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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF THE: PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING PAPERS

Withdrawer

RBW 12/12/2007

File Folder 08/05/1981 (CASEFILE 043497)

FOIA

S07-0077/01

Box Number

42

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	SCENARIO	FOR FULL HONOR ARRIVAL CEREMONY [PG. 1] [PARTIAL]	1	8/4/1981	B7(C)

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.

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

H-INTERNAL

Name of Document: PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE AUG 0581

Subject Codes:

PR 007.01

1. Subject: Summary Schedule for visit of President and Mrs ANWAR SADAT.

0045

2. Speaking notes for arrival ceremony of President SADAT.

PR 005.02

3. Meeting with Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment re synthetic fuels projects (CM #102) and natural gas deregulation (CM #53)

EG 010.02

UT

CM 011

NR 006

4. Taping session for:
A. message for Knoxville World's Fair
B. address for American Legion Convention
C. Address for Young Americans for Freedom Convention
D. Statement for Heritage Foundation Film
E. Message for Reunion of EX-PoWs in Romania during WWII.

PR 011

Continued

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT	ORIGINATOR	81.11.09		81.11.10

RMMATT

ORIGINATOR

81.11.09

81.11.10

Referral Note:

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- X - MEDIA
- H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR AUG 05 81

Subject Codes:

Subject: 5 Meeting with members of House and
Senate re Tax and budget
legislation

FI 004
FI 010
FG 032
FG 035

6 Meeting with former President Gerald Ford

FG 002.37

7 Dinner for President SADAT

SO 002

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT	RSZ	8/11/81		C 8/11/81

Referral Note:

DC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

REVISED
UNPUBLISHED
August 5, 1981
9:45 am

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Wednesday, August 5, 1981

9:06

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
✓ 9:50 am (5 min)	<u>Ceremony Briefing</u> (David Fischer)	Oval Office
✓ 10:00 am (30 min)	<u>Arrival Ceremony for H. E. Anwar el-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Mrs. Sadat</u> <u>Open Press Coverage</u>	South Grounds
10:50 am (40 min)	<u>Meeting with President Sadat, et al</u> (Richard V. Allen) Writing Pool and Photo Coverage at Beginning 10:42 - 11:43	Oval Office
11:30 am (60 min)	<u>Expanded Meeting with President Sadat</u> (Richard V. Allen) 11:50 - 12:35 No Press Coverage	Cabinet Room
12:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Lunch alone</u> 12:40 1:30 - Em, Jm 1:37 - Fullen	Oval Office
1:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Natural Resources</u> (Craig Fuller) 1:45 - 2:38 Em JB, G. B. Lewis 2:39 - 2:45 2:45 - 2:53	Cabinet Room
2:30 pm (10 min)	<u>Economic Recovery Program Meeting</u> (Max Friedersdorf) 2:35 - 3:50 Writing Pool and Photo Coverage at Beginning 2:53 - D.K. Time	Oval Office
2:45 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
3:15 pm (15 min)	<u>President Gerald Ford</u> → 3:33 (Joseph Canzeri) W.H. PHOTO ONLY Writing Pool and Photo Coverage at Beginning	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Taping Session</u> (Frank Ursomarso) - 4:40	Residence Library
4:00 pm	<u>Proceed to Private Quarters</u>	
7:30 pm	<u>State Dinner for President and Mrs. Sadat</u> BUSINESS SUIT	Residence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Wednesday, August 5, 1981

REVISED
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Wednesday, August 5, 1981

UNPUBLISHED
August 4, 1981
5:00 pm

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
9:50 am (5 min)	<u>Ceremony Briefing</u> (David Fischer)	Oval Office
10:00 am (30 min)	Arrival Ceremony for H. E. Anwar el-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Mrs. Sadat <u>Open Press Coverage</u>	South Grounds (reception following - TAB A)
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11:30 am (60 min)	<u>Expanded Meeting with President Sadat</u> (Richard V. Allen) No Press Coverage	Cabinet Room
12:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Lunch alone</u>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Natural Resources</u> (Craig Fuller)	Cabinet Room (TAB B)
2:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
3:00 pm (60 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (Richard V. Allen)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
4:15 pm (30 min)	<u>Taping Session</u> (Frank Ursomarso)	Residence Library (TAB C)
5:00 pm	<u>To Residence</u>	
7:30 pm	<u>State Dinner for President and Mrs. Sadat</u> BUSINESS SUIT	Residence (TAB D)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

UNPUBLISHED
August 4, 1981
5:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Wednesday, August 5, 1981

9:00 am	<u>Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
(30 min)	(Baker, Meese, Deaver)	
9:30 am	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
(15 min)		
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(30 min)	<u>Open Press Coverage</u>	
10:50 am	<u>Meeting with President Sadat, et al</u>	Oval Office
(40 min)	(Richard V. Allen) Writing Pool and Photo Coverage at Beginning	
11:30 am	<u>Expanded Meeting with President Sadat</u>	Cabinet Room
(60 min)	(Richard V. Allen) No Press Coverage	
12:30 pm	<u>Lunch alone</u>	Oval Office
(60 min)		
1:30 pm	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Natural Resources</u>	Cabinet Room
(60 min)	(Craig Fuller)	
2:30 pm	Personal Staff Time <i>Economic Recovery Program</i>	Oval Office
¹⁰ (30 min)	<i>MF</i> <i>Press pool</i>	
3:00 pm	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u>	Cabinet Room
(60 min)	(Richard V. Allen)	
4:15 pm	<u>Taping Session</u>	Residence
(30 min)	(Frank Ursomarso)	Library
5:00 pm	<u>To Residence</u>	
7:30 pm	<u>State Dinner for President and Mrs. Sadat</u>	Residence
	BUSINESS SUIT	

2:45
(30)

PST

3:15
(15)

Pres. Gerald Ford
(press?) WP & Photo Cov. 4:00 proceed to private quarters
Taping session

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
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Wednesday, August 5, 1981

REVISED
August 5, 1981
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4:00 pm	<u>Proceed to Private Quarters</u>	
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4:00 pm	<u>Proceed to Private Quarters</u>	
7:30 pm	<u>State Dinner for President and Mrs. Sadat</u> BUSINESS SUIT	Residence

2 res. for lunch

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

UNPUBLISHED

August 4, 1981

5:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Wednesday, August 5, 1981

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
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1:30 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Natural Resources</u> (Craig Fuller)	Cabinet Room (TAB B)
2:30 pm (30 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
2:30	Press Signing	
3:00 pm (60 min)	National Security Council Meeting (Richard V. Allen)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
2:45	Personal Staff Time	
4:15 pm (30 min)	Taping Session (Frank Ursomarso)	Residence Library (TAB C)
3:15 (15 min)	Pres. General Ford	
5:00 pm	To Residence	
7:30 pm	<u>State Dinner for President and Mrs. Sadat</u> BUSINESS SUIT	Residence (TAB D)

Haig, VP + Pres.

Se. Rec. Program (not Tuesday) Press Pool

3:30 pm To Res. Taping

(ROHRABACHER/TD)

ARRIVAL CEREMONY - PRESIDENT SADAT
AUGUST 5, 1981 - 10:00 AM

IT'S .. HONR & ..PLSR TO WELCM
PRES. & MRS. SADAT, EGYPT & .. U.S.
ENJOY .. WARM & STRNG RELATNSHP --
TESTIMONY TO .. HONEST GDWILL OF .. P. OF
BOTH NATNs, & RECOGNITN OF PRES. SADAT's
FORESIGHT & LDRSHP.

WE ARE, TDAY, FRNDS & PARTNRS.
WE HV CM TO TRUST ECH OTHR SO MCH THT ..
BONDS OF UNITY GROW STRNGR ECH DAY.

WE ARE .. YNG CO; EGYPT A NATN
MATURE & RICH W/ .. BLESSNGS OF TIME,
A NATN WHCH CRADLED WESTRN CIVILIZATN
IN ITS ARMS.

HISTRY WL RECORD .. IN .. LAST HALF
OF .. 20TH CENT. EGYPT REEMERGED AS A
SIGNIFICNT FORCE AMONG THE NATNs --
NOT BY CONQUEST, BUT BCUS 1 MAN W/ COURAGE
SET OUT TO LEAD MANKIND TOWARD PEACE.

HANDWRITING FILE

IN 1799 .. ROSETTA STONE WAS
 DISCOVERED, A TABLET THAT SERVED AS .. KEY TO
 UNDERSTANDING EGYPT'S HIST. } LIKE THE FAMOUS
 STONE, PRES. SADAT SERVES AS .. KEY TO
 UNDERSTANDING .. DEPTH & CHARACTER OF ..
 EGYPTIAN P., OPENING .. WORLD'S EYES TO
 NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE.

MR. PRES., EARLIER THIS YEAR YOU SAID:
 "THE ANSWER TO .. PRESENT ANXIETY & FEARS
 IN .. WORLD IS NOT FOR US TO CLING TO ..
 PAST WITH ALL ITS NEGATIVE ASPECTS, BUT TO
 FORGE AHEAD TOWARD A HAPPIER FUTURE."

THESE WORDS EXEMPLIFY VALUES THAT SPEAK
 WELL OF YOUR ROOTS, ROOTS PLANTED DEEPLY
 IN .. GREAT & ANCIENT CULTURE OF EGYPT, ———
 ROOTS PLANTED DEEPLY IN .. VILLAGER CULTURE
 OF WHICH YOU HAVE SO OFTEN & SO ELOQUENTLY
 SPOKEN.

WE KNOW, PRES. SADAT, THT WHT U HV
DONE WAS NOT INTNDED TO BRNG.. BLESSNG OF
PEACE JST TO YUR OWN NATN -- ITSELF A
LAUDATORY GOAL -- BT TO ALL .. P. OF ..
MID. EAST, SMTHNG SMALLER MINDS HAD
DISCARDED AS IMPOSIBL.

THR ARE THS WHO CLAIM .. ENGRAINED
HATRED CN NEVR BE OVERCM. TO THEM I ASSERT:
PRES. SADAT HAS SHOWN .. WAY.

THR ARE THS WHO THINK THT DISTRUST
WL ALWYS SUBMERGE & SUFFOCATE FAITH.
TO THEM I ASSERT:
PRES. SADAT HAS SHOWN .. WAY.

AND THR ARE THS WHO SAY THT PEACE
IS IMPOSIBL & ARE AFRAID TO REACH OUT.
AGN, I ASSERT: PRES. SADAT HAS SHOWN
.. WAY.

MR. PRES., U ARE A SOLDIER, BUT YUR
GRTEST VICTRY CAME IN PREVNTNG BLOODSHED
& THEREBY CAPTURING .. HEARTS OF
PEACE-LOVING P. EVRYWHR. YUR COURAGE IN
TAKNG .. 1ST STP, YUR GD FAITH IN
PURSUING A TANGIBLE AGREMNT W/ A FORMER
ENEMY, YUR MATURITY & MODERATN IN .. FACE
OF .. FRUSTRATNS SINCE CAMP DAVID
ALL OF THS ARE WORTHY OF A MAN WHOM
HIST. WL UNDOUBTEDLY LABEL ONE OF ..
20TH CENTURY'S MOST COURAGEOUS PEACEMAKRS.

I WELCM THS OPORTUNITY TO GET TO
KNOW U PERSNALLY & TO DISCUSS WAYS TO
STRENGTHEN OUR BILATRL RELATNS.

WE WANT U TO KNOW THT ALTHO .. AMs HV
CHANGED PRES's, WE HV NT ALTERED OUR
COMITMNT TO PEACE OR OUR DESIRE TO
CONTINUE BLDNG UPON .. ACHIEVEMNTS OF
CAMP DAVID.

OUR MUTUAL CONCERN FOR .. REGIONAL
 STABILITY OF .. MID. EAST IS TIMELY MATTER
 FOR DISCUSS. EXTERNAL THREATS & FOREIGN-
 INSPIRED SUBVERSION MENACE INDEPENDENCE.

AS WE BOTH KNOW, .. ONLY BENEFICIARY
 OF VIOLENCE, CHAOS & BLIND HATRED WILL BE
 OUR ADVERSARIES. BUT GOOD MEN, WITH .. HELP OF
 GOD, COOPERATING WITH ONE ANOTHER, CAN & WILL
 PREVAIL OVER EVIL.

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO EXPLORE WITH YOU .. ROAD
 AHEAD & TO SEE THAT .. EGYPTIAN PEOPLE ENJOY
 .. FRUITS OF PEACE, & SECURITY FROM
 AGGRESSION. YOU HAVE TAKEN .. 1ST STEPS ON A
 LONG ARDUOUS JOURNEY, WITH MANY OBSTACLES
 TO OVERCOME. BUT, TODAY, I ASSURE YOU AND ..
 EGYPTIAN PEOPLE THAT WE WILL WALK THAT ROAD
 TOGETHER & THAT WE WILL NOT BE DETERRED FROM
 REACHING - OUR DESTINATION.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

EVENT: VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF EGYPT AND MRS. SADAT

Wednesday, August 5, 1981

9:50 a.m. THE PRESIDENT departs The Oval Office and proceeds to Diplomatic Reception Room, where he is joined by Mrs. Reagan, and they proceed to edge of red carpet.

10:00 a.m. President and Mrs. Sadat arrive The White House, Diplomatic Entrance.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan are introduced to President and Mrs. Sadat.

THE PRESIDENT introduces President and Mrs. Sadat to The Vice President and Mrs. Bush, Secretary of State and Mrs. Haig, and General and Mrs. Jones.

THE PRESIDENT escorts President Sadat onto platform.

10:02 a.m. HONORS

10:08 a.m. THE PRESIDENT makes welcoming remarks.

10:13 p.m. President Sadat responds.

10:19 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan escort President and Mrs. Sadat to the State Floor, via elevator, and take positions in front of Blue Room doors.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan, and President and Mrs. Sadat, at termination of receiving line, proceed into Blue Room and take positions in front of fireplace.

THE PRESIDENT is presented with the Collar of the Nile by President Sadat.

Mrs. Reagan is presented with the Order of the Al Kamal by Mrs. Sadat.

10:45 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and President Sadat proceed to The Oval Office.

8/04/81 7:00 p.m.

- 10:50 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and President Sadat begin meeting.
- * 11:30 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and President Sadat proceed to Cabinet Room for expanded meeting.
- * 12:30 p.m. Cabinet Room meeting concludes.
- * 12:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT escorts President Sadat to The Oval Office to hold briefly.
- * 12:35 p.m. THE PRESIDENT escorts President Sadat to motorcade, via Oval Office Walk, for departure.

President Sadat departs The White House.

THE PRESIDENT returns to The Oval Office.

* Denotes approximate time.

8/04/81 7:00 p.m.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

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PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF THE: PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING PAPERS

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RB 12/12/2007
W

File Folder

08/05/1981 (CASEFILE 043497)

FOIA

S07-0077/01

Box Number

42

DOC Document Type

No of pages

Doc Date

Restrictions

NO Document Description

1 SCENARIO

1 8/4/1981 B7(C)

FOR FULL HONOR ARRIVAL CEREMONY [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]

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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

SCENARIO FOR
FULL HONOR ARRIVAL CEREMONY
ON THE SOUTH LAWN OF THE WHITE HOUSE
OF THE PRESIDENT OF EGYPT AND MRS. SADAT
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1981

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTICIPATION

Brief Remarks (at Ceremony)

Private Meeting

Expanded Meeting

WEATHER

Partly Cloudy

Hot and Humid

Mid 80's

DRESS

Men's Dark Business Suit

Ladies' Afternoon Dress

ADVANCE

WILES, LANNY F.
FRUCCI, MARTI J.
O'NEILL, HUGH L.
KUHN, JAMES F.
KUONEN, ROCKY D.
STEPHENS, DICK

STAFF
STAFF
SITE
PRESS
PRESS
WHCA
USSS

87c

8/04/81 7:00 p.m.

9:40 a.m. Secretary and Mrs. Haig, and General and Mrs. Jones arrive The White House, West Lobby.

They are met and escorted to Diplomatic Reception Room by Advance Representative.

Members of U.S. Official Welcoming Party (Edwin Meese III, James A. Baker III, Michael K. Deaver, and Richard V. Allen) arrive Diplomatic Reception Room.

9:45 a.m. The Vice President and Mrs. Bush arrive Diplomatic Reception Room.

U.S. Official Welcoming Party is escorted from Diplomatic Reception Room to toe marks by Advance Representative.

9:48 a.m. The Vice President and Mrs. Bush, Secretary and Mrs. Haig, and General and Mrs. Jones are escorted to toe marks by Advance Representative.

9:50 a.m. Members of Egyptian Official Party, accompanied by U.S. Chief of Protocol Leonore Annenberg, arrive Diplomatic Entrance and are escorted to toe marks by Protocol Officers.

9:50 a.m. THE PRESIDENT departs The Oval Office.

Mrs. Reagan is escorted from The Residence to Diplomatic Reception Room by Military Aides.

9:55 a.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives Diplomatic Reception Room.

9:56 a.m. President and Mrs. Sadat depart Blair House.

9:58 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan proceed from Diplomatic Reception Room through Diplomatic Entrance.

Ruffles and Flourishes
Announcement
"Hail to the Chief"

9:59 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive edge of red carpet and await arrival.

9:59 a.m. President Sadat's motorcade enters Southwest Gate and proceeds to Diplomatic Entrance from The President's left.

(Note: Drum roll begins.)

10:00 a.m. President and Mrs. Sadat arrive Diplomatic Entrance.

10:00 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan step forward and are introduced to President and Mrs. Sadat by Ambassador Annenberg.

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Mrs. Reagan and Ambassador Annenberg, escorts President and Mrs. Sadat to toe mark area and introduces them to:

The Vice President and Mrs. Bush
Secretary of State and Mrs. Haig
General and Mrs. Jones

THE PRESIDENT escorts President Sadat onto the platform.

(Note: President Sadat stands to the right of The President.)

Mrs. Reagan escorts Mrs. Sadat to a position to the right of the platform, in front of the Official Party. Mrs. Sadat stands to the right of Mrs. Reagan.

Standing at rear of platform and on ground level are, from stage left:

Ambassador Annenberg
USSS
(steps)
Host Military Aide

10:00 a.m. HONORS:

Announcement of the two National Anthems

Present Arms

Ruffles and Flourishes

National Anthem of Egypt

(Note: Beginning of 19-Gun Salute)

National Anthem of the United States

(Note: Gun Salute concludes)

Order Arms

Troop in Review

Army Fife and Drum Corps passes in front of platform.

Present Arms

Order Arms

Commander of the Troops concludes honors and brings troops to ceremonial at ease.

10:08 a.m. THE PRESIDENT makes welcoming remarks.

10:12 a.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks.

10:13 a.m. Response by President Sadat.

10:17 a.m. President Sadat concludes remarks.

THE PRESIDENT and President Sadat face troops and Commander of the Troops indicates that the ceremony has concluded.

10:18 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and President Sadat depart the platform.

Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Sadat, escorted by Military Aides, join The President and President Sadat at rear of platform.

10:19 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan escort President and Mrs. Sadat into The White House, via Diplomatic Entrance, up the elevator to the State Floor and take positions under the Presidential Seal in front of the door to the Blue Room, where a receiving line is formed.

Trumpet Fanfare (as principals proceed inside)

Receiving line forms (west to east):

THE PRESIDENT
President Sadat
Mrs. Reagan
Mrs. Sadat

Official Parties, escorted by Ambassador Annenberg, proceed from toe marks, up west staircase, across balcony, and into Red Room.

Ambassador Annenberg stands to the left of The President for introductions.

Protocol Officers and the Social Secretary escort Official Parties out door of Red Room, down Cross Hall through receiving line, through Green Room and into Blue Room where guests will have refreshments.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan, and President and Mrs. Sadat enter Blue Room at termination of receiving line and proceed to positions in front of fireplace.

Presentation positions (north to south):

Mrs. Sadat
President Sadat
THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY

THE PRESIDENT is presented with the Collar of the Nile by President Sadat.

Mrs. Reagan is presented with the Order of the Al Kamal by Mrs. Sadat.

10:45 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and President Sadat, escorted by David C. Fischer, assisted by Ambassador Annenberg, proceed to elevator and downstairs to The Oval Office.

Those in The Oval Office meeting will accompany The President and President Sadat.

Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Sadat are escorted by Peter McCoy into the Green Room.

Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Ghorbal, and Mrs. Atherton are escorted by the Social Secretary into the Green Room for coffee.

10:50 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and President Sadat meet in The Oval Office.

U.S. Participants

THE PRESIDENT
Alexander M. Haig, Jr., Secretary of State
Richard V. Allen, National Security
Advisor

Egyptian Participants

President Sadat
General Kamal Hasan Ali, Deputy Premier
and Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mansur Muhammad Hasan, Minister of State
for Presidential Affairs, Culture, and
Information

Ambassador Osama el-Baz, First Foreign
Under Secretary

POOL PHOTO COVERAGE (at beginning)

10:50 a.m. Official Parties will be escorted by
Advance Representative and tour briefer
through Red Room, Cross Hall and Grand
Foyer, down grand staircase to Lower Cross
Hall, Library, and Vermeil Room--then to
Roosevelt Room for refreshments.

All other guests will be escorted by
Social Aides to Diplomatic Reception Room
for departure.

11:05 a.m. Mrs. Reagan escorts Mrs. Sadat from Green
Room to North Portico for departure, as
others are escorted by Social Aides to
departure points.

11:20 a.m. Cabinet Room meeting participants are
escorted from Roosevelt Room to Cabinet
Room by Thomas A. Nassif and seated.

(Note: Cabinet Room meeting participants
to be determined.)

* 11:30 a.m. THE PRESIDENT escorts President Sadat from The Oval
Office into Cabinet Room for expanded meeting.

* 12:30 p.m. Cabinet Room meeting concludes.

* 12:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT escorts President Sadat to The Oval
Office to hold briefly.

* 12:30 p.m. Egyptian Official Party proceeds from
Cabinet Room to motorcade for boarding.

* 12:35 p.m. THE PRESIDENT escorts President Sadat from The Oval
Office, via Oval Office Walk, to the motorcade for
departure.

President Sadat departs The White House,
Southwest Gate.

THE PRESIDENT returns to The Oval Office.

* Denotes approximate time.

8/04/81 7:00 p.m.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1981

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL
ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

DATE: August 5, 1981
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 1:30 p.m. (60 mins.)
FROM: Craig L. Fuller *CLF*

I. PURPOSE

The Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment is meeting with you to discuss two issues:

- a) the two synfuel projects, Tosco/Exxon and Great Plains, that were not acted upon following the last Cabinet meeting, and
- b) Natural Gas Deregulation.

II. BACKGROUND

1. Synthetic Fuels Projects.

The original decision memo on these projects is attached. You will recall that three projects were presented to you two weeks ago. Of the three, the Union Oil project involved a federal price guarantee and was the least objectionable.

The remaining two projects, Exxon/Tosco and Great Plains, involve loan guarantees and are more objectionable to several of your advisors. However, Secretary Edwards recommends moving forward on both projects.

Additional materials have been submitted by David Stockman (he opposes approval of the projects), Secretary Edwards (he supports approving both projects) and the Vice President (he supported approving only one of these projects).

This meeting has been called to allow you to hear any new arguments, prior to making a final decision.

2. Natural Gas Deregulation.

This issue has been reviewed by the Cabinet Council and the members of your Cabinet are bringing you recommendations with which they all agree and in which they seek your concurrence.

The recommendations can be summarized as follows:

- a) The wellhead price of all natural gas will be decontrolled by January 1, 1985.
- b) Between 1982 and 1985, the price of all gas will be allowed to rise smoothly from its current price to a price equivalent to the price of oil, allowing for differences in transmission and distribution costs. The price of all types of gas will arrive at this "oil-equivalent price" in January 1985. This should be very close to the free market price after decontrol.
- c) A special category of "new" gas will be allowed to rise immediately to the oil-equivalent price in order to create the greatest incentive for additional production.
- d) All statutory restrictions on the use of natural gas will be repealed upon passage of the legislation, as well as special pricing rules such as "incremental pricing," which were designed to discourage certain customers from using gas.

These recommendations, if approved, will be reviewed with the Congress during consultations in August in an effort to develop satisfactory legislation.

III. PARTICIPATION

(to be attached to agenda)

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE

Once the meeting is called to order, Jim Edwards should be called upon to present the synfuel projects and the Natural Gas Deregulation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OM# 102

July 21, 1981

TO: CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

FROM: DANNY J. BOGGS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY *

ISSUE: Should the Administration approve agreements proposed by DOE to provide a total of \$3.6 billion in financial assistance to three large synthetic fuel plants?

Program History

In 1979, the House of Representatives adopted a proposal to provide \$3 billion in subsidies to encourage the development of a commercial synthetic fuels industry. This proposal, sponsored by former Representative William Moorhead and Majority Leader Jim Wright, took the form of amendments to the Defense Production Act (DPA) -- primarily because Moorhead was Chairman of the House Subcommittee with jurisdiction over the DPA.

Prior to Senate action on the Moorhead proposal, President Carter announced an \$88 billion plan to create an "Energy Security Corporation" that would also provide subsidies to synthetic fuels development. After much negotiation, Congress passed the Energy Security Act of 1980. This law established the Synthetic Fuels Corporation (SFC) and authorized up to \$17 billion in federal assistance.

Because it was thought that it would take at least 12 to 18 months for the Synthetic Fuels Corporation to become fully operational, the Energy Security Act and its related appropriation bills created an "interim" \$5 billion synthetic fuels subsidy program that was to be administered initially by the Department of Energy, but would transfer to the SFC when the President declared the corporation operational. \$3 billion dollars was provided under the DPA, and \$2 billion under the Non-Nuclear R&D Act.

Status of Projects

The Carter Administration moved quickly to implement the interim synfuels program by announcing a solicitation for projects in October 1980. Prior to the inauguration, former DOE Secretary Duncan selected several projects for detailed negotiations.

Early in the Administration, rescission of the \$5 billion available for "interim" projects was considered and rejected.

*This option paper was prepared in consultation with DOE, OMB, and SFC.

In early March Secretary Edwards testified that negotiations were proceeding, with the intent to consummate agreements at an early date.

On March 16, 1981, OMB Director Stockman wrote Secretary Edwards, providing additional guidance on Administration policy. The essence of this guidance was to move forward with negotiations, but avoid any agreement which would contemplate immediate outlays. DOE negotiations with the project sponsors continued until early June, when, on several occasions DOE notified White House, OMB, and SFC personnel of plans to announce the signing of agreements on these three projects.

Description of Proposed Agreements

A description of the projects and the proposed financial assistance is set forth below:

- Union Oil: Union plans to construct a 10,000 barrel per day oil shale plant in Colorado. The total capital cost of the project is approximately \$500 million. DOE would guarantee to pay Union a minimum "floor price" for the output of the plant, commencing in July 1983 and expiring in July 1990. The floor price is calculated by applying a fixed escalation rate (approximately 9.5 percent per year) above the price of certain fuels in 1981. Attachment A provides further detail on the actual guaranteed prices. The government's liability for support payments is limited to a maximum of \$400 million.
- Exxon/TOSCO: This project, located in Colorado, is a joint venture of Exxon (60 percent) and TOSCO (40 percent) that would be managed by Exxon. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$3.7 billion for a 48,300 barrel per day oil shale extraction plant. The proposed agreement would finance 75 percent of TOSCO's share in the project through a federal loan guarantee of \$1.112 billion.
- Great Plains: This project, located in North Dakota, is a joint venture of four major natural gas pipeline companies, led by American Natural Resources. It would produce 125 million cubic feet per day of synthetic natural gas from coal (22,000 barrels of oil equivalent). The total project cost is estimated at \$2.8 billion. The agreement would provide the ANR consortium with a \$2.02 billion loan guarantee.

Key considerations

A decision on these projects must also consider the broader context of the proper role for the Government in synthetic fuel development, the proper location for such a role, whether the Department of Energy or the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, and the optimum type and level of assistance to be provided.

OPTION 1. Disapprove all three agreements.

Pro:

- * All three agreements pose some risk of substantial federal outlays: TOSCO and Great Plains in the event of a default on the loans; Union in the event that oil prices are well below the guaranteed purchase price.
- * Announcing \$3.6 billion in subsidies for energy corporations in the midst of major reductions in social programs could subject the Administration to attacks for inconsistency.
- * The President severely criticized the Carter Administration during the campaign for proposing the synfuels subsidy program; approval of the three projects could appear to contradict this position.

Con:

- * The risk of major outlays is relatively low because DOE has confidence in the project cost estimates and in the success of the three ventures.
- * Large synthetic fuels plants will be built sooner if the Federal Government absorbs some risk through subsidies; the benefits of accelerating synthetic fuels development outweigh the costs of the program.
- * The Administration should not be perceived as "doing nothing" in the face of continuing perils in our energy situation.

OPTION 2. Approve all three agreements.

Pro:

- * Strong action is needed to develop alternatives that can reduce oil imports. Government help is needed now to assist private commercialization at a later date.
- * We should not put all of our bets on any one technology. This proposal provides a mix of both gas and liquids and includes two different oil shale technologies.

Con:

- * Too much money. These proposals involve far too much federal risk in times of budget stringency.
- * Natural gas, the product produced by the ANR plant, is not in short supply, especially at prices comparable to the cost of producing this gas; the Union project gives the Government the privilege of paying more than the market price for oil, without ever being able to gain an overall advantage if the price goes much higher than expected; Exxon is well positioned to continue its project even without federal funding.
- * The projects should be judged on their individual merits, not on a conglomerate view that we need to "do something" about energy

OPTION 3. Approve the purchase guarantee agreement, but disapprove the loan guarantee proposals.

Pro:

- * The Union agreement differs markedly from the other two agreements. The purchase guarantee provides only a modest floor against unpredicted reductions in oil prices that would make the project uneconomic. All the major risks incident to the project -- general inflation, cost overruns, non-completion, technical problems, etc. -- are borne by the project sponsor, who must raise all the capital in the private market.
- * Loan guarantees shift most risks to the Federal Government, which will have to bear the loss in the event of non-completion, or if insufficient project revenues lead to a default.
- * Loan guarantees will increase federal pressure on the credit market, either directly (if the guarantees are used to originate loans at the Federal Financing Bank) or indirectly, since the market treats guaranteed loans as virtually identical to Treasury borrowing.
- * Demonstrates some willingness to aid in synthetic fuel development, without going overboard.
- * Exxon could continue the Exxon/TOSCO project on its own.
- * Synthetic natural gas is not needed at a subsidized price, especially with the prospect of gas decontrol.

Con:

- * Approval of only the Union agreement would limit the interim synfuels program to only one technology for one resource (oil shale).
- * Would result in no support for any coal-based process or for any gaseous fuels.
- * Some synfuels proponents view loan guarantees as preferable to other types of financial support, since they involve federal spending only if the project is unable to generate enough revenue to meet loan obligations.
- * Loan guarantees make projects more profitable, since they lower the cost of capital.

OPTION 4. Defer decision, and declare the Synthetic Fuels Corporation operational as soon as possible, thereby placing responsibility in the SFC for making determinations on the three projects.

Pro:

- * This option avoids the necessity for an immediate decision on the merits of the projects.

- * Consistent with previously announced Administration policy, which has placed responsibility for synfuels commercialization in the SFC, and terminated existing DOE commercialization projects.

Con:

- * The negotiations with the project sponsors are essentially complete. Simple fairness would dictate that they be given a timely answer to their requests for financial support. It may take some time for the President to declare the SFC operational, particularly if the declaration is not made until after the SFC board has been confirmed by the Senate.
- * This option could in effect kill some or all of these proposals. It would definitely kill the ANR synthetic gas plant, which has indicated it will close down its operations if it is not given the go-ahead this week.

ATTACHMENT A

The Union price guarantee provides a subsidy if market prices fall below specified floor prices, but it provides for recoupment of payments if market prices exceed 125% of the floor price. The beginning floor price of \$42.50 per barrel of product (\$1.01 per gallon for diesel fuel and JP-4 jet fuel) increases at 9.5% per year, making the floor price \$88 per barrel (\$2.10 per gallon) in 1989.

The Administration's current forecast of inflation (GNP deflator) is:

1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
8.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.4%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%

Under this inflation scenario, even if product prices do not increase in real terms at all, the Government would not pay out more than \$200 million of the \$400 million maximum payment. If real oil prices rise even modestly, or if inflation is higher than anticipated, the Government may not pay out anything.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
JAMES G. WATT, CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE

ISSUE: Should the Administration support legislation to accelerate the decontrol of production and use of natural gas?

BACKGROUND

Since 1954, gas sold across state lines ("interstate") has been closely regulated by federal agencies, while gas produced and sold in the same state ("intrastate") was free of price regulation. In 1978, Congress adopted the Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA), which controls the price of all gas, under a wide variety of categories and selling prices. Those prices were allowed to escalate at or slightly above the rate of inflation. Under the law, some gas (about half of production in 1985), would be deregulated on January 1, 1985, while the remainder would remain under controls forever.

However, because of the rapid increase in oil prices following the fall of the Shah of Iran, the current controlled prices are well below any equivalent oil prices. The top price permitted for any natural gas today[†] is the equivalent of about \$17 a barrel for oil, and the average price is less than \$12. Even at the time of decontrol, the very top controlled price will be less than \$20 per barrel for oil in today's dollars. This would mean that if the current law is not changed, natural gas prices would probably rise enormously at the time of decontrol in 1985. This makes it very likely that there will be great political pressure to prevent even that partial decontrol from taking place.

At the same time, the gas market has been distorted by other energy laws which prevent the use of natural gas in certain areas, or require arbitrarily high prices for users in certain sectors.

The NGPA has generally retarded gas drilling efforts. As soon as it was passed, the number of rigs at work began to fall steadily, dropping 18% in five months. It is true that since that time, drilling rigs at work have increased very rapidly

[†] Except for a very small amount of gas from wells deeper than 15,000 feet.

(about a 40% annual rate of increase since phased decontrol of oil began). But that drilling has primarily been for oil and as a result of oil prices. Over the past 18 months, the number of new oil wells completed has increased at about a 40% annual rate; the number of gas wells completed at only about a 6% annual rate.

DISCUSSION

Many "modelers" predicted disaster in the event of oil decontrol. The actual effectiveness of oil decontrol, with price stability and increased conservation, greater innovation in marketing, production, and use of oil, and a reduction in imports, indicates that modeling of energy results is not an exact science. Nonetheless, it is important to have some estimate of the results of this major policy step. The Department of Energy estimates that any policy leading to complete decontrol of natural gas will provide substantial benefits in economic efficiency in the economy. The more immediate and complete the decontrol, the greater the efficiency gain, but also the greater the immediate impact on consumers, and the more rapidly the economy must adjust to the new situation.

The Cabinet Council recommends that the preferred policy on natural gas should be a phase-out of price controls by allowing prices to rise steadily from their levels on January 1, 1982 on a smooth path toward an oil equivalent price on January 1, 1985, when complete decontrol would take place. The Council also recommends that some category of "new" gas be allowed to rise immediately to the oil equivalent price, so as to create a greater immediate incentive for increased production.[†] Finally, the Council recommends that all demand restraints on natural gas be repealed.

The Council also agreed that the preferred method of presentation would be an Administration announcement of the general outline of this policy relatively soon, to be followed by consultation with affected groups on the exact details of a bill for presentation after the end of the Congressional recess.

ESTIMATE OF EFFECTS

Again, emphasizing that modeling is not an exact science and frequently underestimates the adaptability of the market place and consumers under conditions of freedom, the following are Department of Energy and Council of Economic Advisers estimates

[†] "Oil equivalent price" means a wellhead price for gas such that, when the cost of transporting and distributing the gas is added, it can be sold to consumers at a price equivalent to residual fuel oil. In practice, this would be about 70% of the equivalent price of crude oil, excluding taxes.

to residual fuel oil. In practice, this would be about 70% of effects of this policy. (All numbers are in 1980 dollars and are net present value where a stream of benefits is involved):

- o Increase in average residential natural gas price in first year -- 14% to 32%. (Increase over past 5 years has averaged 8% to 10%.)
- o Increase in average wellhead price in first year -- 30% to 60%.
- o Increase in national average heating bill for gas-heated homes in 1982 -- up to \$90.
- o Efficiency gains to American economy 1982 to 1995 -- \$15 to \$20 billion.
- o Decrease in oil imports 1982 to 1995 -- 100 to 400 million barrels.
- o Increase in Consumer Price Index and decrease in GNP in first year -- CEA argues no effect will necessarily occur; others will argue an effect of up to 2% in the first year and an average over three years of up to 1%.
- o By 1985, prices will be about the same as under the current law.

RECOMMENDATION

The Cabinet Council recommends that the policy outlined above be adopted.

Advantages

- o Moves toward a free market as rapidly as is politically possible.
- o Allows greater efficiency in use of gas by removing demand restraints.
- o Stimulates increased exploration for and production of natural gas, while also increasing conservation of gas.
- o Improves foreign relations by eliminating an American energy subsidy that has been troublesome to our allies.
- o Greater availability of gas both through increased production and conservation will place additional downward pressure on oil markets.
- o Will prevent the likelihood of extension of controls beyond 1985 due to massive immediate price increases scheduled at that time.

Disadvantages

- o Will create a major political and Congressional controversy, which we have no assurance of winning.
- o Will increase consumer prices somewhat more than otherwise and we will undoubtedly be blamed for the entire increase.
- o Could disadvantage industries that are major current users of natural gas.
- o Will create substantial transfer of wealth (\$40 to \$50 billion from 1982 to 1995) from consumers to producers of natural gas.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF STATEMENT ANNOUNCING POLICY

Today, natural gas is America's largest source of domestic energy production. We have great potential for additional discoveries of natural gas, and for wiser use of the gas we now have. The United States Geological Survey estimates that there are about 600 Trillion Cubic Feet (a 30-year supply) of natural gas that remain undiscovered in the United States.

But our current natural gas policy discourages exploration for natural gas, and encourages inefficient consumption. There has been a great drilling boom in America over the past few months, but it has been for oil, not gas. In the past 18 months, the rate of new oil well completions has grown by 65% -- the rate for new gas wells less than 10%.

At the same time, our current laws have forbidden some industries to use gas, while allowing others to have gas at a very low price, relative to other fuels.

We now have a law that is supposed to lead to decontrol of natural gas -- but it is not working and will not work. First, it will not deregulate all gas, even in 1985 or 1987. That means some companies and customers will have access to cheap gas and others will not. This is exactly the situation that gave us the "entitlements" program for oil, which we have just ended. Second, the current law keeps gas controlled at a very low price until 1985, then allows a large and sudden price increase. This creates vast pressures against allowing any decontrol at that time, and also creates uncertainty in the meantime. Producers and consumers can't know how the politicians of 1985 will deal with the situation created by the current law, and so will be less able to plan wisely.

A change in policy is needed. It is not good enough simply to wait until 1985 and try to deal with the large price increases and regulatory complexity caused at that time by half-hearted decontrol. And we can't wait until 1985 for the benefits in efficiency, productivity, and reduced oil imports that decontrol can bring.

Therefore, the Administration will seek the passage of legislation with the following features:

- 1) The wellhead price of all natural gas will be decontrolled by January 1, 1985.
- 2) Between 1982 and 1985, the price of all gas will be allowed to rise smoothly from its current price to a price

equivalent to the price of oil, allowing for differences in transmission and distribution costs. The price of all types of gas will arrive at this "oil-equivalent price" in January 1985. This should be very close to the free market price after decontrol.

3) A special category of "new" gas will be allowed to rise immediately to the oil-equivalent price in order to create the greatest incentive for additional production.

4) All statutory restrictions on the use of natural gas will be repealed upon passage of the legislation, as well as special pricing rules such as "incremental pricing," which were designed to discourage certain customers from using gas.

Because of the enormous complexities of the current regulatory scheme, actual legislation will require considerable detail work to deal with these problems during the period of phased deregulation. Administration officials will be consulting with all interested parties over the next month, with the purpose of determining a specific piece of legislation for introduction in the fall. We seek the aid and advice of all Americans in that effort.

We have seen the many benefits created by the final decontrol of oil: greater exploration, increased competition, reduced imports. And we have seen how these results have confounded the many "analysts" and doom-sayers who predicted dire results. We anticipate that gas decontrol will have the same general effects. Americans will produce more natural gas, and consume less total energy, leading to further reductions in oil imports and downward pressure on oil prices.

Consumer prices will probably rise somewhat more rapidly between now and 1985 than under the current law, but there will not be the sudden and explosive rise now scheduled for 1985. Prices thereafter will be the same or lower under our plan than otherwise.

The time has come to take the final major step in freeing all Americans to produce and use energy most efficiently, freed from arbitrary and misguided government controls.

CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

PARTICIPANTS

August 5, 1981

The President

The Vice President

The Secretary of the Interior

The Attorney General

The Secretary of Transportation

The Secretary of Energy

Edwin Meese III

~~James A. Baker III~~

The Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers

The Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality

Danny Boggs, Executive Secretary

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Secretary of Commerce

The Director, Office of Management and Budget

Deputy Secretary Carlucci

(Representing The Secretary of Defense)

Deputy Secretary Lyng

(Representing The Secretary of Agriculture)

Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Macdonald

(Representing The U.S. Trade Representative)

Under Secretary Rashish

(Representing The Secretary of State)

Assistant Secretary Savas

(Representing The Secretary of Housing and
Urban Development)

For Presentation:

Kenneth Davis, Deputy Secretary of Energy

Ed Noble, Chairman

Synthetic Fuels Corporation

^{Powell Moore} Darrell Trent, Deputy Secretary of Transportation

Martin Anderson

Richard Darman

Craig Fuller

Larry Speakes

~~Daniel Murphy~~ Thad Garrett

Jim Medas

Henry Nau

Frank Hodson

Guests:

A. Jane Bradley, White House Fellow

U.S. Trade Representative/USDA

David J. Vidal, White House Fellow

Ambassador at Large/Department of State

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1981

TAPING SESSION

DATE: August 5th
LOCATION: Library
TIME: 4:15 PM

FROM: MARK GOODE

I. PURPOSE

This session is to video-tape one message, film three addresses and audio record one message.

II. BACKGROUND

1. Knoxville World's Fair Message (Video-tape). This message will be used by Fair officials with presentations being made to exhibitors and potential exhibitors. The tape is to demonstrate that the Fair is receiving support from the highest government officials.
2. Film Address to open the 63rd Annual National American Legion Convention in Hawaii.
3. Film Address for Young Americans For Freedom Convention. This will be a congratulatory speech noting VAF's 11 years of efforts on behalf of conservatism.
4. Film brief statement for a Heritage Foundation film. This statement will concern the President's use of Heritage material in policy development and his respect for their work.
5. Audio message for Reunion of Ex-POWs in Romania during WWII. This group will be naming The President and Mrs. Reagan Honorary members. Background: In 1944 while the President was an officer in the Army Air Force; he narrated a film on Polesti, Romania regarding its importance as an oil supplier; the bombing of these oil wells; and the liberation of and welcome home of the American Air Force personnel that had been in Prisoner of War camps in Romania.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will arrive at the Library at 4:15 PM. We will begin with the Heritage Foundation Statement, then the Knoxville World's Fair taping, followed by the addresses to Young Americans For Freedom and The American Legion; ending with the Audio message to the Ex-POWs in Romania. The first four will be read from teleprompter. The last message will be read from script.

(Maseng/ID) August 17, 1961
TAPING: KNOXVILLE WORLD'S FAIR

Americans will be hosts to the world next year, and for a moment our enterprise will capture international attention. We have a chance to transform that moment into a new age of American leadership.

Our country is renewing itself, finding strengths we had abandoned and direction we had lost. As individuals and as a people, we are regaining control of our lives. Next year at the Knoxville World's Fair we have a chance to share this new confidence with each other and the world.

Energy problems and potentials will be examined and proposed at a time when energy needs preoccupy the world. Talent and creativity will be tested. Nations will put forward their best ideas.

People in Tennessee, across America and around the world are already working very hard to make the Energy Expo in Knoxville a success. I have given them my full support, and I hope you will as well.

It once was said learning to use energy can be like finding the tools of the Titans in your hands. Tomorrow's leaders must know how to find that energy, use it and conserve it.

Vast opportunity and almost all possibilities lie just on the other side of knowledge. Next year, in the Appalachian foothills, America has the chance to lead the search in the field of energy. Let us take the chance. Let us begin, together, the next step toward an age of American innovation and leadership.

TAPING: AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION

Warmest greetings to Commander Kogutek (coca-tek) and my fellow Legionnaires and Auxiliary members meeting for your 63rd annual convention in beautiful Hawaii. I know you will enjoy your visit.

You are probably aware that tourism is the largest industry in Hawaii, but did you know that the military is the second? Hawaii is of vital importance to our defense, just as it was almost 40 years ago when the attack on Pearl Harbor woke America up and reminded us that we cannot close our eyes to what is happening in the rest of the world.

Some of you may have visited the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial. That magnificent fighting ship, lying quietly beneath the harbor waters, the tomb of so many brave sailors and marines, encourages us all to reaffirm our pledge that this Nation will never again experience what it did on that December 7th. This is why, when seeking the Office of President, I told you at your Boston convention that we must provide for a defense system so strong that no one will be tempted to violate the peace.

We are now, with your help, beginning to reverse the trend that saw a deterioration of our military strength in the last decade. Admiral Robert L. Long, Commander-in-Chief

Pacific, who leads America's largest unified command, is a man very qualified to recite some of the specifics. Be assured, we are turning things around.

This Administration is committed to allocating the resources necessary to attract and retain quality personnel for the armed forces, and providing them the equipment necessary to do the job right. It will not be easy; nor will it be inexpensive. However, it is part of the price of protecting freedom, and we will not shrink from that responsibility.

Your next speaker, who I understand is Defense Secretary Weinberger, should be able to outline our program in greater detail.

I've always appreciated the American Legion's enthusiastic support of a strong national defense, but never more than now. Your efforts underscore that defense is not a partisan issue. For when it comes to the security of this Nation, we are not Republicans; we are not Democrats; we are all Americans.

Through your Commander, Mike Koguttek, you have done so much. One of my aides saw him in the White House so many times these past few months that he asked me who the new staffer was wearing a red Legion cap.

In keeping with its activist tradition, the Legion has been at the heart of numerous outstanding projects in the last 6 months. Some of the most worthy were in recognition of Vietnam veterans--men and women who didn't get the thanks they deserved when returning from doing their duty.

I also want to thank all of you for the strong support you gave the economic program. The Legion's commitment demonstrated that you know we can't have a strong America unless we have a strong economy.

On July 17th your mandates were received at the White House and I understand you are updating, changing and adding new mandates at your sessions this week. Formulating policy is a tough job, but it yields big results.

Your concern with veterans benefits and the VA hospital system is irreplaceable. With your help we were able to restore VA benefits to the budget. My friend, Congressman G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery, chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee and one of your convention speakers, probably filled you in on the details. Elizabeth Dole, who has enjoyed working with you, is out there to get better acquainted and to bring a message from the White House.

Before you leave the islands I hope you get a chance to really see Hawaii. It's a beautiful place with many attractions and breathtaking scenery.

But you are there to do more than take in the sites. Fellow Legionnaires, you play an important role in shaping the American political scene. If we are to meet our responsibilities as a Nation, we must meet our responsibilities as individuals. Your participation in the Legion shows you understand that. It is just one way of saying to America: you can count on me.

As we move forward to improve our economy and strengthen the national defense, it is heartening to know that there is a group of citizens, like yourselves, out there ready to help. I'm looking forward to working closely with you in the years ahead. Together we will do what our forefathers did for us. We will pass on to the next generation an America that is strong, proud and free. Thank you and good luck.

TAPING: YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM CONVENTION
AUGUST 5, 1981

Greetings to all of my long-time friends in Young Americans for Freedom. Over the years we've shared many memorable times together and I truly regret not being able to be with you tonight.

It is particularly appropriate that you have chosen the City of Boston for your 1981 National Convention. In Boston a colonial tax revolt mushroomed into a drive for American independence -- what better place to celebrate the rebirth of liberty and freedom, especially in the wake of the largest single tax reduction in our Nation's history.

Since its founding in 1960, YAF has been in the front lines of the battle for liberty. The 90 idealistic young men and women who met at William F. Buckley's home 21 years ago committed themselves to the eternal vigilance so necessary for the preservation of liberty; in doing so they created one of the most effective organizations to emerge in the struggle to secure American ideals.

Those young people understood the power of ideas. They enunciated their principles in the Sharon Statement, which to this day remains a beacon of hope in a world awash in collectivist ideology.

The Sharon Statement affirms certain eternal truths, among them man's God-given free will, the interdependence of

economic and political freedom, the justice of the free market economy, and the need for enlightened self-interest in foreign policy.

With these ideals as a foundation, Young Americans for Freedom grew from the original 90 to an organization with tens of thousands of members with active chapters in every part of the country.

Today, veterans of YAF can be found in places of responsibility in Government and the private sector. Many members of the White House Staff had their start in Young Americans for Freedom. Individuals like Don Devine, serving as Director of the Office of Personnel Management, are former YAFers and now hold sensitive and important jobs in this Administration. Several members of my Cabinet and 102 Members of Congress serve on the organization's National Advisory Board.

An even greater tribute to your success can be found in the fact that the issues raised and debated at YAF conventions during the 1960's and 1970's are part of our Nation's agenda for the 1980's.

Cutting Government spending and reducing taxation have always been YAF goals. Today that's Government policy. YAF's efforts to put these concepts in practice is most appreciated.

Your intensive lobbying was particularly effective on the college campuses, not always the easiest place to find support for free market economics.

Throughout the coming years, the role which Young Americans for Freedom has traditionally played on campuses will take on a special significance.

The intellectual confrontation with socialism remains as important as ever. But even more, America's young people must get the message that their hope lies in a prosperous economy, unburdened by massive taxation and unnecessary regulations.

You must continue to provide the kind of philosophical and practical training which offers alternatives to today's youth in order to develop the next generation of leaders for America.

I am extremely proud of my longstanding and close personal relationship with Young Americans for Freedom.

I would like to thank all of you once again for the affection which you have demonstrated for Nancy and myself throughout the years.

A special word of thanks to your National Chairman, Jim Lacy, and your Executive Director, Bob Heckman, for their support and encouragement.

As we chart the difficult course towards America's new beginning, our Nation needs Young Americans for Freedom more

than ever. Your dedication, your enthusiasm and your energy play an important role in shaping the American political scene.

And in the years ahead I am sure we can count on all of you, just as we have on YAF members over the years, to fight the good fight.

I wish you the best of luck for a successful convention and look forward to working with you in the years ahead.

TAPING: FILM FOR HERITAGE FOUNDATION

It seems like just yesterday that our transition team set up shop in Washington to prepare for our Administration. From the outset, we were swamped with offers of assistance from groups and individuals supporting our basic goals: Restoring America's defenses and her leadership abroad, while rebuilding her economy and restricting runaway Government at home.

But there was one group which gave us special, substantive help we'll never forget. I'm talking, of course, about that feisty, new kid on the conservative block, the Heritage Foundation.

Led by its able president, Edwin J. Feulner, the Heritage Foundation provided us with copies of their remarkable 1,093-page work, "Mandate for Leadership." The material combined mastery of the Federal bureaucracy with a no-nonsense plan to cut it down to size. We've been using it to our, and the country's advantage ever since.

And by remaining so thorough, to-the-point, and up-to-date, the Heritage Foundation's research continues to be useful to us and to our policy-making process. As a matter of fact, one of the people it's been most useful to, and used by . . . is me.

TAPING: REUNION OF POW's
AUGUST 5, 1981

It is truly a pleasure for me to greet you tonight. I hope you are having a wonderful time. It speaks well of you that you are taking the time to renew the bond between you. I understand that Princess Catherine is there as well as the courageous officer who arranged the daring rescue mission that freed you 37 years ago, Colonel James Gunn.

In the annals of war, there are few missions as perilous as the one you were asked to undertake. You knew danger yet you also knew that your target provided the lifeblood for the German war machine.

If America's young people want an example of heroism, they need look no farther than your reunion. The raiders of the lost ark have nothing on the raiders of Ploesti.

The courage you demonstrated in the air over Ploesti is legendary, and later as prisoners, you conducted yourself with the same sense of duty that saw you flying halfway across Europe to attack heavily fortified enemy target.

Most of you are aware that I had the honor of narrating a documentary film about your exploits. It was a privilege to do that then -- just as it is a privilege for me tonight to renew our acquaintance and wish you the happiest of reunions. Good luck and God Bless all of you.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1981

MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF HOUSE AND SENATE,
WHO WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN PASSING THE TAX
AND BUDGET LEGISLATION

AUGUST 5, 1981

OVAL OFFICE

2:30 P.M. (10 minutes)

FROM: Max Friedersdorf *M.F.*

I. PURPOSE

To recognize the leadership of a selected group of members of the House and the Senate for their role in the passage of the Tax Bill and the Budget Bill and to express your appreciation to them.

II. BACKGROUND

When the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Bill cleared the House and the Senate last week and the Tax Bill cleared both Houses this week, there were hopes on the part of a number of people that there could be a signing ceremony to commemorate the enactment of this legislation. Unfortunately, the enrolling process in the House of Representatives has delayed the transmission of this legislation to the White House making a signing ceremony prior to your departure for California impossible. As a substitute for a signing ceremony, this meeting in the Oval Office will occur.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attachment

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Coverage

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- A. Participants enter the Oval Office from the West Lobby.
- B. Photo opportunity around your desk in the Oval Office.
- C. Brief expression of gratitude from you.
- D. Participants depart the Oval Office after 10 minutes.

Attachment: Talking Points
List of Participants

ATTACHMENT

TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF
HOUSE AND SENATE WHO WERE INSTRUMENTAL
IN PASSING THE TAX AND BUDGET LEGISLATION

- I want to sincerely thank each of you for your efforts to get our economic package through the Congress.

- No one expected it to happen and it would not have happened without your leadership, enthusiasm and hard work.

- The American people support our campaign to give the government back to the people. Our program has hit a nerve deeper than any of us first realized. The public response has been overwhelming and gratifying.

- America is better off because of what you helped accomplish during the past six months.

- We have a lot of hard work ahead of us. By continuing to work together as a team, I'm confident that we will turn around the economy for all Americans.

Attachment

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President
Senator Howard Baker
Senator Pete V. Domenici
Senator Robert Dole
Senator Harry Byrd
Senator William Roth
Senator Malcolm Wallop
Congressman Phil Gramm
Congressman Kent Hance
Congressman Delbert Latta
Congressman Barber Conable
Congressman Jack Kemp
Congressman Robert Michel
Edwin Meese
James Baker
Mike Deaver

Staff:

Max Friedersdorf
Powell Moore
Ken Duberstein

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Congressman Robert Michel
Edwin Meese
James Baker
Mike Deaver

Staff:

Max Friedersdorf
Powell Moore
Ken Duberstein

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1981

MEETING WITH FORMER PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD

DATE: AUGUST 5, 1981

LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE

TIME: 3:15 P.M.

FROM: GREGORY ~~D.~~ NEWELL

I. BACKGROUND

President Ford has invited you and Mrs. Reagan to attend the Ford Museum Dedication and related events in Grand Rapids September 17 and 18. You have not yet been able to commit to attend the reception, dinner, and gala scheduled for September 17. You have, however, committed to attend the dedication on the 18th.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Gerald R. Ford

III. PRESS PLAN

Writing Pool and Photo Coverage at the beginning of the meeting.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

3:15 p.m. The President greets President Ford.

3:30 p.m. Meeting concludes and President Ford departs.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS FOR OFFICIAL DINNER IN HONOR OF
PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT OF EGYPT -- AUGUST 5, 1981

FROM: Muffie Brandon

- 7:00 p.m. Dinner guests arrive at the Diplomatic Reception Room. Alternate dinner guests, with special cards, are led through the West Garden Room into the Rose Garden for cocktails by Social Aides.
- 7:10 p.m. The regular dinner guests are escorted by Social Aides to the East Room where they are announced. (A Social Aide will also announce each guest to the Press Pool in the ground floor cross hall.)

(Harpist is in the Diplomatic Reception Room.)
- 7:15 p.m. Official party departs Blair House escorted by the Chief of Protocol, Ambassador Annenberg.
- 7:17 p.m. Official party arrives White House at the North Portico and proceeds to the Red Room.

The Chief of Protocol escorts the following to the Yellow Oval Room:

Vice President and Mrs. Bush
Secretary of State
Ambassador and Mrs. Atherton
Egyptian Ambassador and Mrs. Ghorbal
Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan Ali
- A senior Government official will serve as host in the Red Room to the remainder of the Official Party. A Social Aide, with the help of a Protocol Officer, will give out seating cards to the guests.
- Four additional Social Aides will then escort the Party, one by one, into the East Room at 7:35.
- 7:28 p.m. President Sadat departs Blair House with Mrs. Sadat and The Hon. Walter Annenberg. (Military Cordon will line the driveway.)

7:29 p.m. THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN depart the living quarters by elevator and proceed to the North Portico.

(U.S.M.C. Orchestra in Main Foyer)

The Chief of Protocol will serve as hostess pro-tem for THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN as they greet President Sadat at the North Portico.

7:31 p.m. President Sadat and his wife are greeted by THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN; pause for press photo. Proceed to Yellow Oval Room through grand foyer via the elevator.

7:35 p.m. The remainder of the Official Party in the Red Room is escorted to the East Room and announced.

Color Team proceeds up Grand Staircase to hallway outside Yellow Oval Room.

7:40 p.m. Guests (save PRINCIPALS) depart Yellow Oval Room via elevator for East Room and are announced.

OIC requests permission to secure the Colors. THE PRESIDENT responds, "Permission granted." Color Team proceeds to secure the Colors and proceeds out of Yellow Oval Room down the Grand Staircase, led by OIC.

At foot of staircase, Color Team divides.

7:45 p.m. The PRINCIPALS arrive on the State Floor via the Grand Staircase, pause at the foot of the Stairs for press photo session, and proceed directly to the East Room to full Honors. The Color Team remains at the stairs.

After the announcement of the PRINCIPALS, the PRINCIPALS, led by THE PRESIDENT, enter the East Room and form a receiving line which faces south and will be between two trees. The order of the line is as follows: THE PRESIDENT, PRESIDENT SADAT, MRS. REAGAN, MRS. SADAT.

The Chief of Protocol stands to THE PRESIDENT'S left with a Social Aide on her left to make introductions to THE PRESIDENT.

After the receiving line, the Official Party will be taken to the Red Room to wait for approximately four minutes while other guests have a chance to enter the State Dining Room. Those in the Red Room will then be led into the State Dining Room by Social Aides.

7:45 p.m. At the termination of the Receiving Line, PRINCIPALS
(cont'd.) should hold in the East Room until all guests are in
the State Dining Room, then proceed down the Cross
Hall to the State Dining Room.

(Appropriate music should be played.)

8:10 p.m. Guests in the Rose Garden should be led into the
West Garden Room to be seated for dinner.

8:15 p.m. Dinner is served in the State Dining Room and
the West Garden Room.

(The Staff Mess will be used for dinner for
attending Aides.)

9:00 p.m. Dessert is served accompanied by the Strolling
Strings.

9:15 p.m. Toasts:

THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT SADAT

9:30 p.m. Following the toasts, THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN
will escort President and Mrs. Sadat into the
Blue Room. The Sadat children should be escorted
into the Green or Red Rooms. Two Social Aides
must be assigned to the Sadat children.

All other guests will be encouraged by Social Aides
to mix and mingle in all color rooms.

The after-dinner guests arrive in the Diplomatic
Reception Room and are escorted with the guests
from the West Garden Room immediately by Social
Aides to the Color Rooms for coffee and liqueurs
with other guests.

(Harpist will play in the Diplomatic Reception Room.)

10:05 p.m. All guests, but PRINCIPALS, will proceed to the
East Room for seating.

10:10 p.m. PRINCIPALS enter the East Room and are seated for
entertainment on specially allocated chairs.

10:15 p.m. The entertainment begins.

Page Four

- 10:45 p.m. Conclusion of the entertainment.
- 10:45 p.m. THE PRESIDENT makes brief remarks to the guests and mounts the stage to be photographed with entertainers.
- 10:50 p.m. President Sadat and his wife are escorted to the North Portico by THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN for departure.
- 11:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN return to the Main Foyer to begin the dancing.
- Guests are served champagne and petit-fours and join in dancing.
- 11:30 p.m. All guests depart the Residence.

DINNER - Wednesday, August 5, 1981 at 7:30 p.m.

The President & Mrs. Reagan

His Excellency The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt
& Mrs. Sadat

His Excellency General Kamal Hassan Ali
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Dr. Abdel Razack Abdel Meguid
Deputy Prime Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs

His Excellency Lt. General Mohamed Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala
Minister of Defense and War Production

His Excellency Dr. Mamdouh Kamal Gabr
Minister of State for Health

His Excellency Mansour Mohamed Hassan
Minister of State for Culture and Information

His Excellency The Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt
& Mrs. Ghorbal

His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, Permanent Representative
of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations & Mrs. Abdel Meguid

Mr. Fawzy Abdel Hafez
Private Secretary to the President

His Excellency Osama El Baz
First Foreign Under Secretary

Dr. Mohamed Atteya
Medical Adviser to the President

Mr. & Mrs. Abdel Khalek Abdel Ghaffar
Mrs--daughter of President Sadat

Hon. & Mrs. Richard V. Allen
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Hon. Leonore Annenberg & Hon. Walter H. Annenberg
Mrs--Chief of Protocol

Rep. Bill Archer (Texas)

Hon. & Mrs. Alfred Atherton, Jr.
American Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt

Sen. & Mrs. Howard H. Baker, Jr. (Tennessee)

Hon. James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff & Assistant to the President

Mr. & Mrs. Jacques Bergerac
Pres., Balmain Perfumes, Inc., Paris

Miss Jennifer Blei
Mrs. James H. Brady
Wife of the Assistant to the President

Hon. & Mrs. J. Carter Brown
Dir., National Gallery of Art

The Vice President & Mrs. Bush

Mr. & Mrs. Willard C. Butcher
Chmn., Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., NYC

Dr. & Mrs. James E. Cheek
Pres., Howard University

Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Dana, Jr.
New York, New York

Hon. Michael K. Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President

Rep. & Mrs. John J. Duncan (Tennessee)

Sen. & Mrs. David Durenberger (Minnesota)

Mr. Robert Fizdale
Pianist, Water Mill, New York

Mr. Salah Galal
Chairman of the Press Syndicate (Egyptian press)

Mr. Arthur Gold
Pianist, Water Mill, New York

Rep. & Mrs. Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (Ohio)

Mr. & Mrs. Winston F. C. Guest, Jr.
New York, New York

Hon. Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
Secretary of State

Rep. & Mrs. Kent Hance (Texas)

Mr. & Mrs. Albert R. Hunt
Mr--Wall Street Journal; Mrs--Judy Woodruff, NBC

Sen. Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Wisconsin)

Mr. & Mrs. Tom Kempner
New York, New York

Hon. & Mrs. Henry A. Kissinger
Washington, DC

Mrs. Albert Lasker
New York, New York

Mrs. Noha El Sadat Marei
Daughter of President Sadat

Mrs. Peter McCoy
Wife of the Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director of Staff for the First Lady

Hon. & Mrs. Edwin Meese, III
Counsellor to the President

Mr. & Mrs. Roger Moore
Actor, Los Angeles, California

Mr. & Mrs. Edmund Morris
Author, New York, New York

Mr. & Mrs. Mahmoud Osman
Mrs--Daughter of President Sadat

Sen. & Mrs. William V. Roth, Jr. (Delaware)

Dr. Howard A. Rusk
Chmn., Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, NYC

Mr. & Mrs. Gamal Sadat
Son of President Sadat

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Salvatori
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Omar Sharif
Actor, London, England

Mr. & Mrs. Earl Smith
Palm Beach, Florida

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Stack
Actor, Los Angeles, California

Sen. & Mrs. Ted Stevens (Alaska)

Hon. David Stockman
Dir., Office of Management & Budget

Mr. & Mrs. John Swearingen
Chmn., Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Chicago, Illinois

Hon. Charles Thone
Governor of Nebraska

Hon. & Mrs. Nicholas Veliotes
Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern & South Asian Affairs

Hon. Helene von Damm
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. & Mrs. Rawleigh Warner, Jr.
Chmn., Mobil Oil Corporation, NYC

Hon. Caspar W. Weinberger
Secretary of Defense

Mr. & Mrs. Walter B. Wriston
Chmn., Citicorp, NYC

TABLE SEATING LIST FOR EVENT: State Dinner - President Sadat of Egypt
August 5, 1981

(as of
8/3/81
5:00 pm)

Table 1

1. Mr. David Stockman
2. Mrs. Richard V. Allen
3. Dr. Mohamed Atteya
4. Mr. Charles A. Dana
5. Mrs. John Swearingen
6. Mr. Omar Sharif
7. Mr. Abdel Khalek Abdel Ghaffar
8. Mrs. Adbel Mequid
9. Senator David Durenberger

Table 7

1. Mrs. Bush
2. HE General Kamal Hassan Ali
3. Mrs. Tom Kempner
4. Dr. James E. Cheek
5. Mr. Robert Stack
6. Mrs. Peter McCoy
7. Mr. Mahmoud Osman
8. Rep. Bill Archer

Table 2

1. Mr. James A. Baker
2. Mrs. Henry Kissinger
3. HE Dr. Mamdouh Kamal Gabr
4. Rep. Kent Hance
5. Mrs. Edwin Meese
6. Rep. Willis D. Gradison
7. Miss Helene von Damm
8. HE Mansour Mohamed Hassan
9. Mrs. Willard G. Butcher

Table 8

1. Ambassador Annenberg
2. Mr. Gamal Sadat
3. Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr.
4. Mrs. Edmund Morris
5. Mr. Arthur Gold
6. Mr. Jacques Bergerac
7. Mrs. Mahmoud Osman
8. Mr. Roger Moore
9. Sen. Robert W. Kasten, Jr.

Table 3

1. MRS. REAGAN
2. President Sadat
3. Mrs. Albert Lasker
4. Dr. Henry Kissinger
5. Mrs. Roger Moore
6. Mr. Willard G. Butcher
7. Mrs. Jacques Bergerac
8. Sen. William V. Roth, Jr.

Table 9

1. The Secretary of Defense
2. Mrs. Abdel Khalek Abdel Ghaffar
3. Mr. J. Carter Brown
4. Mrs. James E. Cheek
5. Mr. Edmund Morris
6. Mr. Winston F. C. Guest
7. Mrs. Earl Smith
8. HE Lt. General Abu Ghazala
9. Mrs. Howard H. Baker

Table 4

1. Mr. Michael K. Deaver
2. Mrs. Gamal Sadat
3. Amb. Alfred Atherton
4. Mrs. Kent Hance
5. Mr. Robert Fizedale
6. Mrs. Albert R. Hunt
7. Governor Thone (of Nebraska)
8. Mrs. Winston F.C. Guest

Table 10

1. THE PRESIDENT
2. Mrs. Sadat
3. Dr. Howard A. Rusk
4. Mrs. Walter B. Wriston
5. Mr. Rawleigh Warner, Jr.
6. Mrs. Henry Salvatori
7. Sen. Ted Stevens
8. Mrs. Ghorbal

Table 5

1. Mr. Edwin Meese III
2. Mrs. John J. Duncan
3. HE Dr. Abdel Razack Abdel Mequid
4. Miss Jennifer Blei
5. Mr. Walter H. Annenberg
6. Mrs. David Durenberger
7. Mr. John Swearingen
8. Mrs. James S. Brady

Table 11

1. The Secretary of State
2. Mrs. J. Carter Brown
3. HE Amb. Ashraf Ghorbal
4. Mr. Henry Salvatori
5. Mrs. Willis D. Gradison
6. Mr. Albert R. Hunt
7. Mr. Earl Smith
8. Mrs. Robert Stack

Table 6

1. The Vice President
2. Mrs. Ted Stevens
3. HE Osama El Baz
4. Mr. Nicolas A. Veliotos
5. Mrs. Charles A. Dana
6. Mr. Walter B. Wriston
7. Mr. Fawzy Abdel Hafez
8. Mrs. Rawleigh Warner

Table 12

1. Mr. Richard V. Allen
2. Mrs. Alfred Atherton
3. Mr. Tom Kempner
4. Mrs. Noha El Sadat Marei
5. Rep. John J. Duncan
6. Mr. Salah Galal
7. Mrs. Nicholas A. Veliotos
8. HE Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Mequid
9. Mrs. William V. Roth