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Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF THE: PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING

PAPERS

Withdrawer

RBW 12/10/2007

File Folder

05/28/1981 (CASEFILE 043428)

FOIA

S07-0077/01

Box Number

DOX I	<i>lamber</i>			24	
DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date R	Restrictions
1	SCHEDULE	OF THE PRESIDENT [PG 1] [PARTIAL]	1	5/27/1981	B7(C)
2	INSTRUCTI ONS	RE. PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE [PG 1] [PARTIAL]	1	5/27/1981	В6

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Ronald Reagan Library

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PAPERS

Withdrawer

MJD 9/20/2007

File Folder

05/28/1981 (CASEFILE 043428)

FOIA

S07-077

Box Number

			2	
ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
43037 MEMO	RICHARD ALLEN TO THE PRESIDENT RE MEETING W/AVITAL SHCHARANSKII & IOSIF MENDELVICH	1	5/27/1981	B1
43039 MEMO	RICHARD PIPES TO RICHARD ALLEN RE AVITAL SHCHARANSKII	1	5/26/1981	B1
43041 MEMO	RICHARD PIPES TO RICHARD ALLEN RE IOSIF MENDELEVICH	1	5/26/1981	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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TR ID # 043428

188

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET

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Name of Document: BRIEFING PAR		. 0 4	PP	bject Codes:
PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMEN	11 1 1-1	Y2881		
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Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date Code YY/MM/DD
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	Referral Note:			

Ww. Schmiot

10:30 pm Return to White House

UNPUBLISHED May 27, 1981 4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE Thursday, May 28, 1981

9.00				
	Staff Time (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	·	Oval	Office
9:30 am (15 min)	National Security Briefing Em, JB, MkD, UK, (Richard V. Allen) RUSH, MURPHY	Ant	Oval (Office
9:45 am (15 min)	Meeting with Baker, Meese, Deaver, Friedersdorf, Speakes and Gergen		Oval (Office
10:00 am (30 min)	White House Photographer Only separately		Oval (Office
10:30 am (60 min)	Personal Staff Time	ME4/ -	Oval	Office
11:30 am (20 min)	(Richard S. Williamson) (TAB A) Pool Press Coverage		450 E	OB
Noon (60 min)	Lunch with the Vice President		Oval	Office
1:00 pm (30 min)	Personal Staff Time		Oval	Office
1:30 pm (60 min)	National Security Council Meeting (Richard V. Allen) (distributed separate	ately)	Cabin	et Room
(60 min)	Cabinet Meeting (Craig Fuller) (TAB	В)	Cabin	et Room
3:30 pm 5:50 7:15 pm	Return to Residence Depart South Grounds for Dillon Ripley Dinner at their Residence Dark Business Suit (TAB	C)	Riple	y Residence

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name Withdrawer

PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF THE: PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING MJD 9/20/2007

PAPERS

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RICHARD ALLEN TO THE PRESIDENT RE MEETING W/AVITAL SHCHARANSKII & IOSIF MENDELVICH

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RICHARD PIPES TO RICHARD ALLEN RE AVITAL SHCHARANSKII

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43041 MEMO

5/26/1981 **B**1

RICHARD PIPES TO RICHARD ALLEN RE IOSIF **MENDELEVICH**

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May 27, 1981 Final Draft

(Maseng/TD)

TALKING POINTS: MEETING WITH STATE LEGISLATORS, MAYORS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS
MAY 28, 1981

- I am pleased you could be here today for this briefing on our program for economic recovery. Your help will be key to restoring the proper balance between State, Federal and local government. And that balance is key to our recovery.
- -- As a former Governor, I know the tremendous talent at work in America's State legislatures, county seats and city halls. You are much closer to the people in your areas, to their problems and to their resources. You are the people who know best what is good for your States and communities.
- -- We in this Administration want to build a working partnership with you, a bipartisan coalition. Such a coalition in the Congress recently passed the Gramm-Latta budget resolution by an overwhelming majority. If we go forward together, there is no limit to what we can accomplish.
- -- Each part of our economic recovery program is crucial to overall success, and must go hand-in-hand with the others. Together, they will bring back a strong Federal system.

- -- For example, the budget consolidates scores of categorical grant programs into comprehensive block grants, returning authority and resources to the State and local levels.

 It reflects a reordering of Federal priorities to truly national needs.
- -- The regulatory relief effort is designed to remove inflexible, regulatory manacles on State and local governments. The Regulatory Relief Task Force already has taken more than 100 actions to relieve the burden of Federal regulations. More than a third were to cut restrictions on State and local governments.
- -- And of everyone in Government, you know best what is happening in the workplaces of this country, to family budgets and savings accounts. You know what is happening to productivity and what is not happening in investment. You hear most loudly the cries of your constituents for relief.
- relief and act as a catalyst to get our economy moving again. The tax rate cuts now before the Congress will reward work, saving, investment and productivity. The proposal will stimulate our economy with the energy of men and women working for the rewards of tomorrow, not to recover from yesterday.

- -- Your States and cities need healthy economies to provide jobs and produce wealth. The tax rate cuts will enhance the economic base in your area as we return resources and spending authority to you, as well.
- I have established a Coordinating Task Force on Federalism and a Federalism Advisory Committee, both chaired by Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada. These groups will take action and get results. I plan for them to move aggressively in our effort to restore power and authority to the local level.
- American way of government is the best yet devised and our economic system is sound. Our problems come from our abandonment of some of their most basic principles. We will return to federalism. We will return to a vibrant, free-enterprise economy. But we must work together, and together we will restore the hope that is the foundation of the American way of life.
- -- I would like to hear from you, now, so the floor is open for your questions or comments.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING Thursday, May 28, 1981 Room 450 - OEOB 9 a.m. - 11:50 a.m.

From: Richard S. Williamson

I. PURPOSE

To brief 130 selected state legislators and local government officials from 11 states (Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan) on the Economic Recovery Program.

II. BACKGROUND

The IGA office has arranged regional briefings for state and local government officials to build support for the program. On April 22, we held a briefing for 160 from the Southern Region. On April 30, we arranged a briefing for 200 members of ALEC. These briefings have produced strong spokesmen for the Program.

III. PARTICIPANTS

List attached

IV. PRESS PLAN

The press coverage will be open photo-poll writers. Press will enter Room 450 at 11:20 a.m. Equipment will be set up prior to 9:00 a.m.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

9:00 - 9:15	Rich Williamson Welcome and remarks on IGA office
9:15 - 9:45	James C. Miller III Administrator for Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB
	Q and A

9:45 - 10:10 Secretary Regan
Remarks on tax cuts

Q and A

10:10 - 10:35	Murray Weidenbaum Remarks on Federalism
	Q and A
10:35 - 11:00	Secretary Baldridge Remarks on how the Economic Recovery Program stimulates private sector growth and EDA funding.
	Q and A
11:00 - 11:30	Don Hovde Remarks on funding for small cities and Block Grants
	Q and A
11:30	The President arrives. Remarks.
11:38	Q and A -> 11:49
11:50	President departs.

Attachments: List of Attendees

THE WHITE HOUSE

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List of Attendees

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May 28, 1981 Briefing - Invitation List

CONNECTICUT

City

The Honorable Anne P. Streter Mayor City of West Hartford 28 S. Main Street West Hartford, CT 06107

The Honorable Henry A. Povinelli Mayor City of Milford River Street Milford, CT 06460

The Honorable Michael Werner Mayor of Bristol 111 North Main Street Bristol, Connecticut 06010

The Honorable Eugene M. Hope Mayor of Shelton 55 Hill Street Post Office Box 364 Shelton, Connecticut 06484

The Honorable Louis A. Clapes Mayor of Stanford 429 Atlantic Street Stanford, Connecticut 06901

Mr. Michael J. Kenney 1st Selectman of Southbury 360 Main Street Southbury, Connecticut 06485

CONNECTICUT

Senate

Eads, M. Adela Route 1, Box 190 Kent, CT 06757

Johnson, Nancy L. 141 S. Mountain Drive New Britain, CT 06052

Matthews, John G. 92 Rosebrook Road New Canaan, CT 06840

Robertson, Philip 671 Cornwall Avenue Cheshire, CT 06410

Skowronski, Eugene A. 5 Talmadge Street Derby, CT 06418

House

Vance, Morag L. 53 Meadow Road Trumbull, CT 06611

Krawiecki, Edward C., Jr. 120 Judd Street Bristol, CT 06010

Parker, Antonia 187 Sunset Drive Glastonbury, CT 06033

Tiffany, John J., II Sterling City Rd. Lyme, CT 06371

CONNECTICUT

Senate

Eads, M. Adela Route 1, Box 190 Kent, CT 06757

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Matthews, John G. 92 Rosebrook Road New Canaan, CT 06840

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120 Judd Street
Bristol, CT 06010

Parker, Antonia 187 Sunset Drive Glastonbury, CT 06033

Tiffany, John J., II Sterling City Rd. Lyme, CT 06371

DELAWARE

City

The Honorable William Slatcher Mayor 302 E. King Street Seaford, DE 19973

Mr. Rich Barkowski City Councilman 501 S. Van Buren Street Wilmington, DE 19805

County

Mrs. Emily Morris Councilmember Kent County 9223 McKee Road Dover, DE 19901

Mr. William Stevenson Councilman Sussex County School Land & Old Laurel Roads Georgetown, DE 19947

Mr. H. Murray Sawyer, Jr. Councilman
New Castle County
2427 Delaware Ave.
Wilmington, DE 19806

DELAWARE

Senate

Arnold, John H. 2223 Downing Lane Wilmington, DE 19804

Knox, Andrew G.
107 Quintynnes Drive
Wilmington, DE 19807

House

Burris, John M. 314 Lakelawn Drive Milford, DE 19963

Hebner, Charles L. 913 Darley Road Wilmington, DE 19810

McKay, John P. Box 3716, West Farm Wilmington, DE 19807

Sincock, Richard 2201 Beaumont Road Fairfax Wilmington, DE 19803

INDIANA

City

The Honorable Mary Jane McMahon Mayor City Hall Frankfort, Indiana 46041

The Honorable William H. Hudnut, III Mayor 2500 City-County Building Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

The Honorable Clifford J. Dickman Mayor City Building Richmond, Indiana 47374

County

Peter A. Sarantos Elkhart County Clerk City-County Buillding Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Bernard Gohmann Marion County Clerk City-County Buiding Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

James Long Johnson County Commissioner 525 Shady Lane Greenwood, Indiana 46142

INDIANA

Senate

Borst, Lawrence N. 1725 Remington Drive Indianapolis, IN 46227

Harrison, Joseph W. P.O. Box 60 Attica, IN 47918

Parent, Lillian M. P.O. Box 172 Danville, IN 46122

Snowden, Gene E. P.O. Box 1 Huntington, IN 46750

House

Dailey, J. Roberts 3410 Gatewood Lane Muncie, IN 47304

Summers, Joseph W. 1146 B rook Lane Indianapolis, IN 46202

MARYLAND

City

The Honorable Jayne Plank Mayor 3710 Mitchell Street Kensington, Maryland 20795

The Honorable Don Frush
Mayor
1002 Woodland
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

The Honorable Audrey Scott Mayor 2614 Kenhill Drive Bowie, Maryland 20715

John R. Hammond Councilman City Hall Annapolis, Maryland 21401

County

Mr. J. Hugh Nichols County Executive Howard County George Howard Building 3430 Courthouse Drive Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

Mr. Lawrence J. Hogan, Sr. County Executive County Administration Building 14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20870

Mr. Robrt Pascal County Executive Anne Arundel County Post Office Box 1831 Anne Arundel Center Annapolis, Maryland 21404

MARYLAND

Senate

Allen, Aris T.
Room 404
James Office Building
Annapolis, MD 21401

Mason, Edward J. Route 2, Box 102A Cumberland, MD 21502

House

Beck, Raymond E. 189 E. Main Street Westminster, MD 21157

Chamberlain, Thomas W., Sr. 307 Galway Road Timonium, MD 21093

Weir, Michael H. 418 Eastern Avenue Essex, MD 21221

MICHIGAN

City

The Honorable Louis D. Belcher Mayor 100 N. Fifth Avenue Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

The Honorable Abe L. Drasin Mayor 300 Monroe, N.W. Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502

Mr. Steven Ganzberger City Councilman 12736 Commonwealth Southgate, Michigan 48195

County

Mr. Bill Runco Wayne County Council County Building Detroit, Michigan 48226

Mr. Dan Murphy
County Executive
Oakland County
County Office Building
Birmingham, Michigan 48012

Mr. Gary Majske County Executive Bay County Bay City, Michigan 48706

MICHIGAN

Senate

Mack, Joseph S. Mt. Zion Road P.O. Box 684 Ironwood, MI 49938

VanderLaan, Robert 1255 Pickett, S.E. Grand Rapids, MI 49508

Welborn, John A. 6304 Riverview Kalamazoo, MI 49004

House

Bryant, William R., Jr. 331 Mt. Vernon Grosse Point Farms, MI 48236

Collins, Barbara-Rose 2256 Leland Detroit, MI 48207

Hillegonds, Paul 157 E. 26th Street Holland, MI 49423

NEW JERSEY

City

The Honorable Anthony Catanoso Mayor City of North Wildwood 219 E. 12th Street North Wildwood, NJ 08260

The Honorable James Totten Mayor City of Ringos Box 236 Ringos, NJ 08551

The Honorable Joseph Malone Mayor City of Boydentown 43 Park Street Boydentown, NJ 08505

The Honorable William Ross County Chairman 311-B North Harding Avenue Margate, NJ 08482

The Honorable Lawrence Anzovino Mayor City of Dunnellen 355 North Avenue Dunnellen, NJ 08812

County

Mr. Eugene McCaffrey Surrogate 342 Lyyn Drive Wenonah, NJ 08090

The Honorable Phillip Mattalucci Treasurer Golf Club Road Cape May Courthouse, NJ 08210

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Robert Palatta Freeholder 468 Sixth Street Palisades Place, NJ 07650

Mr. William Mathesius County Executive 16 Honeybrook Drive Princeton, NJ 08540

STATE LEGISLATURE

DiFrancesco, Donald T. 1939 W. Broad Street Scotch Plains, NJ 07090

Ewing, John H. Larger Crossroads Peapack, NJ 07977

Weiss, Laurence S. 1 Center Circle Woodbridge, NJ 07095

Cardinale, Gerald 306 Hardenburgh Avenue Demarest, NJ 07627

HOUSE

Cardinale, Gerald 306 Hardenburgh Avenue Demarest, NJ 07627

Gallo, Dean A. 5 Timberlane Court Morris Plains, NJ 07950

NEW JERSEY

(House)

Gluck, Hazel S. 701 N. Lake Drive Lakewood, NJ 08701

Hurley, James R. P.O. Box 876 821 Columbia Avenue Millville, NJ 08332

Muhler, Marie A. 5 Oak Lane Marlboro, NJ 07746

NEW YORK

City

The Honorable Frank Duci Mayor City Hall Schenectady, New York 12305

The Honorable Erastus Corning, II Mayor City Hall Albany, New York 12207

The Honorable James D. Griffin Mayor 65 Niagara Square Buffalo, New York 14202

The Honorable Edward I. Koch Mayor City Hall New York, New York 10007

County

Mr. William J. Murphy County Executive Rensselaer County County Courthouse Troy, New York 12180

Mr. Carl S. Young County Executive Broome County County Office Building Government Plaza Binghamton, New York 13902

Mr. Sherwood L. Boehlert County Executive Oneida County County Office Building 800 Park Avenue Utica, New York 13501

NEW YORK

Mr. John Mulroy County Executive Onondaga County 421 Montgomery Street Syracuse, New York 13202

Mr. Edward Rutkowski
County Executive
Erie County
Rath Building
95 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate

Anderson, Warren M. 34 Lathrop Avenue Binghamton, New York 13905

Bruno, Joseph L. Route 3, Box 219A Troy, New York 12180

Calandra, John D. 88 Beech Tree Lane Bronx, New York 10803

Eckert, Fred J. 101 Sherri Ann Lane Rochester, New York 14626

NEW YORK

House

Cochrane, John C. 80 Concourse, E. Brightwaters, New York 11718

Emery, James L. 4330 Long Point Road Geneseo, New York 14454

Rettaliata, Antonia P. 175 Woodbury Road Huntington, New York 11743

Sullivan, Florence M. 229 Ovington Avenue Brooklyn, New York 11209

OHIO

City

Mrs. Dorothy Teater City Council City Hall 90 W. Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215

Mr. Richard C. Dickson Commissioner City of Dayton Municipal Building P.O. Box 22 West 3rd Street Dayton, Ohio 44501

The Honorable George L. Forbes President, City Council City Hall 601 Lakeside Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Mrs. Mary Alice Mack Commissioner City of Middleton City Centre Plaza Middletown, Ohio 45042

County

Mr. Virgil Brown Commissioner Cuyohoga County 1219 Ontario Street Cleveland, Ohio 44113

Mr. Michael Dorrian Commissioner Franklin County 410 S. High Street Columbus, Ohio 43215

OHIO

(County)

Mr. Norm Sponseller Commissioner Stark County County Office Building 209 W. Tuscarawas Street Canton, Ohio 44702

Mr. Vincent Campanella Commissioner Cuyahoga County 1219 Ontario Street

STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate

Aronoff, Stanley J. 700 Tri-State Building Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Gillmor, Paul E. State House Columbus, OHIO 43216

Meshel, Harry 786 Fairgreen Avenue Youngstown, OH 44510

Van Meter, Thomas A. 1028 Country Club Lane Ashland, OH 44805

House

Johnson, Dave 514 Marquardt Avenue, N.E. North Canton, Ohio 44720

Nixon, Corwin 1030 Kirby Road Lebanon, OH 45036 Quilter, Barney 641 Woodville Road Toledo, OH 43605

PENNSYLVANIA

City

Mrs. Joan Spector City Councilmember City Hall Philadelphia, PA 19103

The Honorable Paul E. Doutrich, Jr. Mayor City Hall Harrisonburg, PA 17101

The Honorable John Fox Chairman of Board of Commissioners Abbington Township 517 Benson Manor Apts. Jenkinstown, PA 19046

Mrs. Beatrice K. Cherock City Council Room 594 City Hall Philadelphia, PA 19103

County

Mrs. Faith Ryan Whittlesey Delaware City Courthouse County Council Office Media, PA 19063

The Honorable Oliver Richard Bartlett Chairman of Board of County Commissioners Tioga County Courthouse Wellsboro, PA 16901

The Honorable Elaine Zettick Chairman of Board of County Commissioners Bucks County Courthouse Doylestown, PA 18901

Mr. Russell D. Robison County Executive Erie County County Courthouse Erie, PA 16501

PENNSYLVANIA

Senate

Hager, Henry G. Senate P.O. Harrisburg, PA 17120

House

Lewis, Marilyn S. Route 113 & Shippack Pike Schwenksville, PA 19473

McClatchy, Richard A. 647 Heatherwood Road Rosemont, PA 19010

Ryan, Matthew J. 1 S. Olive Street Media, PA 19063

VERMONT

City

Mr. Richard Wadhams Alderman 253 S. Union Street Burlington, VT 05401

Mrs. Linda Welch Alderman 783 Church Street Rutland City, VT 05701

STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate

Bloomer, Robert A. 6 Hillcrest Road Rutland, VT 05701

Gannett, Robert T.
Route 2
West Brattleboro, VT 05301

Harwood, Madeline B. Manchester Center, VT 05255

Howland, John H. Box 44 Windsor, VT 05089

Manchester, R. Henry Box 27 Cambridge, VT 05444

2 VERMONT

House

Allen, William 73 School Street Vergennes, VT 05491

Crane, Edward T. Box 19 East St. Johnsbury, VT 05838

Earle, Ernest J. Eden, VT 05652

Giuliani, Peter 15 College Street Montpelier, VT 05602

Hammond, Sidney N. RFD Mace Hill Road Hartland, VT 05048

Perley, Merrill E. Main St. Enosburg, Falls, VT 05450

WEST VIRGINIA

City

Ms. Mary Jane Vanderwilt Councilmember 1208 Upper Ridgeway Road Charleston, West Virginia 25314

The Honorable Jim Wedge
Mayor
City Hall
3106 Parrish Avenue
Point Pleasant, West Virginia 25550

Mr. Richard Ritter Councilmember 501 Stanley Avenue Clarksburg, W.VA 26301

County

Mr. Gary Thaler County Commissioner Jefferson County Route 1 Charleston, West Virginia 25414

Mr. Ron Pugh County Clerk 102 Barbour Street Buchannon, West Virginia 26201

Mr. Tom Keely County Commission Harrison County 712-B James Street Bridgeport, W. VA 26330

Mr. Robert Silverston Commissioner Kanawah County 1200 Williamsburg Way Charleston, West VA 25314

2 WEST VIRGINIA

Senate

Deem, Frank 5518 Second Avenue Vienna, WV 26103

Gainer, Carl E. P.O. Box 670 Richwood, WV 26261

White, Sam P.O. Box 66 Saint Marys, WV 26170

House

McCuskey, John F. 137 E. Main Street Bridgeport, WV 26330

Polan, Charles M., Jr. P.O. Box 637 Huntington, WV 25711

See, Clyde M., Jr. Box 504 Moorefield, WV 26836

Shepherd, Walton 6018 Sissonville, Rd. Charleston, WV 25312

Teets, James W. 101 Highland Avenue Terra Alta, WV 26764

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON May 27, 1981

MEETING WITH THE CABINET
DATE: May 28, 1981
LOCATION: Cabinet Room

TIME: 2:30 p.m. (60 mins.)

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER

I. PURPOSE

This is a regularly scheduled meeting of the full Cabinet.

II. BACKGROUND

There are three agenda items.

- 1. Update on the Tax Program. Secretary Regan will have had breakfast with Congressman Rostenkowski and Senator Dole earlier in the morning. He will report on the status of our tax program.
- 2. FY 81 Budget Reductions. Under the auspices of the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs, Dave Stockman convened the Budget Working Group to find additional savings when it became clear a couple weeks ago that interest rates, unanticipated spending and other factors were pushing up the 1981 deficit. Following the last Cabinet meeting when the situation was reviewed, the Budget Working Group identified new areas of budget reductions to reduce the growing deficit. An attached Decision memo outlines the areas of agreement and indicates the decisions recommended to you. These items will be reviewed briefly in order for you or Cabinet members to raise questions.
- 3. Conrail/AMTRAK. Drew Lewis requested time for a brief presentation on the present situation concerning Conrail and AMTRAK. No decisions are required at this time.
- III. PARTICIPANTS (to be provided at meeting)
- IV. PRESS PLAN (none)
- V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After calling the meeting to order, you should ask Don Regan to begin with a briefing of the tax program.

Dave Hisher

CABINET MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Thursday, May 28, 1981 -- 2:30 p.m.

The Cabinet -- All Members *

Michael K. Deaver
Richard V. Allen
Martin Anderson
Max Friedersdorf
David Gergen
Murray Weidenbaum
Rich Williamson
Richard Darman
Craig Fuller
Larry Speakes
Daniel Murphy
Karen Hart

Konna Small

1306 bounck
Tony Dolom

Pres.
U.Pres
Haig
Regan
Weinberger
AG.
Watt
Baldrige
Edwords
Schweiker
Lewis
Bell
Meese
Stockman
Casey

- * Richard E. Lyng, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture for Secretary Block
- * Donald Hovde, Under Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for Secretary Pierce
- * David MacDonald, Deputy U. S. Trade Representative for Ambassador Brock
- * T. Timothy Ryan, Jr., Solicitor, Department of Labor for Secretary Donovan
- * Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick will not attend

White House Fellows observing:

Bruce G. Dew, CIA Emma J. Jordan, Department of Justice

The Secretary of Transportation



Washington, D.C. 20590

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET

FROM:

Drew Lewis

SUBJECT:

ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSAL FOR CONRAIL

BACKGROUND

The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) was created in 1976 as the successor to the Penn Central and other Northeast bankrupt railroads. Conrail is the Nation's second largest rail freight carrier in terms of revenues with \$3.2 billion in 1980.

- Conrail operates 19,000 route miles in fourteen northeastern states and has 76,000 employees.
- Under the original planning, Conrail was expected to require \$2.1 billion in subsidies between 1976 and 1979 and thereafter to become profitable and require no more Government funding.
- Conrail has never achieved a sustained positive cash flow and has required \$3.3 billion in direct subsidies--\$1.8 million per day.
- The Government has invested more than \$6 billion in Conrail including the \$2.1 billion the Government paid the Penn Central estate to acquire Conrail's property.

The Federal Government now holds 80 percent of the Conrail common stock and nearly 100 percent of Conrail's non-equipment debt which it can never repay. The company is essentially nationalized. Our projections indicate Conrail will never become profitable if continued as is and that it could require in excess of \$2 billion in Federal funds by the year 1985. The Interstate Commerce Commission has agreed with our conclusions as to profitability.

ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL

The Administration is proposing to denationalize Conrail by transferring essentially all of its lines and traffic to the private sector. To achieve the transfer, the Department has submitted legislation which would resolve certain problems unique to the Northeast--commuter services, labor protection costs, and congested freight terminal operations--which would otherwise discourage private buyers, such as other railroads, from acquiring Conrail's lines. The legislation we have submitted will:

- Oransfer Conrail's obligations to operate commuter services in the Northeast to local commuter authorities or to a separate Amtrak subsidiary.
- Remove the obligation that acquiring railroads pay lifetime labor protection benefits to employees not hired by acquiring carriers and provide equitable benefits; and
- Guarantee continued operations of freight terminals between Wilmington, Delaware and New York City.

As these problems are addressed, the legislation provides for transfer of Conrail's physical plant, facilities, employees, equipment and traffic to the private sector. The legislation provides for an orderly transfer process designed to avoid any economic disruption in the Northeast and Midwest. The Administration proposal contemplates:

- Adequate funding to keep Conrail operating fully and to maintain its plant and equipment during the transfer process;
- Transfer of Conrail's lines and services in one or more packages designed to offer each buyer some of the more profitable and some of the less profitable lines;
- o Transfer of Conrail's passenger employees to passenger-operating entities;
- Oransfer of most of Conrail's freight employees to purchasers; and
- ° Continued service to approximately 90 to 95 percent of Conrail's traffic.

Conrail freight traffic contributes \$2.6 billion annually in revenues to private railroads and the condition of its tracks ranks among the finest in the country. We have no doubt that these two factors will make many Conrail lines attractive to other major railroads.

BENEFITS

We believe Conrail's routes will provide better service to the shippers in the region if they are transferred to private owners, such as other railroads. Orderly transfer of Conrail properties to private sector railroads as proposed by the Administration would:

- Eliminate the constant drain of Government subsidies to a nationalized Conrail;
- Provide northeastern shippers with stable rail freight service by strong competitive private sector carriers for the first time in many years;
- Permit shippers to make long-term investments in the Northeast knowing that they will be served by reliable private sector carriers not subject to the need for continued Government funding; and
- Improve and strengthen the national railroad network by creating new, single line service from points in the Northeast to points in the South and West, eliminating unnecessary delays at gateways.

Shipper associations whose members account for 75 percent of the traffic carried by Conrail are publicly supporting the transfer proposal.

COSTS OF CONTINUING CONRAIL

Both the United States Railway Association (USRA) and Conrail project that, if all the changes they recommend are implemented, Conrail will not need further Federal assistance by 1985.

If the savings USRA and Conrail assume are not realized, however, the taxpayers will have to invest billions of additional dollars in Conrail subsidies. The magnitude of the potential burden on the taxpayers is summarized below.

POTENTIAL FEDERAL FUNDING $\frac{1}{}$ (1981 - 1985) (MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS)

	Best Case	If Conrail fails to get agreements from <u>2</u> /	to achieve the changes within management's control
USRA Proposal	\$657	\$1,522	\$3,722
Conrail Proposal	604	2,139	3,884

The losses could mount even higher, since both USRA and Conrail include in their projections a reversal of the long-term decline in Conrail's traffic.

In addition, the following problems would be expected to occur:

- Northeastern shippers and communities and Conrail employees would be unable to make long-term plans due to the uncertainty of year-to-year Federal funding for Conrail;
- Conrail would find itself in an increasingly tight regional "cocoon" as its competitors merge with its historic connections and improve their ability to attack and divert Conrail's traffic; and
- Conrail would respond to the need to meet "milestones" of financial performance and live within the tight Federal budget environment by deferring maintenance of its plant and equipment.

plant reduction

Department's March 31, 1981 Report to Congress
Labor, rate divisions, gain D&H traffic, NEC trackage
rights costs, state assistance
Branchlines, Staggers Act changes, car utilization,

The Secretary of Transportation



Washington, D.C. 20590

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET

FROM:

Drew Lewis

SUBJECT:

ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSAL FOR AMTRAK

Amtrak is a quasi-public corporation which provides intercity rail passenger transportation throughout the United States. Created in 1971 as a for-profit, private corporation, Amtrak has rapidly fallen into the role of a highly politicized, Federally subsidized entity. Amtrak's Federal subsidy has grown every year since 1975. The January budget projected the cost of Amtrak at approximately \$1 billion in FY 82. If unchecked, Amtrak could cost more than \$6 billion during the next five years. Amtrak serves only nine-tenths of one percent of all intercity travel in this country, and simply cannot justify such a large expenditure.

Faced with the rapidly increasing bill for Amtrak, the Administration has proposed dramatic cuts in funding. In FY 82, the Administration has recommended cutting \$380 million from the January budget, reducing the Amtrak budget from \$993 million to \$613 million. Over the 5-year period, FY 82-86, the Administration recommends reducing the cost of Amtrak by over \$3.8 billion from the January budget projections. This proposal includes several features:

- o A limitation on Amtrak authorizations.
- o A requirement that Amtrak recover at least half of its fully allocated costs (exclusive of capital costs) through revenues by 1982 rather than the existing legislative requirement of 1985. This benchmark has been equalled or exceeded by Amtrak in 1972, 1973 and 1974.
- o A series of provisions which will permit and encourage Amtrak to operate in a more businesslike manner.

Amtrak is not an essential service except in the Northeast Corridor and perhaps selected other short-haul corridors, and therefore the Administration's proposed budget would not significantly constrain intercity travel.

- o Amtrak hauls only 0.9 percent of the Nation's intercity travelers, but accounts for approximately 7 percent of the DOT budget (net of user charges).
- o Amtrak does not serve a critical need. Even if Amtrak trains were totally full (Amtrak actually averaged only half full in FY 80), Amtrak could still carry only about 2 percent of all intercity passengers.
- o There are very few markets which Amtrak serves which are not already served by private-sector carriers, either bus or air.
- o On the average, it costs the Federal Government about \$37 in subsidy for each Amtrak passenger. For long-distance routes, the Federal subsidy per passenger averages \$70. A comparison of intercity modal subsidies is as shown below:

Subsidy per Passenger

Air	\$ 0.93
Bus	\$ 0.26
Rail	\$37.00

o The cost of a coach airline ticket is <u>less</u> than the Federal subsidy per passenger for trips between the following cities:

Washington-Cincinnati
New York-Florida
Chicago-Los Angeles
Los Angeles-New Orleans
Seattle-Salt Lake City
New York-New Orleans

o The fuel efficiency of Amtrak has been much exaggerated. Except in short-haul corridors where Amtrak fuel efficiency is slightly better, Amtrak does not offer much potential for saving fuel. Intercity buses and automobiles with three passengers are more fuel efficient than Amtrak.

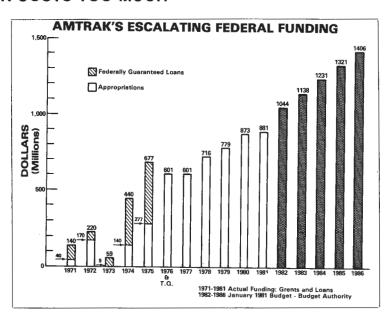
AMTRAK'S FEDERAL SUBSIDY MUST BE CONTROLLED

Amtrak's Federal subsidy grows every year. If unchecked, it will be more than \$6 billion over the next five years. Amtrak serves only nine-tenths of one percent of all intercity travel in this country, and simply does not justify such a large share of the federal budget.

Robert W. Blanchette, Federal Railroad Administrator, has testified before Congress on Amtrak's growing deficit. The Administration believes Amtrak subsidies must be reduced for several reasons.

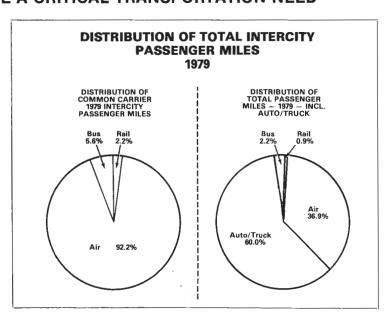
AMTRAK COSTS TOO MUCH

Amtrak provides less than nine-tenths of one percent of all intercity passenger-miles. For that small amount of service the American taxpayer has been asked to spend \$1 billion this coming year—and the cost is growing. A mode of transportation serving less than one percent of the nation's total passenger market cannot command such a large share of the federal budget.



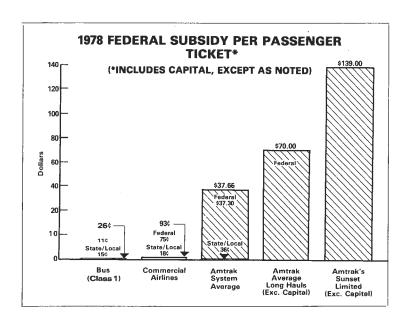
AMTRAK DOES NOT SERVE A CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION NEED

Except for the Northeast Corridor, and possibly a few other short distance routes, Amtrak does not serve an essential function in the passenger travel market. Even if every train throughout the system were full all of the time (and Amtrak's trains normally average only about half-full), Amtrak would still be able to handle only two percent of all intercity passenger travel in the United States.



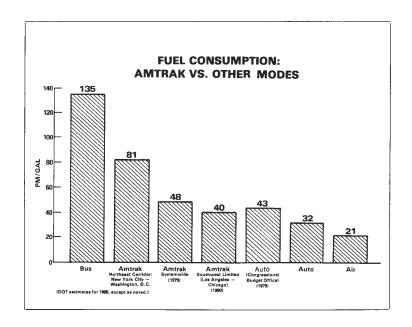
AMTRAK'S SUBSIDY IS TOO HIGH COMPARED WITH OTHER MODES

Between 1972 and 1980 Amtrak's annual operating deficit ballooned from \$153 million to \$657 million. During that period Amtrak's costs rose by 357 percent, 25 percent faster than revenues. Today the net federal subsidy for each Amtrak passenger is about 37 dollars compared with 11 cents per bus passenger and 75 cents for each traveler by commercial airlines. On one long distance train, the tax-payer paid in 1978 a subsidy of \$139 for each passenger's ticket.



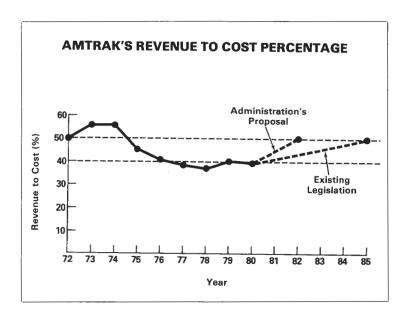
AMTRAK DOES NOT SAVE MUCH FUEL

In the Northeast Corridor where it is most fuel efficient, Amtrak achieves about 81 passenger miles per gallon (PM/G) of fuel. Nationwide, Amtrak achieves only 48 PM/G and even less on long distance routes where it must carry baggage, dining, and sleeping cars. Intercity buses achieve 135 PM/G. An automobile carrying three persons achieves a fuel efficiency level better than the average Amtrak train. If we have a petroleum shortage and if every Amtrak seat were filled all of the time by passengers diverted from automobiles, the gasoline savings would be only twotenths of one percent of present automobile fuel consumption.



PROPOSED LEGISLATION WILL CUT THE FEDERAL SUBSIDY TO AMTRAK

In March the Administration submitted legislation to Congress that will cut the subsidy to Amtrak from \$993 million to \$613 million for FY 1982 and save a total of \$3.8 billion through FY 1986. That legislation will simply speed up (from 1985 to 1982) an existing Congressional directive that requires Amtrak to cover 50 percent of its total costs through fares. This is not an unreasonable goal: between 1972 and 1974 Amtrak's fares covered more than half of its costs. However, since that time expenses have increased much faster than revenues. With a combination of a reduced federal subsidy, increases in fares and improvements to labor and management productivity, the Administration believes Amtrak's subsidy can be reduced substantially.



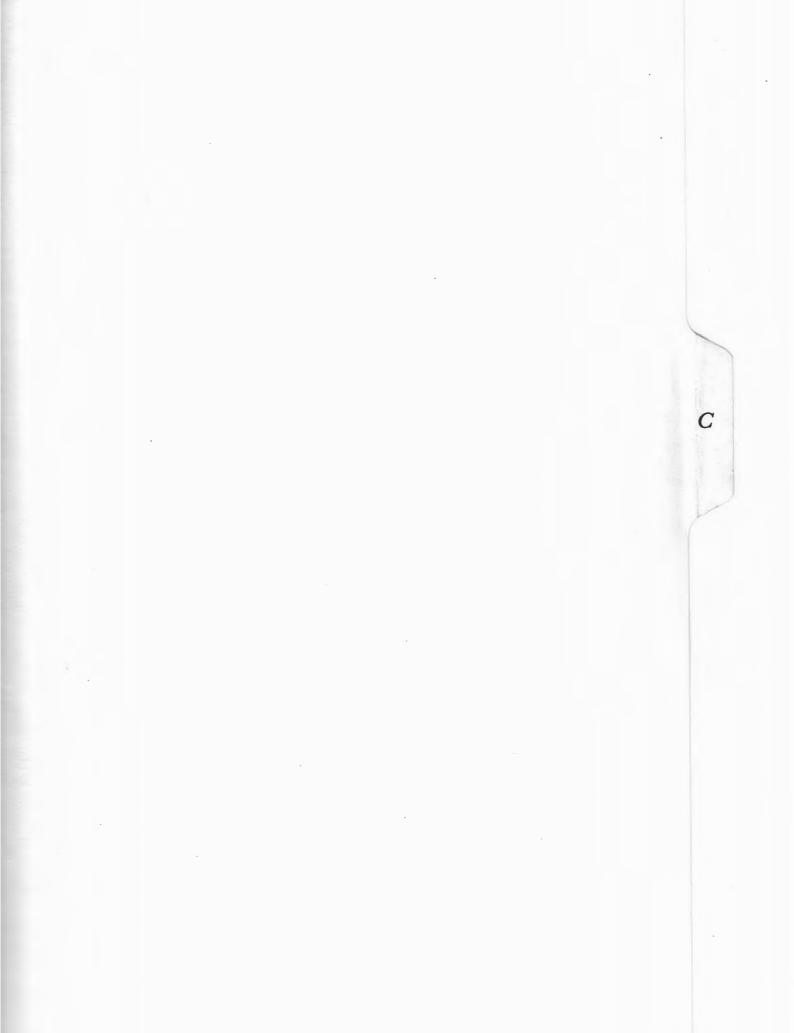
U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Railroad Administration

400 Seventh St., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20590

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

EVENT: PRIVATE DINNER AT THE RESIDENCE OF DILLON S. RIPLEY

Thursday, May 28, 1981

- 7:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart The Residence en route home of Dillon S. Ripley.
- 7:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive home of Mr. and Mrs. Ripley and proceed to living room for cocktails, followed by dinner in dining room.
- 9:45 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan, at conclusion of dinner, proceed to living room for coffee and to listen to pianist.
- 10:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart home of Mr. and Mrs. Ripley en route The White House.
- 10:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive The White House and proceed inside The Residence.

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SCHEDULE 5/27/1981 B7(C) 1

OF THE PRESIDENT [PG 1] [PARTIAL]

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1981

EVENT: PRIVATE DINNER AT THE RESIDENCE OF DILLON S. RIPLEY

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTICIPATION

WEATHER

Attendee

Low 70's

Partly Cloudy

DRESS

Men's Dark Business Suit

Women's Cocktail Dress

ADVANCE

GUBITOSI, ROBERT K.

LEAD

ALGUSU, ALLAN A.

USSS

CONTACT

STUDDERT, STEPHEN M.

202/456-7565

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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tions

INSTRUCTIONS 2

5/27/1981 B6

RE. PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE [PG 1] [PARTIAL]

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

STAFF AND PRESS INSTRUCTIONS

7:10 p.m. Board motorcade at Diplomatic Entrance.

- 7:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart The Residence en route Diplomatic Entrance.
- 7:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive at Diplomatic Entrance and board motorcade en route the home of Dillon S. Ripley, $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{S})$

MOTORCADE ASS	SIGNMENTS			
Lead				
Spare	D. Fischer			
Limo	THE PRESIDENT Mrs. Reagan			
Follow-up				
Control	J. Canzeri Dr. Ruge Military Aide			
ID Response				
Press Van I				
Press Van II				
<u>Tail</u>				

7:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive at the home of Dillon S. Ripley and are greeted by Mr. and Mrs. Dillon S. Ripley (Mary).

NOTE: See Tab A for Guest List and Seating Diagram.

7:35 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan are escorted by Mr. and Mrs. Ripley to living room for cocktails and then to dining room for dinner.

STAFF AND PRESS INSTRUCTIONS

Staff will be escorted to holding area.

Pool coverage on arrival and departure only. (Pool will be escorted to positions.)

9:45 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan, at conclusion of dinner, are escorted by Mr. and Mrs. Ripley to living room for coffee and to listen to pianist, Bruce Steeg.

STAFF AND PRESS INSTRUCTIONS

10:10 p.m. Board motorcade at arrival point.

- 10:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart Ripley's residence en route motorcade for boarding.
- 10:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart Ripleys' residence en route The White House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Same as on arrival.

10:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive The White House and proceed to The Residence.

Mrs. Evangeline Bruce Wife of Former Ambassador to Great Britain (deceased)

Mrs. George A. Garrett (Ethel)
Wife of Former Ambassador to Ireland (deceased)
(Mrs. Garrett has been very active in the Kennedy Center,
National Symphony, Metroplitan Opera, National Cathedral.)

The Honorable Robert Thayer
Retired (Former Minister to Romania)

The Honorable Richard and Mrs. Helms (Cynthia)
Consultant on International Trade
(Former Ambassador to Iran and Former Deputy Director, CIA)

Chief Justice and Mrs. Warren Burger (Elvera)

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Warner (Kathleen)
Author and Winner of Pulitzer Prize for "Beautiful Swimmers"

Mr. Charles Blitzer Assistant Secretary for History and Art, Smithsonian Institute

The Honorable and Mrs. Robert Blake (Sylvia)
Retired (Former Ambassador to Leopoldville, Tunis, Mali and
U. S. Delegate to the United Nations)

The Honorable and Mrs. Lucius Durham Battle (Betty)
Chairman of Foreign Policy Institute at Johns Hopkins University
(Former Ambassador to United Arab Republic)

Mr. Richard Howland Special Assistant to Dillon S. Ripley, Smithsonian Institute

Miss Sylvia Ripley, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ripley

