarship Program)  
Eureka College  
Eureka, Illinois 61530 (309) 467-3721

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Lauder  
General Motors Building  
737 - 5th Avenue  
New York, New York

Mr. & Mrs. Robert O. Anderson (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)  
Atlantic Richfield Company  
515 Flower Street  
Los Angeles, California 90071 (213) 486-3511

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Coors (Vice Chairman and President)  
Adolph Coors Company  
Golden, Colorado 80401 (303) 279-6565

Mr. & Mrs. Samuel C. Johnson (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)  
S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.  
1525 Howe Street  
Racine, Wisconsin 53403 (414) 631-2000

and Mrs.  
Mr. John W. Kluge (Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer)  
Metromedia, Inc.  
1 Harmon Plaza  
Secaucus, New Jersey 07094 (212) 972-9600

Mr. & Mrs. Lester Crown (President)  
Material Service Corporation  
300 West Washington Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60606 (312) 372-3600

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas V. Jones (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)  
Northrop Corporation  
1800 Century Park East  
Los Angeles, California 90067 (213) 553-6262

Mr. & Mrs. J. Paul Sticht (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)  
R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.  
World Headquarters Building  
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27102 (203) 356-2000

Mr. & Mrs. John E. Swearingen (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)  
Standard Oil Company (Indiana)  
200 East Randolph Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60601 (312) 856-6111

Mr. and Mrs. Donald J. Trump  
730 - 5th Avenue  
New York, New York

Mr. George Barrie  
Chairman, Faberge Corporation  
1345 - 6th Avenue  
New York, New York

Mr. Roy Pfautch  
314 North Broadway  
St. Louis, Missouri 63102 (314) 436-4185

Mr. & Mrs. Dennis Durden  
R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.  
World Headquarters Building  
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27102 (203) 356-2000

Roy Cohn, Esq.  
Saxe, Bacon, Bolan & Manley  
39 E. 68th St.  
New York, New York 10021

Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Hopeman  
Wilton Creek Road  
Hartfield, Virginia 23071

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Barlage  
Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc.  
701 E. Lake St.  
Wayzata, Minnesota 55391

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Perleman  
36 E. 63rd Street  
New York, New York 10021

Mr. and Mrs. Michael T. Halbouty  
3630 Willowick Road  
Houston, Texas- 77019

Mr. and Mrs. James Gidwitz  
111 E. Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Buckley  
Allegheny International, Inc.  
P.O. Box 456  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15230

Mr. and Mrs. Shamis McManus  
The Four Seasons  
2800 Pennsylvania Ave.  
Washington, D.C. 20007

Mr. and Mrs. Craig D. Sutherland  
4000 Main Street  
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Mr. and Mrs. Dwayne Cullinan  
509 E. High Point Road  
Peoria, Illinois 61614

Ms. Ann Cole Phillips  
190 E. 72nd Street  
New York, New York 10021

Mr. Howard Gilman  
President  
Gilman Paper Company  
111 W. 50th Street  
New York, New York 10028

Mr. Edward Dahly  
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New York, New York 10028

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Finkelstein  
c/o Struthers, Wells  
630 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10019

Dr. and Mrs. James H. Sammons  
535 N. Dearborn  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Mr. Peter Theriot  
301 W. Washington  
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The Reverend Dr. Raymond McAllister  
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St. Louis, Missouri 63122

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Townsend  
Townsend Engineering Co.  
2425 Hubbell  
Des Moines, Iowa 50317

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Flora  
Hagerty Brothers  
601 N. Main St.  
East Peoria, Illinois 61611



Mr. Benjamin Holloway and Guest  
c/o Equitable Life Assurance Company  
1285 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10019

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Medlin, Jr.  
Wachovia Building  
Winston Salem, North Carolina 27102

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Isensee  
508 S. Ohio  
Mason City, Iowa 50401

Mr. and Mrs. James Blanchard  
Columbus Bank & Trust Company  
P.O. Box 120  
Columbus, Georgia 31902

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Hazouri  
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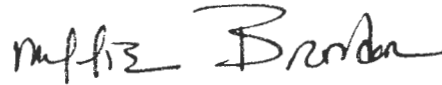
The Honorable & Mrs. James Watt

The Honorable & Mrs. John R. Block

Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver  
Bill Clark  
Dick Darman  
Elizabeth Dole  
Ken Duberstein  
Fred Fielding  
Craig Fuller  
Dave Gergen  
Ed Harper  
Ed Hickey  
Pen James  
Ed Rollins  
Rich Williamson  
Kathy Osborne  
Dave Fischer  
Mary Power  
Pat Devine  
Lindy St. Cyr

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS  
Eureka College Reception  
June 28, 1982

FROM: MUFFIE BRANDON



- 4:45 p.m.            Guests begin to arrive the SouthWest Gate and the Diplomatic Reception Room and are led up the Grand Staircase by Social Aides to the Blue Room where they will have refreshments.
- 5:20 p.m.            Social Aides begin to prepare the guests for a receiving line from the Red Room through the north door into the Blue Room and in front of the Cross Hall doors.
- 5:30 p.m.            PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN arrive the State Floor via the elevator and proceed down the Cross Hall into the Blue Room. The Blue Room doors are closed behind them.
- As soon as the PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN are in place in front of the Cross Hall doors, the receiving line begins.
- Following the receiving line, PRESIDENT REAGAN will make informal remarks to the guests, then PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN will mix and mingle briefly with the guests.
- 6:00 p.m.            THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN depart the Blue Room and proceed to the Residence via the elevator.
- All guests then depart.

(Parvin/AB)  
June 25, 1982  
11:30 a.m.

TALKING POINTS: EUREKA SCHOLARSHIP RECEPTION  
JUNE 28, 1982

- Welcome. I have to tell you something, and I can say this since the press isn't around. But I find myself thinking about Eureka at the oddest moments. I was sitting in a Cabinet meeting the other day, looking around the table at all those happy faces when all of a sudden I thought about the old Eureka Pumpkin Festival . . . I'm not going to analyze that . . . but, as you know, those of us with ties to Eureka often find our thoughts drifting back there.
  
- Recently, my thoughts have turned to a story I heard about Brian Stagen, a 1982 Eureka graduate who was third in his class and a football player, lettering all 4 years. Brian also earned the Lincoln Laureate award, which is given to Illinois college seniors for exceptional achievements in spite of an obstacle. His hurdle was stuttering. Brian's father, who was very proud of his son and who had worked hard to put him through school, also faced an obstacle -- cancer. And, unfortunately, as these things happen, the illness took a greater and greater toll as the commencement drew closer and closer. The father knew what was happening and he told Brian to attend the graduation ceremony even if he himself did not live to see the day. Well, the father lived until the day, but no longer. He died the morning of the commencement.

- There is a parable in that story. A parable of unselfishness and human dignity. A parable on the importance of education from one generation to the next. It is also a parable of so much of what Eureka College represents. Yet I don't need to explain all this to you here today. You understand clearly because you have given generously and in many ways on behalf of Eureka.
  
- The independent college tradition deserves support. Many of America's small colleges, like Eureka, were founded by our churches. They believed, and still do, that education is the door to life's opportunity and meaning. These independent schools, spread throughout America, have meant the possibility of higher education for millions of our people. So for myself, for that young man and his father, and for what they symbolize, I want to thank you for all you're doing for education and for Eureka.