

PARTICIPANTS FOR MEETING WITH

LABOR LEADERS

GUESTS

Frank Fitzsimmons (President of International Brotherhood of Teamsters)

Lane Kirkland (President of American Federation of Labor)

Doug Fraser (President of United Auto Workers)

Sam Church, Jr. (President of United Mine Workers)

ADMINISTRATION:

Secretary Regan

Secretary Donovan

Elizabeth Dole

Murray Weidenbaum

LABOR LEADERS TALKING POINTS (ON CAMERA)

- I'm very pleased you could join me for this first of what I hope will be a series of meetings together.
- With Elizabeth and Ray working together on my behalf, I can promise you a two-way communications network. We are interested in your thoughts and want to get the private sector more deeply involved.
- I'd like to put the campaign of yesterday behind us. I want to work together with you in forging a new period of prosperity for America.
- We are developing a long-term economic package to revitalize our economy, and I am here to assure you the burden of this program will not be borne on the backs of the working men and women of this country.
- All of us will have to make sacrifices, but we will be asking for equitable sacrifices.
- Remember, government caused inflation, not the worker.
- I've talked enough, and, now, I'd like to hear your thoughts.

LABOR SUPPORTERS TALKING POINTS (OFF CAMERA)

- Off the record, I thought you might like to know that tomorrow DOL is going to withdraw and/or suspend three of its most controversial "midnight regulations" issued by President Carter -- Chemical Labeling, Service Contracts Act and Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

AFL-CIO Building, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Phone: (202) 637-5000

President: Lane Kirkland

Secretary-treasurer: Thomas R. Donahue

Membership (1978): 17,024,000

The AFL-CIO came into being on December 5, 1955, when the founding convention ratified the new constitution carefully worked out by representatives from the two rival federations. The first president of the merged organization was George Meany, who held office until his retirement in December 1979.

Biographical Sketch of Joseph Lane Kirkland, President, AFL-CIO

Lane Kirkland, 58, was elected President of the AFL-CIO in November 1979, succeeding George Meany. Previously, Kirkland served as Secretary-treasurer of the Federation from 1969 until his succession to the presidency. Earlier he served as executive assistant to Meany and held several other positions.

Kirkland was born in Camden, South Carolina to a cotton growing family. During World War II, he sailed the Atlantic with merchant marine convoys, and is a member of the Masters, Mates and Pilots union. Kirkland studied foreign affairs at Georgetown University and has an active interest in international politics, diplomacy, and military and strategic matters. A militant anti-communist, Kirkland advocates a strong national defense. He and his wife, Irena, an Israeli citizen, born in Czechoslovakia, live in Washington.

Issues of major concern:

The following discussion concentrates on major economic issues. Not included are AFL-CIO positions on foreign affairs or politics.

1. Tax Cuts - President Kirkland has consistently opposed proposed major tax cuts on the grounds that ". . . they add to budget and inflationary pressures and divert resources and attention from programs that can be specifically and precisely targeted to industries, areas and the people who are most in need." He also has argued that tax cuts have been shown to be ineffective in generating jobs and stimulating investment and productivity.
2. National Accord - Everett Kassalow, a senior labor specialist on the staff of the Library of Congress, in reviewing labor in 1980, concluded

that top leaders seem ready to embrace incomes policies and that the result has been the growing power of the AFL-CIO in helping set wage policy. But a week earlier (December 8, 1980), Lane Kirkland said he did not expect the Reagan Administration to enter into an agreement along the lines of the National Accord between Labor and the Carter Administration which had reaffirmed the Administration's commitment to full employment and the goals of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act.

3. Reindustrialization - On January 10, 1981, Kirkland called for a massive effort to reindustrialize the American economy to stem the erosion of the Nation's industrial base. This program had first surfaced at the quarterly AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in August 1980. Kirkland called for a "targeted program" headed by a tripartite (labor, business, Government) "National Reindustrialization Board". He deplored that lack of a coherent national policy, such as exists in other countries, to reverse the decline in U.S. manufacturing industries.
4. Other Programs to Stimulate the Economy. The AFL-CIO Executive Council in August 1980 proposed the following actions in its statement on the economy: expanded public service jobs programs, accelerated public works reinvestment program, housing programs for low and moderate income families, job-creating home and building weatherization programs, aid to states and cities suffering usually high unemployment, expanded unemployment insurance benefits for the long-term unemployed, and the establishment of a health care benefit program for the unemployed.
5. Credit Controls. On December 3, 1980, Kirkland called for the re-imposition of credit controls because ". . . the upward ratcheting of interest rates that is assuming panic proportions must be turned back . . ." In his view, higher interest rates will inflate costs prices and debt burdens.
6. Teenage Minimum Wage. On November 24, 1980, Kenneth Young, executive assistant to Kirkland, stated that the AFL-CIO would vigorously oppose proposals for a lower minimum wage for teenagers.
7. CETA. Young also indicated that the AFL-CIO will have to review its position on employment and training issues and seemed to indicate it would husband its energies for issues where it has a reasonable chance of success. In light of conservative opposition, for example, toward spending on public service employment and training programs under CETA, labor will have to decide whether to launch an all-out fight or to work out a more moderate approach.
8. Labor Unity. The AFL-CIO invited major independent unions to join (or rejoin) its ranks. Consequently, reaffiliation discussions have been started with the Mine Workers, Auto Workers and Teamsters.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
WORKERS OF AMERICA; (Ind.)

8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MI 48214
Phone (313) 926-5000
President: Douglas A. Fraser
Secretary-treasurer: Raymond E. Majerns
Membership: 1,544,425; local unions: 1,588

The United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), an independent union, is the second largest union in the United States. Historically an innovative and socially conscious body, the UAW has pioneered in many areas of collective bargaining.

Biographical Sketch of Douglas Fraser, President, UAW

Douglas A. Fraser, 63, was elected president of the UAW in 1977, succeeding Leonard Woodcock. Prior to ascending to the presidency, Fraser, served as Director of the Union's Chrysler Department, the Skilled Trades Department, and the Technical Office and Professional Organizing Department. He has also served as Administrative Assistant to the president of the UAW, International Executive Board member, and local union officer.

In 1980, as part of the 1979 labor contract settlement, Fraser was elected to the Board of Directors of the Chrysler Corporation.

Issues of major concern:

1. Competition with foreign auto producers. UAW concern over imports of foreign cars has led to action on at least two fronts: advocacy of import restrictions on such vehicles, and advocacy of expanded trade adjustment assistance for affected workers. In the former area, UAW's and Ford Motor Company's petition to the International Trade Commission seeking import quotas and a tariff increase was rejected in November, 1980 by a 3-2 vote. The union immediately announced its intention to seek relief from the White House and the Congress. UAW President Fraser has also endorsed legislation requiring foreign companies to build plants in the U.S. or to use a percentage of U.S. or Canadian-made parts in their products sold in America.

For shorter-term relief of the severe unemployment hardships in the industry, the UAW has sought full funding for Trade Adjustment benefits for laid-off workers and expansion to related employees (e.g. independent auto parts suppliers.)

2. Federal aid to Chrysler Corporation. UAW has granted significant wage and benefit concessions to Chrysler as required by the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board as a condition for Federal assistance to the Company. In return, the Company has agreed, among other things, to negotiate a profit-sharing plan.
3. Runaway plants. UAW has been concerned with the location of new parts and assembly plants in the South and Southwest, and the auto companies' opposition to organization of these plants. The union has reached agreement with GM concerning employer "neutrality" at new plants. U.S. automakers' flight to low-wage areas outside the U.S. (e.g., the Philippines, Taiwan and South Korea) has also been a concern.
4. Energy and environmental issues. Federal fuel emission and economy standards will continue to necessitate rapid changes in automobile manufacturing technology and products. As new facilities are build, manufacturers will try to take full advantage of labor-saving devices, including robots, in the fact of rising labor costs. Smaller cars will also necessitate less assembly labor. These factors will affect employment in the industry.
5. Aerospace issues. UAW's concerns about foreign competition apply also to the aerospace industry, where European manufacturers provide competition for U.S. makers. Airline deregulation and energy price rises and possible shortages are other factors affecting the financial condition and economic decisions of airlines and manufacturers, resulting in long-term uncertainty about employment trends in the industry. On the other hand, the Reagan Administration's commitment to expand defense spending may brighten prospects for employment in defense-related industries.
6. Health insurance. UAW is one of the groups pushing hardest for the passage of a comprehensive national health insurance program.

Collective bargaining status:

The current contract with Chrysler has been renegotiated twice since the 1979 contract settlement as a condition for the Company receiving Federal Government loan guarantees. In addition, both Ford and General Motors have indicated a desire to renegotiate the wage and benefit package along the line of the Chrysler adjustments.

Contracts with General Motors, Ford and Chrysler expire on September 14, 1982. The UAW agreement with American Motors expires on September 16, 1983.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA (Ind.)

900 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Phone: (202) 638-0530
President: Sam Church, Jr.
Vice President: Wilbert Killion
Secretary-treasurer: Willard Esselstyn
Members: 277,000: Local unions: 860

The United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) has one of the richest but most volatile histories in the American labor movement. From the heady days under John L. Lewis, through the embarrassments of Tony Boyle and the "run-away" period of democracy under Arnold Miller, the UMWA led by Sam Church is making major strides to regain its place in the forefront of the Nation's labor movement.

Since Church assumed the leadership of the UMWA in November 1979, wildcat strikes, which have greatly plagued the industry, have declined by 85 percent. The current agreement between the UMWA-BCOA (Bituminous Coal Operators Association) expires on March 27, 1981. Industry analysts predict that the chances for a settlement without a serious work stoppage are better now than at any time in the history of their relationship.

Biographical Sketch of Sam Church, Jr., President, UMWA

Sam Church, Jr., 44, assumed the leadership of the UMWA on November 16, 1979, following the resignation of Arnold Miller. Church served as International Vice President from December 1977 to December 1979. Prior to becoming an international officer, Church served as executive assistant to Miller, as deputy director of the contract department, international representative, field representative and as a local mine and safety committeeman, financial secretary, and president.

Son of a disabled coal miner, Church began working in the mines as an electrician in 1965 for Westmoreland Coal Company in Southwestern Virginia. He was born in Matewan, West Virginia and attended Appalachia High School in Virginia and Berea College in Kentucky.

Issues of major concern:

1. Union is deeply concerned with persistent unemployment (currently about 20,000) and supports Government policies to greatly increase the use of coal as a means of reducing dependency on OPEC oil.
2. Union is concerned about the impact on employment resulting from Clean Air Act and Federal Surface Mining and Reclamation Act regulations.
3. The Union supports coal gasification and immediate incentives to encourage conversion to coal in large industrial and utility boilers.
4. The Union supports initiatives to increase the export of coal by deepening channels and modernizing port coal storage and handling facilities.
5. The Union supports modernization of coal hauling railroads and inland waterway systems. At the same time, (it opposes coal slurry pipelines and trucking as inadequate and costly alternatives, which are detrimental to growth of coal industry.)
6. Union supports effective mine safety legislation and Government efforts to encourage development and utilization of new safety equipment.

Collective bargaining status:

UMWA miners (900) employed by Peabody Coal Company are currently striking the Company's Arizona and Rocky Mountain Divisions. The strike began on January 15. Real progress in the western negotiations are doubtful pending the outcome of the major negotiations with the 130 member Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA), which are underway.

The current UMWA-BCOA National Agreement expires on March 27, 1981.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND
HELPERS OF AMERICA (Ind.)

25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Phone: (202) 624-6800

President: Frank F. Fitzsimmons

Secretary-treasurer: Ray Schoessling

Membership: 1,923,986; Local unions: 750

Founded after the AFL began to organize the unskilled team drivers around 1900, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (IBT) was originally a loose confederation of locals controlled by powerful bosses. It has since become the largest and most complex union in the United States.

McClellan Committee's revelation of corruption in the IBT in 1957 led to the conviction of president Dave Beck and the ouster of the union from the AFL-CIO. James Hoffa was then elected president. Hoffa inaugurated the first national contract in the trucking industry and helped expand the extensive health and medical program. Accused of corruption and convicted of jury-tampering in 1963, Hoffa was jailed in 1967 but remained officially president until 1971 when Frank Fitzsimmons was elected to replace him. In the 1970's the Labor Department began a massive investigation into misuse of the assets of the Central States Pension Fund, the Union's largest pension plan. This ongoing investigation has led to the ouster of the Fund's previous trustees, litigation to recover millions of dollars in misspent funds and the turnover of all current investments to independent asset managers.

Initiatives undertaken by AFL-CIO President Kirkland may lead to the re-affiliation of the IBT with the AFL-CIO. Both organizations have appointed internal committees to study possible re-affiliation, and the committees have met jointly on several occasions. Reportedly the IBT may make a final decision on the matter at its June 1981 convention.

Biographical Sketch of Frank Edward Fitzsimmons, President, IBT

Mr. Fitzsimmons was elected president in 1971 after serving as general vice president since 1966. Previously he has served as business agent and vice president, Local 299, IBT; secretary-treasurer, Michigan Conference of Teamsters; and vice president of the IBT.

Fitzsimmons has announced that he will seek reelection to another 5-year term as IBT President in June 1981.

Issues of major concern:

1. Union "image" in face of charges by DOL, IRS, IBT dissidents, and the press.
2. Dissident groups and factions within the union.
3. Effects of recent legislation to deregulate the trucking industry on the Union's ability to maintain and increase present wage and job security levels. It has been estimated that the Union could lose 10 to 15 percent of its trucking industry members due to the consolidation of present routes, new authorization for predominantly nonunion sectors of the industry to haul certain types of freight, and expected organizing difficulties among the smaller carriers who will emerge under the free entry provisions of the new law.
4. Availability and price of diesel fuel; fifty-five mile per hour speed limit. Over-the-road drivers, who are paid on a milage basis and must adhere to Department of Transportation maximum daily hours of duty regulations, experience "de facto" wage cuts when they must wait in long fuel lines or adhere to the Federally imposed speed limit. The price of fuel effects the earnings of owner-operators, who own their own trucks and pay for their own fuel.
5. Inconsistent State and Federal weight and length maximums and licensing requirements. Heavy trucks must avoid certain states and take circuitous routes due to maximum weight and length limits. Complicated and expensive licensing requirements must be satisfied on a state-by-state basis. These problems especially effect owner-operators.

Collective bargaining status:

The current National Master Freight Agreement was reached in 1979 following a short strike. In previous years the NMFA ratification tally has been monitored and the count certified by the Department of Labor.

The current National Master Freight Agreement expires on April 1, 1982.

ON-CAMERA TALKING POINTS:

MEETING WITH FAMILY ADVISORY BOARD
Tuesday, February 10, 1981
Oval Office
5:00 p.m. (5 minutes)

I. PURPOSE

To Receive needlepoint

II. TALKING POINTS

It is so nice to have you here today. Your advice in the campaign was invaluable to me. I want you to know how much I appreciated it. Your input on appointments since the campaign has also been of great service.

We share some common goals and ideals about the kind of society this should be and I want you to know that my dedication to those goals is as strong today as it was when I declared my candidacy. The American family is the basic unit for everything that is good about this country. We will not be doing anything that threatens this all-important part of America.

I want to thank you for this needle point. These are the type of skills that are passed from one generation to the next. The family is, of course, the way these sort of things, along with our traditions and heritage, get passed along. Well, again, thank you so much for this and for all you've done.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1981

MEETING WITH: David Brinkley
DATE: February 10, 1981
LOCATION: Ground Floor West Library
TIME: 5:45 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

Interview with Mr. Brinkley to be included in "A Day in the Life of the President"

II. BACKGROUND

NBC will be video taping the President's activities throughout the day, for a program to be aired on Friday, February 13, 1981. This interview will be centered around the President's thoughts on his first three weeks in office.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President and NBC correspondent David Brinkley.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Exclusive television coverage by NBC. No other press permitted. White House photographer should be present.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will leave the Oval Office at approximately 5:30 PM, arriving at the library at approximately 5:45 PM. After approximately 5 minutes of technical checks and informal discussion with Mr. Brinkley, the interview will begin. A maximum for one half hour is scheduled.

Talking points to be supplied by speechwriters' office.

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1981

HARLEM DANCE THEATRE

THE PRESIDENT'S Participation
Spectator

Contact: Stephen M. Studdert
202/456-7565

Weather
Mid 30's
Cloudy
80% Chance of Precipitation

Additional Contacts
Lead Advance: Rick Ahearn
Press Advance: Jim Kühn
U.S.S.S.: Thomas Wiley
W.H.C.A.: Bobby Baker

Dress
Dark Business Suit
Cocktail Dress

STAFF/GUEST/PRESS INSTRUCTIONS
Staff, guests, and press board
motorcade at 7:35 p.m. at the
Diplomatic Entrance.

7:40 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart Diplomatic Entrance
via motorcade en route Kennedy Center.

NOTE: See Tab A for motorcade assignments.

7:45 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive John F. Kennedy Center,
B Level, Presidential Entrance.

STAFF/GUEST/PRESS INSTRUCTIONS
Proceed upstairs to Box Tier
Level. Required staff only on
Presidential Elevator. No
staff seats are available for
performance.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan are escorted to the Opera
House Presidential Box.

7:47 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive Box Tier Level.

MET BY: 1) Mrs. Joseph Sisco - Chairman,
Washington Performing Arts Society
2) Roger Stevens - Chairman, John F.
Kennedy Center
3) Patrick Hayes - President, Washington
Performing Arts Society

Effective 2/9/81 at 1:00 p.m.

7:50 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive Opera House Presidential Box.

7:55 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan are seated in the Presidential Box.

POOL PHOTO COVERAGE

NOTE: See Tab B for guest list.

8:00 p.m. Performance commences--"The Dance Theatre of Harlem"

CLOSED TO PRESS

8:40 p.m. Intermission

9:00 p.m. Program resumes

NOTE: At start of second act, actress Cicely Tyson will receive an award on stage. No participation by THE PRESIDENT.

9:25 p.m. Intermission

9:45 p.m. Program resumes

10:15 p.m. Program concludes

10:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan proceed directly to motorcade for boarding at Presidential Entrance.

STAFF/GUEST/PRESS INSTRUCTIONS
Proceed directly to motorcade for immediate boarding.

10:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan board motorcade.

10:25 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart en route The White House.

NOTE: Drive time--5 minutes

NOTE: Motorcade assignments as before.

10:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive The White House, Diplomatic Entrance, and proceed inside Residence.

STANDARD MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead

Spare Limo
Medical Officer

Limo
THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan

Follow-up

Control
J. Canzeri
D. Fischer
Military Aide

Staff Vehicle
Press Official
Official Photographer

Press Van I

Press Van II

GUEST LIST

- Box 1: THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan
Congressman Tom Evans
Mrs. Mary Page Evans
Congressman Charles Rangel
Mrs. Alma Rangel
Mrs. Jacklyn Hendrick
Congressman Sonny Montgomery
- Box 2: The Vice President
Mrs. Bush
Justice William Clark
Mrs. Joan Clark
- Box 3: Mr. Max Friedersdorf
Mrs. Priscilla Friedersdorf
Mr. Verne Orr
Mrs. Joanne Orr

February 10, 1981

Opening Night of the Dance Theatre of Harlem

LOCATION: Kennedy Center Opera House

TIME: 8:00 pm - 10:15 pm

PURPOSE: Evening of enjoyment and recognition of the Dance Theatre's fine achievements

BACKGROUND: Dance Theatre of Harlem (DTH) was started by Arthur Mitchell, former principal dancer with the New York City Ballet, as his personal commitment to the Harlem community following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. Incorporated in February, 1969, it began in the basement of a Harlem church. In 1971, a generous donation by Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel enabled Dance Theatre to purchase its present home.

DTH began as a community school and aspiring ballet company with thirty students and two dancers. It has grown to become a school of the allied arts and internationally renowned ballet company with 1500 students. They now have a classical, modern and ethnic repertoire of over sixty works and are acclaimed as one of five major ballet companies in the United States.

Arthur Mitchell and Karel Shook, DTH co-directors, have created a ballet company which in eleven short years has made two command performances before the Queen Mother of England; has broken attendance and box office records during three separate performance series at London's Sadler's Wells Theatre; has become the first foreign major classical ballet company to perform in Dublin, Ireland since 1957; has made four successful tours of Europe; has toured the Caribbean; made numerous national tours and has had five New York seasons on Broadway.

PARTICIPANTS: See attached sheet

PRESS PLAN: NBC coverage of "A Day in the Life of the President"

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS: Opening night is also the twelfth anniversary of the Company. The performance begins at 8:00 pm in the Opera House and will include "Serenade," "Mirage" and "Scheherazade" (recent New York reviews are attached).

Cecily Tyson will receive the yearly "Emergence" award for her interest and contribution to the Dance Theatre of Harlem.

During intermission, the doors to the two adjoining boxes will be opened so that the Vice President, his wife, and your other guests can join you for refreshments.

Dance: Harlem Troupe in 'Serenade'

By JACK ANDERSON

SOME ballets are works for dancers to grow into. One is George Balanchine's "Serenade," which the Dance Theater of Harlem presented for the first time this season at the City Center

"Serenade" abounds with expressive challenges, and dancers' attempts to meet them can be signs of their artistic progress. Yet "Serenade" is so well constructed that a less than perfect performance can still be satisfying.

The Harlem staging, led last Thursday by Virginia Johnson, Lorraine Graves, Stephanie Baxter, Mel Tomlinson and Lowell Smith, paid careful attention to detail. Steps and patterns were always clear and, significantly, the friendly audience applauded not only the brilliant passages, but also some of the stately architectural groupings.

Ideally, such care should give the illusion of careless rapture, for "Serenade," though plotless and technically academic, can suggest fugitive passions and even heartbreak. These qualities were missing from the Harlem production, which lacked rhapsodic sweep. Nevertheless, given its choreographic merits and the sincerity of the dancers, "Serenade" remained worth watching. One could imagine this talented cast growing into the ballet in only a few more seasons.

By contrast, there are ballets that a company eventually grows out of, ballets that may have been striking at first sight, but which offer little once their novelty fades. Two such works were offered on Thursday.

Billy Wilson's "Mirage" concerns one of those parties at which everything goes wrong. Rowdy party-crashers turn up and the invited couples become unhitched and unhinged and everyone has a fling with everyone else until they eventually sober up.

But Mr. Wilson never makes his partygoers interesting people; they remain caricatures throughout. Essentially, "Mirage" is an excuse for jazz dancing, and the Harlem dancers put on a lively show. Soloists included Judith Felix and Mr. Smith as the hosts, Miss Johnson as an elegant guest, Joseph Cipolla as her escort and Yvonne Hall as a femme fatale. If they never seemed more than animated cartoons, that was all the ballet permitted them to be.

When he choreographed "Doina," Royston Maldoom may have sought to create a mysterious work. Instead, he created one that is merely odd.

Yet the cast made the most of its oddities. An ensemble of women performed solemn bending rituals and, near the end of the ballet, they rolled across the stage together. In a peculiar duet, Miss Hall clung to Eddie Shellman like a knot on a tree trunk, stiffened into a plank of wood and leaned from his grasp like a ship's figurehead.

But what was all this oddness about? Given the duet's acrobacy and the women's severity, one could fancy that "Doina" depicted the elopement of a

student at a strict girls' boarding school with a member of the village gym team. Yet that is surely an idle fancy. So, in its way, is "Doina" itself.

A spectacular and dramatic performance of the pas de deux from "Le Corsaire" added spice to the program. Mr. Shellman was wild and animalistic, turning his character into a high jumping, rough and ready cousin of the Golden Slave in "Scheherazade." Elena Carter, however, remained calm, cool, collected and Classical. Always a princess, she preserved her dignity both in her variation and when she was raised aloft and tossed exuberantly into the air by Mr. Shellman.

Dance Theater of Harlem Revives 'Scheherazade'

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

The Program

THE Dance Theater of Harlem took a clear risk by staging a revival of Michel Fokine's "Scheherazade." It has won the gamble.

You will not be shocked by the slaughter and orgy scenes of this most famous of Serge Diaghilev's productions. Why should you be? Even at the premiere of the original in 1910, the sex on stage was too stylized to titillate the Parisians. To read contemporary French and Russian accounts, one would think the scandal of "Scheherazade" lay in Diaghilev's liberties with Rimsky-Korsakov's music.

Yet this first "Scheherazade" did have a sensational impact — in the gorgeous color of Leon Bakst's décor and costumes, in the quality of performance, in the concept of a story ballet as a unified dramatic presentation. It was the theatrical value of "Scheherazade" that set the Parisians reeling. They knew a good show when they saw it.

A good show, and one you should not miss. This is what the Dance Theater of Harlem offered Saturday night in its own first performance of "Scheherazade," on a program that opened a three-week season at the City Center.

Frederic Franklin has done a magnificent job as director of this revival, which he remembers through his own days as a leading dancer with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. It is a production that is totally alive.

A big difference, however, is that rather than reproduce the Bakst costumes, the designer Carl Michell has created his own for the Oriental potentates and the inhabitants of the harem. The result is Broadway glitz but it is good glitz.

The risk was that "Scheherazade" would look as tame as its successive revivals over the decades and as it did again here in 1978 with the London Festival Ballet. Worse, that it would look ridiculous. Yet Mr. Franklin has steered clear of old-fashioned melodrama. His dancers in their synthetic-looking fibers are clearly contemporary dancers.

With such strongly motivated acting, the dancers have the gestural quality that makes style — not steps — so important to each Fokine ballet. At the same time, they remain recognizably themselves. The way to look at this revival is not to compare these dancers with their predecessors but to realize they have given it a contemporary reading without betraying the intentions of Fokine himself.

From the minute the curtain rose on the harem, things looked right. Even Geoffrey Guy's replica of the Bakst décor from the Festival Ballet version looked better this time around. The plot line rolled along splendidly.

When Chah Charyar and his brother

BELE, choreography, Geoffrey Holder; music, Mr. Holder; music arranged by Tania Leon; costume design, Mr. Holder; costume execution, Zeida Wynn; lighting, Nicholas Cernovitch.
CONCERTO BAROCCO, choreography, George Balanchine; music, J.S. Bach; costumes, Miss Wynn; lighting, Mr. Cernovitch.
SCHEHERAZADE, choreography, Michel Fokine; music, Rimsky-Korsakov; staged and directed by Frederic Franklin; decor, Geoffrey Guy, after original designs by Leon Bakst; lighting, Mr. Cernovitch. Presented by the Dance Theater of Harlem, at the City Center-55th Street Theater, 131 West 55th Street.

go off to hunt, Zobeide, the harem favorite, and the other wives engage in lovemaking with the slaves released by the chief eunuch. Zeman, the brother, thus proves the harem's infidelity. All are slaughtered except for Zobeide, who stabs herself.

The star performance in an evening of fine un-self-conscious performances came from Virginia Johnson's Zobeide. Every pose she struck conveyed the willful arrogance of a favorite who was ready to be crossed. Her anger was vivid as she turned away when the Shah insisted on leaving and her death scene was proud rather than pitiful. Her pas de deux, interpolated by Fokine in 1914, is omitted in this version.

In the Nijinsky role of the golden slave, Eddie Shellman had a wonderful moment when he emerged from his dark cell, unable to stand the light. Sensing that he needed more projection, he came close to overdoing it in his own death scene. The famous head-on-the-floor moment was there but Mr. Shellman seemed like a man drowning, convulsed and gasping for air. Lowell Smith had the weight of gesture and tender glance at the end that made the Shah human. Mel Tomlinson glowered with a powerful evil as the villainous brother.

Mr. Franklin himself was the old eunuch in a masterful portrayal — not a clown but a victim of his own condition. And what about the ensemble? Fokine's orgy looks less of a swirl than a vortex of clearly organized patterns. Yet the company softens the formal edges with its own enthusiasm.

The program also included "Concerto Barocco," perhaps the only Balanchine ballet the company seems unable to master. The vitality, mysteriously, never runs through the dancers' bodies.

The opening ballet, "Belé," was one of Geoffrey Holder's best. A la Katherine Dunham, he has used old court dances filtered through a Haitian sensibility. The steps are pre-classic with many leg beats and the patterns are processional in the air. Miss Johnson and Mr. Tomlinson, Lorraine Graves and Mr. Smith, Karen Brown and Joseph Wyatt led a vibrant work to a joyous score arranged by Mr. Holder and Tania Leon. At intermission, Leontyne Price received the company's "Emergence Award."

Mrs. Rangel

The President

Mrs. Reagan

Congressman
Rangel

Congressman
Montgomery

Mrs. Evans

Congressman
Evans

Mrs. Hendrick

PRESIDENT'S BOX

OPERA HOUSE
February 10, 1981

Participants

Seated in the President's Box are:

The President and Mrs. Reagan

*Congressman and Mrs. Thomas Evans, Jr. (R-Del) - "Tom and Mary Page"

Congressman and Mrs. Charles Rangel (D-Harlem, also serves on
Ways & Means) - "Charlie and Alma"

*Mrs. Jacklyn Hendrick - "Jackie"

Congressman G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery (D-Miss.)

Seated in Box 2:

Vice President and Mrs. George Bush - "George and Barbara"

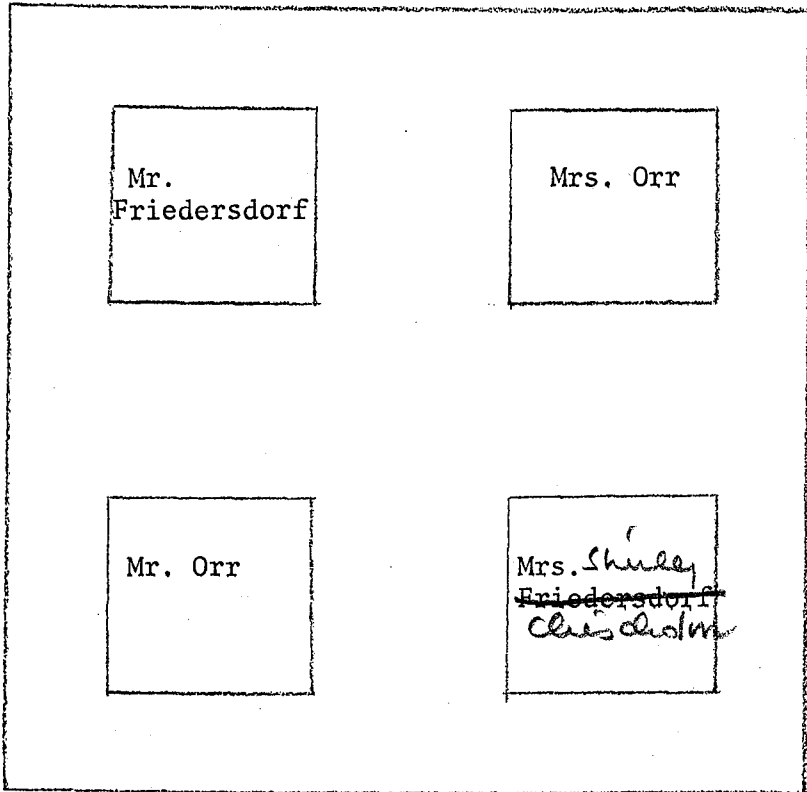
Justice and Mrs. William Clark - "Bill and Joan"

Seated in Box 3:

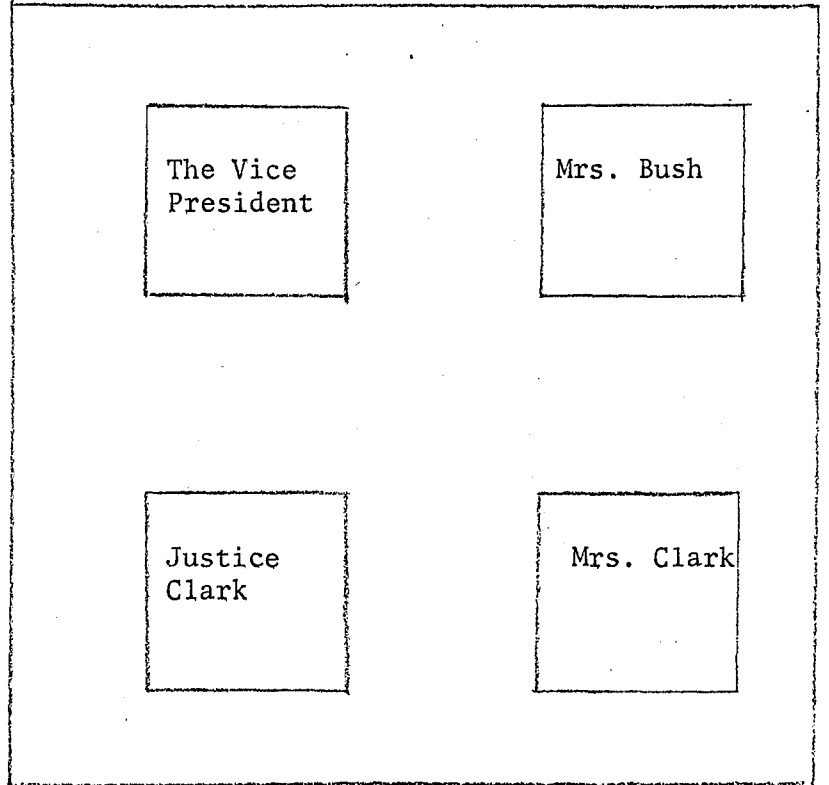
Mr. and Mrs. Max Friedersdorf - "Max and Priscilla"

Mr. and Mrs. Verne Orr - "Verne and Joanne"

* Mary Page Evans and Jackie Hendricks are very active in the performing arts and avid supporters and friends of Arthur Mitchell and his group. Miss Hendricks serves on his Advisory Board. Their enthusiasm convinced everyone that the Dance Theatre of Harlem is a "must see."



BOX 3



BOX 2

BACKGROUND

Congressman Tom Evans and wife, Mary Page

Tom Evans, Republican Member of Congress from Delaware, is one of the President's biggest, and earliest supporters. Tom has been made a part of the Republican Leadership in the House of Representatives, having been elected Vice Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee. His wife, Mary Page, is a businesswoman in her own right.

Congressman Charles Rangel, and wife, Alma

Charlie Rangel, a member of the Black Caucus in the House of Representatives, represents Harlem. Charlie endorsed Carter during the campaign, but was visible at pro-Reagan/Bush political gatherings. He is the fourth ranking Democrat on the House Ways & Means Committee and will be important to the President as we try to get the economy back to normal.

Congressman G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery

Sonny Montgomery is a conservative Southern Democrat from Mississippi. He is Chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, and is also a member of the Armed Services Committee. Sonny is a bachelor, and much sought after in Washington social circles.

Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm

Shirley Chisholm, a member of the Black Caucus in the House, is a very vocal and strong supporter of the President. She is considered a maverick and is frequently isolated by other Caucus members. She serves on the all important House Rules Committee and is Secretary of the Democratic Caucus. She represents part of Brooklyn. She is married to Mr. Arthur Hardwick, but will be attending the theatre without him.

(Only one ticket was available, and the invitation was only extended to her.)

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR EVENING AT THE KENNEDY CENTER
WITH CONGRESSMEN RANGEL, EVANS AND MONTGOMERY

- Tell Congressman Rangel how much you enjoyed meeting last week with the Congressional Black Caucus, and also express your warm thanks for his support last week for the Debt Limit increase. (He voted aye in Committee, but was out of town during Floor consideration.)
- Solicit Congressman Rangel's support (an influential member of House Ways and Means Committee) for your economic tax package.
- Indicate your interest to Congressman Montgomery to work closely with the Conservative Democratic Forum in the House. (Montgomery is one of three vice-chairmen of the Forum; you met recently with the Chairman, Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-Tex.).)
- Express your warm thanks to Congressman Montgomery for his vote on the Debt Limit last week. (This is the first time that Rep. Montgomery ever voted for a Debt Limit increase; he is a very conservative southern Democrat and called Max Friedersdorf before the vote to pledge his support.)
- Thank Congressman Evans for his continued support and friendship. (He also voted with the President on the Debt Limit increase.)