

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual
collections.

Collection: President, Office of the: Presidential
Briefing Papers: Records, 1981-1989

Folder Title: 07/16/1981 (Case File: 043477)

Box: 5

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at:

reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF THE: PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING PAPERS

Archivist: cas/cas

OA/Box: CFOA 739

FOIA ID: F01-012, Padnos

File Folder: July 16, 1981 (043477)

Date: 02/02/2001

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
---------------------	---------------	------	-------------

1. schedule	of the President for 7/16/81 p.1 partial	7/16/81	B7c
-------------	--	---------	-----

RESTRICTIONS

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- B-2 Release could 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 commercial 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-7a Release could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings [(b)(7)(A) of the FOIA].
- B-7b Release would deprive an individual of the right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication [(b)(7)(B) of the FOIA].
- B-7c Release could reasonably be expected to cause unwarranted invasion or privacy [(b)(7)(C) of the FOIA].
- B-7d Release could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source [(b)(7)(D) of the FOIA].
- B-7e Release would disclose techniques or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or would disclose guidelines which could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law [(b)(7)(E) of the FOIA].
- B-7f Release could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b)(7)(F) 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.

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

XI H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE JUL 16 81

Subject Codes:

PR 007.01

Subject: <u>1- Cabinet Meeting to discuss Emergency</u>	FG 010.01
<u>Petroleum Allocation Act and Immigration.</u>	CM 011.
<u>2- Governors Robert D. Ray, William H. Milliken,</u>	NR 006.
<u>Albert H. Quie to discuss Refugee Coordinator</u>	IM .
<u>Position at the DOS and The Upper Great Lakes</u>	FG 018.
<u>Regional Commission.</u>	FG 010.02
<u>3- Thomas F. Elliot to discuss politics</u>	IT 115.
<u>acquaintance of Sen. Jesse Helms</u>	BE 002.
<u>4- Paul Volcker, Chairman, Board of Governors,</u>	MC 003.
<u>Federal Reserve to discuss Monetary Policy.</u>	ST 015.
<u>5- Private dinner at the residence of Mr. Mrs.</u>	ST 022.
<u>John Sherman Cooper.</u>	ST 023.
<u>6- Reception to celebrate the first Anniversary</u>	ND 016.
<u>of the nomination of Ronald Reagan.</u>	FG 011.
	FG 273.
	PL .
	TR 001.
	SO 004.
	PR 005.01
	BE 004.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMA/TT	ORIGINATOR	8/1/1/05		8/1/1/05

Referral Note:

UNPUBLISHED
July 15, 1981
6:00 pmTHE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONTHE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Thursday, July 16, 1981

9:00 am	<u>Staff Time</u> — <i>9:30</i> (30 min) (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am	<u>Senior Staff Time</u> (15 min)	Oval Office
9:45 am	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> (30 min)	Oval Office
10:15 am	<i>10:16 - 10:39</i> <u>Speech Conference for July 29 Atlanta Speech</u> (20 min) (David Gergen) <i>GARON, WILLIAMSON, LANGSON PARVIN, BOLAN</i>	Oval Office
10:35 am	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> (55 min)	Oval Office
11:30 am	<u>Ottawa Summit Briefing</u> (40 min) (Mike Deaver) (distributed previously)	Oval Office <i>CAB. Rm.</i>
12:10 pm	<i>→ 1:30</i> <u>Working Luncheon - preparation for Economic Summit in Ottawa</u> (80 min) (Michael Deaver) <i>BUSH, HAIG, REAGAN, GUN, MKO, AUSTIN, ANDERSON, SULLIVAN, WIDENBACH, D'AMICO</i> (Press Pool Photo)	Cabinet Room
1:30 pm	<u>Cabinet Meeting (re immigration and emergency preparedness)</u> <i>1:37 - 2:55</i> (TAB A) (75 min) (Craig Fuller)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm	<u>Meeting with Governors Wm. Milliken (Mich), Albert Quie (Minn) and Robert Ray (Iowa)</u> (TAB B) (20 min) (Richard Williamson) <i>BUSH, WILLIAMSON, GUN, MKO</i> White House Photographer — <i>PHOTOS → 3:30</i>	Oval Office
3:30 pm	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> (30 min)	Oval Office
4:00 pm	<i>3:47 -</i> <u>Meeting with Tom Ellis</u> <i>→ 4:25</i> (TAB C) (15 min) (Lyn Nofziger) White House Photographer	Oval Office
4:30 pm	<u>Meeting with Paul Volcker, Chairman, Federal Reserve Board</u> <i>4:31 - 5:00</i> (TAB D) (30 min) (Martin Anderson) Press Photo Opportunity at Beginning	Oval Office
5:00 pm	<u>Staff Time</u> (30 min) (Baker, Meese, Deaver) <i>Haircut</i>	Oval Office
5:30 pm	<u>Haircut</u> (30 min)	W. Basement
6:00 pm	<u>Official Photo with the Vice President</u> (10 min) (Michael Evans)	Rose Garden
7:35 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan depart South Grounds for Private Dinner at home of the John Sherman Coopers</u> (TAB E)	Georgetown
10:20 pm	<u>Return White House</u>	So. Grounds

For: Dave Fischer

Pres.
VP
Haig
Regan
Weinberger
Smith
Watt
Block
Baldrige
Donovan
Schweiker
Pierce
Lewis
Edwards
Bell
Meese
Stockman
Kirkpatrick
Brock

CABINET MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Thursday, July 16, 1981 -- 1:30 p.m.

The Cabinet -- All Members *

*✓ Admiral B. R. Inman, Deputy Director, CIA
for Mr. Casey

- ~~James A. Baker, III~~
- ~~Michael K. Deaver~~
- ~~Richard V. Allen~~ ✓ Bud ^NDance
- ✓ Martin Anderson
- ✓ Max Friedersdorf
- ✓ David Gergen
- ✓ Lyn Nofziger
- ✓ Murray Weidenbaum
- ✓ Rich Williamson
- ✓ Richard Darman
- ✓ Craig Fuller
- ✓ Larry Speakes
- ~~Daniel Murphy~~
- ✓ Karen Hart

For Presentations:

- ✓ Frank Hodsoll
- ✓ Michael Uhlmann
- ✓ Annelise Anderson
- ~~Barrell Trent, Deputy Secretary of
Transportation~~
- ✓ Diego Asencio, Assistant Secretary of State
for Cultural Affairs
- ✓ David Hiller, Special Assistant to the
Attorney General
- ✓ Kama Small
- ✓ Rich Beal

July 16, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR

The President

FROM:

Martin Anderson
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development

SUBJECT:

Meeting with Paul Volcker, Chairman
of the Board of Governors of the
Federal Reserve

TIME:

4:30 p.m.

PLACE:

Oval Office

PURPOSE:

Discussion of monetary policy

PARTICIPANTS:

^{RR}
Vice President Bush ✓
Donald Regan ✓
David Stockman ✓
Martin Anderson ✓
Murray Weidenbaum ✓

J. BAKER

TALKING POINTS:


(Attached)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1981

MEETING WITH THE CABINET

DATE: July 16, 1981
TIME: 1:30 p.m. (75 minutes)
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

This is a meeting of the full Cabinet to review one new item and to continue the discussion of immigration issues.

II. BACKGROUND

There are two items on the agenda:

1. Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act (EPAA)

The decision memorandum, which is attached, was produced by Secretary Watt in working sessions of the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment. Two options are presented concerning what form the legislation should take which would grant emergency petroleum authority for essential emergency services. Presently, the President's authority is granted by the EPAA, however, specific authorities expire on September 30, 1981.

2. Immigration

We will return to the list of issues which were prepared for review last week.

III. PARTICIPANTS (to be provided)

IV. PRESS PLAN (WH photographer only)

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Once the meeting is called to order, Secretary Watt should be called upon to present the first agenda item.

The Attorney General should be called upon to present the immigration issues.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CABINET MEETING AGENDA

July 16, 1981 -- 1:30 p.m.

1. Emergency Petroleum
Allocation Act
(CM 76)

James Watt

2. Immigration
(CM 62)

William French Smith
Martin Anderson

CABINET MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Thursday, July 16, 1981 -- 1:30 p.m.

The Cabinet -- All Members *

* Admiral B. R. Inman, Deputy Director, CIA
for Mr. Casey

James A. Baker, III
Michael K. Deaver
Richard V. Allen
Martin Anderson
Max Friedersdorf
David Gergen
Lyn Nofziger
Murray Weidenbaum
Rich Williamson
Richard Darman
Craig Fuller
Larry Speakes
Daniel Murphy
Karen Hart

For Presentations:

Frank Hodsoll
Michael Uhlmann
Annelise Anderson
Darrell Trent, Deputy Secretary of
Transportation
Diego Asencio, Assistant Secretary of State
for Cultural Affairs
David Hiller, Special Assistant to the
Attorney General

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James G. Watt, Chairman Pro Tempore
CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUE: Should the Administration support enactment of some form of petroleum regulatory authority for essential emergency services, to replace the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act (EPAA), which expires September 30?

BACKGROUND

In the wake of the 1973 oil embargo, Congress enacted the EPAA, giving the President virtually complete control over the domestic petroleum market.

This authority was exercised through allocation and price controls, along with a number of special provisions sought by specific constituencies, such as farmers and small refiners. All such controls were abolished on January 28, 1981. The authority to re-impose such controls, which the President currently retains, will expire on September 30, 1981.

Also as a result of the embargo, the United States joined with twenty other free world countries in the International Energy Agency, committing itself to sharing oil supplies in the event of severe supply disruptions. There is authority in continuing law for the President to direct whatever actions are necessary to comply with our IEA obligations. There is a separate statute which allows a limited antitrust exemption so that oil companies may participate in this international agency's planning and operational programs. This exemption will also expire on September 30, but it is relatively uncontroversial, has been extended already on several occasions, and should be extended again, as an unrelated matter.

DISCUSSION

From campaign pledges and general philosophy, there is no doubt that the Administration opposes government intervention in the energy markets generally. All Council participants agree that government controls exacerbate, rather than solve, most shortages; disagreement comes only as to whether, in a very extreme disruption, the market would adequately provide for a few essential services.

After September 30, there will be a number of emergency authorities which vary in application and triggering mechanism, such as the Defense Production Act, the Trade Expansion Act, the Emergency Energy Conservation Act, and others. The Administration will also have power over specific crude oil supplies, including the Strategic Petroleum

Reserve, and some oil from the Naval Petroleum Reserve, and royalty oil from federal lands.

The Justice Department has done a legal analysis and concluded that, without additional legislation, the President will have sufficient authority after the expiration of EPAA to meet our international obligations. To calm any remaining doubts on this, Justice could testify on its interpretation of EPCA, and we would seek confirmatory committee report language. However, Justice has concluded that there will not be sufficient authorities to duplicate the comprehensive price controls and allocation authority available under EPAA. There is debate as to whether remaining authorities could provide the best response to any future crisis.

Both House and Senate Committees have held hearings on this issue, and there is considerable pressure by various special interest groups for "protective" legislation upon expiration of EPAA. The Republican Chairman of the Senate Energy Committee has indicated that the United States cannot responsibly be dependent on anything less than full preparation for allocation after EPAA has expired, including appropriate legal authority and clear Administration commitments to take decisive federal action, if necessary. GOP leaders on the House Energy Subcommittee are not favorable to new allocation authority.

OPTION 1

Oppose any new legislation authorizing controls on petroleum markets. Indicate that any emergencies caused by oil supply interruptions would be met by primary reliance on the market to restore equilibrium, supplemented by other existing authorities.

Without new legislation, the Defense Production Act would allow for meeting defense needs, use of government-owned supplies, such as Strategic Petroleum Reserve, could meet some part of a general shortfall, or could be used to meet essential emergency needs, and the Trade Expansion Act would allow for quotas or tariffs on imports. To provide back-up for our IEA international sharing obligation, we would develop a plan for fair sharing among U.S. oil companies which the President could use if he deemed it necessary to meet our obligations.

In addition, general emergency preparedness operations in DOE and FEMA would continue to evaluate potential threats, and update plans for facilitating private and government response to them, including continuing evaluation of potentially useful legislation. Since the actual crisis that could occur in the future may be far different from that contemplated today, legislation based on today's thoughts may well be ineffective when the crisis occurs.

Advantages:

- * Consistent with Administration opposition to federal regulation in energy markets.
- * Avoids support of concept of legislation which could invite passage of unnecessarily broad authority.
- * Prevents enactment of statutory authority which could be abused by a different Administration.
- * Maximizes Presidential flexibility to meet unpredictable crises.
- * Reduces disincentives to private stockpiling and other means of self-protection in an emergency.

Disadvantages:

- * Existing authorities might not allow control of petroleum supplies if that were to be needed to prevent catastrophic consequences for certain users.
- * Political pressure at the time of a crisis could be almost irresistible, and may result in passage of a more disruptive and inefficient law.
- * Might be perceived by our allies as unwillingness to take measures necessary to deal with an emergency.
- * Without Administration leadership for a very limited bill, Congress may pass far more extensive and onerous legislation, perhaps even extending EPAA.
- * Without some federal legislation, states may be free to pass control laws of their own, unless pre-empted by federal action.

OPTION 2

Propose legislation to grant the President authority to declare a severe petroleum shortage, and in such cases to direct petroleum supplies to meet "essential emergency needs." The proposal would not include explicit price control authority, but the President could order that sales be made at "non-discriminatory" prices. It would be anticipated that this authority would not be used except in situations far more severe than any we have so far experienced.

This authority would allow the President to direct supplies to meet the direct needs of farmers, police services, etc., in the event that such supplies were not available in the marketplace. It would not directly meet the problems of users who were unable to afford supplies due to the higher prices caused by a disruption.

Advantages:

- * The legislation would be sufficiently broad and flexible that the President could restrict its use to only those cases where some action was clearly warranted to alleviate critical situations.
- * Such authority would provide the President with an available tool to meet an emergency.
- * The proposal might prevent Congressional enactment of broader, and more disruptive, legislation.
- * Existence of standby legislation would prevent conflicting state legislation.
- * Enactment of standby authority would provide public confidence that there could be an immediate response to a very severe shortage.

Disadvantages:

- * Use of such authority could worsen any crisis by disrupting market adjustments.
- * Any standby legislation might quickly become obsolete, necessitating repeated amendments.
- * Such authority could be abused by a different Administration.
- * Existence of such authority could distort investment and private stockpiling decisions.
- * The existence of such legislation would create pressure for its use in advance of government intervention being wise.
- * Requesting such authority could be considered a retreat from the Administration's support for deregulation.

RECOMMENDATION:

The preponderance of the Cabinet Council discussion favored Option 1. Interior, Transportation, Commerce, OMB, and CEA specifically recommend Option 1.

Agriculture recommends Option 1, but notes that if any measures for allocation were undertaken, Agriculture should have top priority.

Energy and Justice specifically recommend Option 2.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1981

MEETING WITH 3 GOVERNORS

DATE: July 16, 1981

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 3:00 p.m. - 3:20 p.m.

FROM: Richard S. Williamson

I. PURPOSE

This is an opportunity for you to meet with 3 Republican Governors and to listen to 2 issues of concern to them:

- 1) The Refugee Coordinator Position at the Department of State
- 2) The Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission

II. BACKGROUND

Governor Ray and Governor Milliken are Senior Republican Governors. Governor Quie is in his first term. Governors Ray and Quie have not attended a small group meeting with you. Governor Milliken attended the Auto States meeting on March 6, 1981.

All three participated in a trip to Southeast Asia in the fall of 1979 to tour the refugee camps. They recently sent you a letter (see attachment) in which they indicate their concern about the possibility of the downgrading or abolition of the Office of Refugee Coordinator at the Department of State. They believe it is essential that the states have one central contact point within the federal government on all aspects of the refugee issue, and that contact point should be at the Department of State, not at HHS as has been suggested. The position is presently unfilled. As you know, the entire Refugee and Immigration issue is under consideration at this time. However, the management issue described above is on a separate track from the policy issues presently before you.

Governor Quie and Governor Milliken will briefly raise the issue of an alternative to the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission. The Administration has proposed its discontinuance. The Governors will propose a new 3 state organization (Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin) to be funded by the Department of Commerce with unspent Title V Commission money.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Governor Robert Ray (R-Iowa)
Governor William Milliken (R-Michigan)
Governor Albert Quie (R-Minnesota)
The Vice President

I will attend along with Jim Medas of my staff and Frank Hodson, White House Refugee and Immigration Coordinator.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 3:00 p.m. Richard Williamson will bring the Governors to the Oval Office.
- 3:05-3:20 p.m. Informal discussion of the issues noted above.
1. Refugee Coordinator - refer this matter to Frank Hodson. No commitment need be made.
 2. Great Lakes Regional Commission - refer this matter to Rich Williamson. No commitment need be made.

Attachment: Letter from the Governors to the President.



National Governors' Association

George Busbee
Governor of Georgia
Chairman

Stephen B. Farber
Executive Director

June 24, 1981

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

030135

Dear Mr. President:

It is our understanding that you are about to make decisions regarding the management structure of the refugee program, and we hope that you might consider our views about certain essential features of this effort.

We understand that you are reviewing the possibility of downgrading or abolishing the office of the refugee coordinator. We believe it is essential to have a strong coordinator's office. It is important that the states have one central contact point within the federal government from which they can obtain authoritative answers regarding all aspects of the refugee program. For far too long it was necessary for states to deal with a myriad of federal agencies in order to carry out refugee resettlement programs. The Refugee Act of 1980 requires that states have a single manager for all refugee programs. In order to ensure that our national refugee policy is carried out in a coordinated and efficient manner, the federal government should also have a single decision-making focal point for all refugee policies. It is our judgment that the current coordinator's office fulfills this need and that its powers and responsibilities should be increased rather than decreased.

We also understand that consideration is being given to placing most, if not all, policy direction for the refugee program in the Department of Health and Human Services. We agree that it is important that a senior official be given responsibility for overseeing refugee programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. At the same time, we are concerned that by putting the central focus of the program at the Department of Health and Human Services, undue emphasis may be given to the welfare aspects of the refugee program. Locating the central policy focus outside of the Department of Health and Human Services may be helpful in emphasizing the international aspects of this program.

We further understand that the Administration is in the process of reviewing recommendations regarding the admission of refugees into the U.S. We support a fair and balanced policy and, if it would be helpful, we would be pleased to offer further comment in this regard.

Whatever your decision, please be assured, Mr. President, of our continued support in your efforts to streamline government and get our economy moving again.

Sincerely,

William G. Milliken *Robert D. Ray*
Governor William G. Milliken Governor Robert D. Ray

James R. Thompson
Governor James R. Thompson

Albert H. Quie
Governor Albert H. Quie

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1981

MEETING WITH THOMAS F. ELLIS

July 16, 1981
The Oval Office
4:00 - 4:15 pm

FROM: Lyn Nofziger

I. BACKGROUND

This meeting came as a result of a personal telephone call to the President from Senator Jesse Helms. The purpose of the call was to arrange a meeting for Tom Ellis, his chief political operative.

Tom Ellis is the founder of the North Carolina Congressional Club, a conservative PAC structured to foster conservative causes and the election of conservative individuals.

In 1976 the Congressional Club was extremely supportive of the President and was instrumental in giving him his first primary victory. In 1980 the Club operated an independent expenditure campaign.

II. PURPOSE

This meeting was scheduled at the request of Senator Helms. However, I have spoken to Tom Ellis on several occasions at which time he has inquired about the possibility of the President scheduling some time to appear on some television commercials as a means of selling the tax cut program.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Tom Ellis
Lyn Nofziger
Mike Deaver

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President greets Mr. Ellis.
The meeting concludes.

Attachment: Talking points

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH

Tom Ellis

- The North Carolina Congressional Club opened a Washington office in January 1981.

- Mr. Ellis is the political advisor for Senator Helms and Senator East.

- Mr. Ellis is an attorney in Raleigh, North Carolina with the firm of Maupin, Taylor, Ellis.

D

July 16, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR

The President

FROM:

Martin Anderson
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development

SUBJECT:

Meeting with Paul Volcker, Chairman
of the Board of Governors of the
Federal Reserve

TIME:

4:30 p.m.

PLACE:

Oval Office

PURPOSE:

Discussion of monetary policy

PARTICIPANTS:

Vice President Bush
Donald Regan
David Stockman
Martin Anderson
Murray Weidenbaum

TALKING POINTS:

(Attached)

TALKING POINTS

1. I, and all members of my Administration, appreciate the cooperation we have received from the Federal Reserve in working to reduce inflation.
2. We will stand firm in our fight against inflation.
 - We have worked successfully with the Congress to make sizable spending reductions, and we will continue to do so in order to bring the budget into balance.
 - We have amended our tax plan to incorporate still more incentives for savings.
 - We recognize that high interest rates are a consequence of inflation, and will fall only as we bring inflation under control through continuing reductions in the growth of both spending and the money supply.
3. At the Ottawa Summit, we will be standing firm in our commitment to a strong anti-inflation policy and our economic recovery program.

MEETING WITH PAUL VOLCKER

JULY 15, 1981 - 4:30 PM

- I, & ALL MEMBRS OF,,ADMIN, APPRECIATE,, COOPRATN WE'VE REC'D FROM,,FEDL RES. IN WRKNG TO REDUCE INFLATN.
- WE WL STND FIRM IN R FIGHT AGNST INFLATN.
- HV WRKED SUCESFULLY W/CONG. TO MAKE SIZABL SPNDNG REDCTNS, & WL CONT. TO IN ORDR TO BRNG,,BDGT INTO BALANCE.

2

- WE HV AMENDED R TX PLAN TO INCORPORATE STILL MORE INCNTVS FOR SAVINGS.
- WE RECOGNZ,,HIGH INTRST RATES ARE A CONSEQUENCE OF INFLATN, & WL FALL ONLY AS WE BRNG INFLATN UNDR CNTROL THRU CONT'NG REDCTNS IN,,GROWTH OF BOTH SPNDNG & ,,MONEY SUPPLY.
- AT OTTAWA SUMT, WE'LL BE STNDNG FIRM IN R COMITMNT TO,,STRNG ANTI-INFLATN POLICY & OUR EC. RECOV. PROGRM.

E

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

EVENT: PRIVATE DINNER AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN
SHERMAN COOPER

Thursday, July 16, 1981

- 7:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart The Residence.
- 7:40 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive the home of
Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper and proceed to
parlor for cocktails, followed by dinner in dining
room.
- 10:20 p.m.* THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart home of Mr. and
Mrs. John Sherman Cooper.
- 10:30 p.m.* THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive The Residence.

* Denotes estimated time.

7/15/81 11:00 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1981

EVENT: PRIVATE DINNER AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN
SHERMAN COOPER

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTICIPATION

Dine Privately with Friends

WEATHER

Partly Cloudy

Mid 80's

DRESS

Men's Dark Business Suit

Ladies' Cocktail Dress
(Long Dress Optional)

ADVANCE

WILES, LANNY
ROGERS, ED
SUTTON, CHUCK

STAFF
PRESS
WHCA
USSS

CONTACT

Presidential Advance Office: 456-7565
STUDDERT, STEPHEN M.
JONES, KAREN J.

7/15/81 11:00 a.m.

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

7:20 p.m. Board motorcade at Diplomatic Entrance.

- 7:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart The Residence and proceed to Diplomatic Entrance for motorcade boarding.
- 7:35 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart The White House, South Lawn, en route the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper.

(Drive Time: 5 min.)

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

<u>Lead</u>	L. Wiles
<u>Spare</u>	J. Canzeri D. Fischer
<u>Limo</u>	THE PRESIDENT Mrs. Reagan
<u>Follow-up</u>	
<u>Control</u>	M. Deaver Dr. Ruge Military Aide
<u>Staff I</u>	M. Weinberg Ofcl. Photographer
<u>Press Van I</u>	E. Rogers
<u>Press Van II</u>	
<u>Ambulance</u>	
<u>Tail</u>	

- 7:40 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper, 2900 "N" Street, N.W., Washington and proceed inside.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE (outside only)

They are met inside by:

Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper (Lorraine)
Host and Hostess

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Staff will be escorted to holding area where refreshments will be served.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan, escorted by Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, proceed to parlor for cocktails.

Guests:

Ambassador Nicholas Henderson
British Ambassador to the United States
Lady Henderson (Mary)
Wife of Ambassador Henderson
Lord Carrington
British Foreign Secretary
Mrs. Polk Guest (Lily)
Chairman, Friends of the Kennedy Center
Attorney General William French Smith
Attorney General of the United States
Mrs. William French Smith (Jean)
Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President and Deputy
Chief of Staff
Mr. Louis Preston
Chairman, Morgan Guarantee Trust, New
York
Mrs. Louis Preston (Gladys "Patsy")
Mrs. Robert Charles (Oatsie)
Mrs. Charles Engelhard (Jane)
Mr. Joseph Alsop
Retired Columnist
Honorable James Symington
Attorney
Mrs. James Symington (Sylvia)
Musician

8:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan proceed downstairs to dining room for private dinner.

(Note: Seating diagram forthcoming.)

8:00 p.m. Dinner begins.

9:15 p.m. Dinner concludes and coffee is served.

9:30 p.m. After dinner liquors are served.

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

10:10 p.m.* Proceed to board motorcade.

10:15 p.m.* THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan, escorted by Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, proceed to motorcade and board.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE (outside only)

10:20 p.m.* THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan depart the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper en route The White House.

(Drive Time: 5 min.)

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Same as on arrival.

10:25 p.m.* THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive Diplomatic Entrance, The White House, and proceed inside to Residence.

10:30 p.m.* THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive The Residence.

RECEPTION IN CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY
OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION OF
RONALD WILSON REAGAN
THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1981

GUEST LIST

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Allen
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Anderson
Mr. and Mrs. Lee Atwater
Mr. and Mrs. Beldon Bell
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Biebel
Congressman and Mrs. Carroll A. Campbell (R-S.C.)
Mr. Henry Cashen
Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Carmen
Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Dondero
Secretary and Mrs. Raymond J. Donovan
Mr. and Mrs. Al Drischler
Congressman and Mrs. Mickey Edwards (R-Okla.)
Congressman Tom Evans (R-Dela.)
Mr. Fred Fielding
Mr. Bob Feinberg
Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher
Senator Jake Garn (R-Utah)
Senator and Mrs. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.)
Congressman Tom Hagedorn (R-Minn.)
Mr. Pete Hannaford
Senator and Mrs. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah)
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hecht
Mrs. Betty Heitman
Congressman and Mrs. Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.)
Senator and Mrs. Roger Jepsen (R-Iowa)
Congressman and Mrs. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.)
Mr. John Laxalt
Senator and Mrs. Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.)
Mr. and Mrs. Jerris Leonard
Congressman and Mrs. Trent Lott (R-Miss.)
Mr. Morgan Mason
Senator James A. McClure (R-Idaho)
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Meese III
Congressman and Mrs. Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.)
Mr. Jack Mills
Mr. and Mrs. Lyn Nofziger
Congressman Charles (Chip) Pashayan (R-Calif.)
Miss Kathy Regan
Chairman and Mrs. Richard Richards
Congressman John Rousselot (R-Calif.)
Mr. Paul Russo
Congressman and Mrs. Richard T. Schulze (R-Penn.)
Secretary and Mrs. Richard Schweicker
Congressman Gerald (Jerry) Solomon
Mr. Stu Spencer
Congressman and Mrs. Paul Trible (R-Va.)
Congressman and Mrs. Robert Walker (R-Penn.)
Mr. and Mrs. Charls Walker
Mr. and Mrs. Rich Williamson
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wirthlin

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

EVENT: UNANNOUNCED DROP-BY TO RECEPTION IN CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION OF RONALD WILSON REAGAN

Thursday, July 16, 1981

STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

7:10 p.m. Staff board motorcade at Diplomatic Entrance.

7:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs The Residence en route Diplomatic Entrance for motorcade boarding.

7:20 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs The White House, Diplomatic Entrance, en route The George Town Club.

(Drive Time: 3 min.)

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

<u>Lead</u>	L. Wiles
<u>Spare</u>	J. Canzeri D. Fischer
<u>Limo</u>	THE PRESIDENT Mrs. Reagan
<u>Follow-up</u>	
<u>Control</u>	M. Deaver Dr. Ruge Military Aide
<u>Staff I</u>	M. Weinberg Ofcl. Photographer
<u>Press Van I</u>	E. Rogers
<u>Press Van II</u>	
<u>Ambulance</u>	
<u>Tail</u>	

7/16/81 3:00 p.m.

7:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives The George Town Club and proceeds inside.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE (outside only)

Met by:

Congressman Carroll Campbell (R-S.C.)

Mr. Bill Hecht

Vice President, The Tobacco Institute

THE PRESIDENT, escorted by Cong. Campbell and Mr. Hecht, proceeds to Main Reception Room for Reception in Celebration of the First Anniversary of The Nomination of Ronald Wilson Reagan.

(Note: See Tab A for guest list.)

CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT mixes and mingles with guests.

7:35 p.m. THE PRESIDENT begins brief remarks.

7:38 p.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds to motorcade and boards.

7:40 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs The George Town Club en route the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper.

(Drive Time: 3 min.)

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Same as on arrival.

7:43 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper, 2900 "N" Street, N.W., Washington.

*** Refer to schedule for private dinner with Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper for continuation.