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# WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET

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DATE 0,1987

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UNPUBLISHED January 20, 1982 5:00 pm

### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday, January 21, 1982 - OVAL 8:58 Staff Time 9:05 -9:00 am Oval Office (30 min)(Baker, Meese, Deaver) National Security Briefing 9.25-70:51 9:30 am Oval Office (William P. Clark), Em, JB, NANCE, MKO (15 min) Oval Office 10:00 am Dropby Chamber of Commerce Meeting Executive Dining (Elizabeth Dole) 10:02 - 10:28 (15 min) Room, W. Basement Urban Affairs Meeting 10:37-10:55 10:20 am Cabinet Room (Michael Deaver/Richard Williamson) (20 min) 10:55 - 11:44 - PERSIDENT'S COMMISSION ON FISCH RESPONSIBILITY - ROBSENEUT Ru 5 LUNCH - BLUE AM (REGIOENCE) BAUTIMONE ORONP South Grounds wec, em, sab, mko car. weinserger Personal Staff Time pm OVAL (30 min) 2:45 pm Briefing for Tony Brown Interview (Karna Small) MKD (15 min) 3:00 pm Interview with Tony Brown Library (30 min) (Karna Small) MKD 3:45-41.25 National Security Council Meeting Cabinet Room (William P. Clark) OUAL -5:03 COB, FCARLUCCI, WPC, EM, B.CASEY, CAPWEINBERGER, HAIL

5:03-5:18

MAUREEN REAGAN

Haircut 5:18 pm (30 min)

5:45 pm Staff Time (30 min) (Baker, Meese, Deaver) OVAL

W. Basement

OVAL

Oval Office

# MEETING WITH U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS PARTICIPANT LIST

Don Dendall CEO, PepsiCo Company Paul Thayer CEO, LTV Corporation

Jay Van Andel CEO, Amway

Joe Alibrandi CEO, Whittaker Corporation

# Chamber Staffers

Richard Lesher President

Tom Donohue Vice President Program and Federal

Development

1.

Dick Breault Vice President Development

Richard Rahn Vice President and Chief Economist

# Administration Participants

Edwin Meese III
James A. Baker, III
Michael Deaver
David Stockman
Martin Anderson
Richard Darman
Craig Fuller
Kenneth Duberstein
David Gergen
Wayne Valis (for Elizabeth Dole)

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# REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on	January 21, 19 82		
The President	White House		
for(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED	(AGENCY)		
The Vice President Admiral Daniel J. Murphy	CIA: Mr. William J. Casey		
State: Secretary Alexander M. Haig, S Mr. James L. Malone			
Treasury: Secretary Donald T. Regan	USTR: Amb William E. Brock		
OSD: Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger Dep Sec Frank C. Carlucci	OPD: Mr. Martin Anderson		
<u>Justice:</u> Attorney General William Fren	nch Smith		
Interior: Secretary James G. Watt			
Commerce: Secretary Malcolm H. Baldrige	CEA: Mr. Murray L. Weidenbaum		
Transportation: Mr. John M. Fowler	JCS: General David C. Jones Lt General Paul F. Gorman		
Energy: Secretary James B. Edwards	White House: Mr. Edwin Meese III Mr. James A. Baker III		
OMB: Mr. William Schneider	Mr. Michael K. Deaver Judge William P. Clark Adm James W. Nance		
MEETING LOCATION	Ms. Janet Colson Adm John H. Poindexter		
Building West Wing White House	Requested byCarol Cleveland		
Room No. Cabinet Room	Room No. 374 Telephone 3044		
3:30 p.m. Time of Meeting	January 21, 1982 Date of request		

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three-(3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742

# THE WHITE HOUSE

UNPUBLISHED January 20, 1982 5:00 pm

# WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE Thursday, January 21, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	Staff Time (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	National Security Briefing (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	Senior Staff Time .	Oval Office
10:00 am (15 min)	Dropby Chamber of Commerce Meeting (Elizabeth Dole)	Executive Dining Room, W. Basement
10:20 am (20 min)	Urban Affairs Meeting (Michael Deaver/Richard Williamson)	Cabinet Room
11:15 am	Depart for Baltimore Trip (See Separate Schedule)	South Grounds
2:10 pm	Return to the White House	South Grounds
2:15 pm (30 min)	Personal Staff Time	Residence
2:45 pm (15 min)	Briefing for Tony Brown Interview (Karna Small)	Residence
3:00 pm (30 min)	Interview with Tony Brown (Karna Small)	Library
3:30 pm (90 min)	National Security Council Meeting (William P. Clark)	Cabinet Room
5:00 pm (15 min)	Meeting with President's Commission on Fiscal Accountability (Edwin Harper)	Oval Office
5:15 pm (30 min)	<u>Haircut</u>	W. Basement
5:45 pm (30 min)	Staff Time (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1982

MEETING WITH U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS

DATE:

TIME:

January 21, 1982

LOCATION:

Executive Dining Room 10:00 a.m. - 10:20 a.m.

FROM:

Elizabeth H. Dole



# I. PURPOSE

The U.S. Chamber wishes to express its views concerning the Administration's budget and tax policy for 1982.

# II. BACKGROUND

The U.S. Chamber has been the most influential and supportive organization behind your economic recovery plan. They have conducted letter writing campaigns, grassroots lobbying, communications programs, Hill testimony and the sponsorship of television programs in support of your policies. The Chamber has requested this meeting to explain to you its position, which is:

- 1. Stick with your program as is;
- Propose no new taxes;
- Avoid major policy surprises;
- 4. Go after deeper budget cuts, including entitlement cuts and, if necessary, defense cuts.

# III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

# IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

# V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 9:00 a.m. Breakfast begins with Chamber Chairman Don Kendall and President Lesher outlining the Chamber position and discussing specifics.
- 10:00 a.m. You enter and make brief remarks which will be followed by comments from Don Kendall and brief discussion.

10:20 a.m. - You depart.

# Attachments:

Participant List and Talking Points

# MEETING WITH U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS PARTICIPANT LIST

Don Dendall CEO, PepsiCo Company Paul Thayer CEO, LTV Corporation

Jay Van Andel CEO, Amway

Joe Alibrandi CEO, Whittaker Corporation

# Chamber Staffers

Richard Lesher President

Tom Donohue Vice President Program and Federal

Development

Dick Breault Vice President Development

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Martin Anderson
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Craig Fuller
Kenneth Duberstein
David Gergen
Wayne Valis (for Elizabeth Dole)

# SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS

- -- Thanks so much for coming here this morning to express your views.
- -- I have been kept fully informed about the many ways in which you have supported my programs. No one has done more than the Chamber. I very much appreciate it.
- -- I know the media has been saying it will be a difficult year, but I believe with your help it's going to be a very good year and a very successful year. But I didn't come here to do a speech, I came here to listen and discuss. I would like to hear from you; so, Don, why don't you outline the Chamber's position?

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1982

MEETING WITH U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS

DATE: January 21, 1982

LOCATION: Executive Dining Room
TIME: 10:00 a.m. - 10:20 a.m.

10:00 a.m. - 10:20 a.m

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### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS AND PRIVATE CITIZENS

DATE:

Thursday, January 21, 1982

LOCATION: Cabinet Room

TIME:

9:15 - 10:40 a.m.

(You will attend from 10:20-10:40 a.m.)

FROM:

Richard S. Williamson

#### I. PURPOSE

This is an opportunity for the Administration to show its concern for the nation's cities, particularly with respect to redeveloping urban areas. The focus of the meeting will be Federal, state, and local efforts regarding urban revitalization, including the concept of enterprise zones.

#### II. BACKGROUND

You have expressed a desire to see an area where there has been successful redevelopment. You will be touring the city of Baltimore immediately following the meeting at the White The non-Congressional participants at this White House meeting will also tour Baltimore with you.

# III. PARTICIPANTS

Local elected officials, private citizens, and members of Congress (see attachment).

The Vice President Secretary Samuel Pierce Secretary Donald Regan Richard S. Williamson

#### IV. PRESS PLAN

No press coverage during the meeting. White House Photographer.

#### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

9:15 a.m. Richard Williamson welcomes the group, explains the day's agenda, and calls on

Secretary Pierce.

9:20 a.m. Secretary Pierce makes brief remarks on enterprise zones and urban redevelopment

(10-15 minutes) and opens to Q and A.

9:45 a.m.

The Vice President and Secretary Regan will join the meeting. Secretary Regan makes brief remarks on the tax incentive portion of the enterprise zone proposal and the tax incentives directed at urban redevelopment which are contained in the 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act (10-15 minutes) and opens to Q and A.

10:20 a.m.

You will arrive, make brief remarks (5 minutes - see Attachment II - Suggested Talking Points) and open to Q and A.

10:40 a.m.

You may leave the meeting. Meeting adjourned.

# LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE MEETING

# January 21, 1982

Mayor Margaret Hance (R) of Phoenix has been Mayor of her city for eight years. She is President of the National Conference of Republican Mayors, Chairman of the National League of Cities' Finance, Administration & Intergovernmental Relations Committee, and a Trustee of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Mayor Hance serves as a member of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism and on the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Councilwoman Joanne Collins (R) has served on the Kansas City city council since 1974. She is a member of the Board of the National League of Cities and is Immediate Past President of the Missouri Municipal League. She also serves as a member of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and the Mid-America Regional Council.

Commissioner Virgil Brown (R) the first black Commissioner of Cuyahoga County, has served as Commissioner since 1979. He is currently presiding as President of the Cuyahoga County Board of Commissioners for the second consecutive year. Prior to serving as a Commissioner, Brown was an elected member of the Cleveland City Council for 6 years. He currently serves on the National Association of Counties Board of Directors.

Mayor Vincent "Buddy" Cianci (R) of Providence, Rhode Island was elected in 1975 thus becoming the City's youngest and first Italian-American Mayor. Mayor Cianci has been very active in revitalizing the downtown area and neighborhoods of Providence.

Mayor Lawrence "Pat" Kramer (R) has been Mayor of Paterson since 1967, except for two years when he was appointed Commissioner of Community Affairs for the State of New Jersey. Mayor Kramer was recently appointed to serve on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He is a member of the Paterson Redevelopment Committee as well as the Paterson Restoration Committee in New Jersey.

Mayor Jane Byrne (D) was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1979. Since taking office, she has reorganized the city government to create the Departments of Housing and Neighborhoods to focus greater emphasis on capital improvements and new developments in community areas throughout the city.

Robert Shetterly is Chairman of the Clorox Company and President of the Economic Development Corporation of Oakland. He is Board member of the Oakland City Center Hotel Company, which is responsible for building the Convention Center and the Hyatt Regency in Oakland.

Eugene Baker is President of the National Association of Black Manufacturers. Established in 1971, NABM has 1,000 members nationwide.

Stuart Butler is Senior Policy Advisor at the Heritage Foundation. He is a British born author and a leading authority on urban enterprise zones. His latest book is "Urban Enterprise Zones - Greenlining the Inner City."

John Mariotta is President of Welbilt Electronics Die Corporation. He is a developer in the South Bronx and his projects have provided up to 300 jobs in the last 14 months. Eighty percent of these jobs were filled by former welfare recipients.

Juan Patlan is President of the Mexican-American Unity Council. He serves as a member of United San Antonio and is Vice Chairman of the Business Sector. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Hispanic Coalition for Economic Recovery.

John Perkins is President of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust. He also serves as Chairman, Economic Development Commission for the City of Chicago.

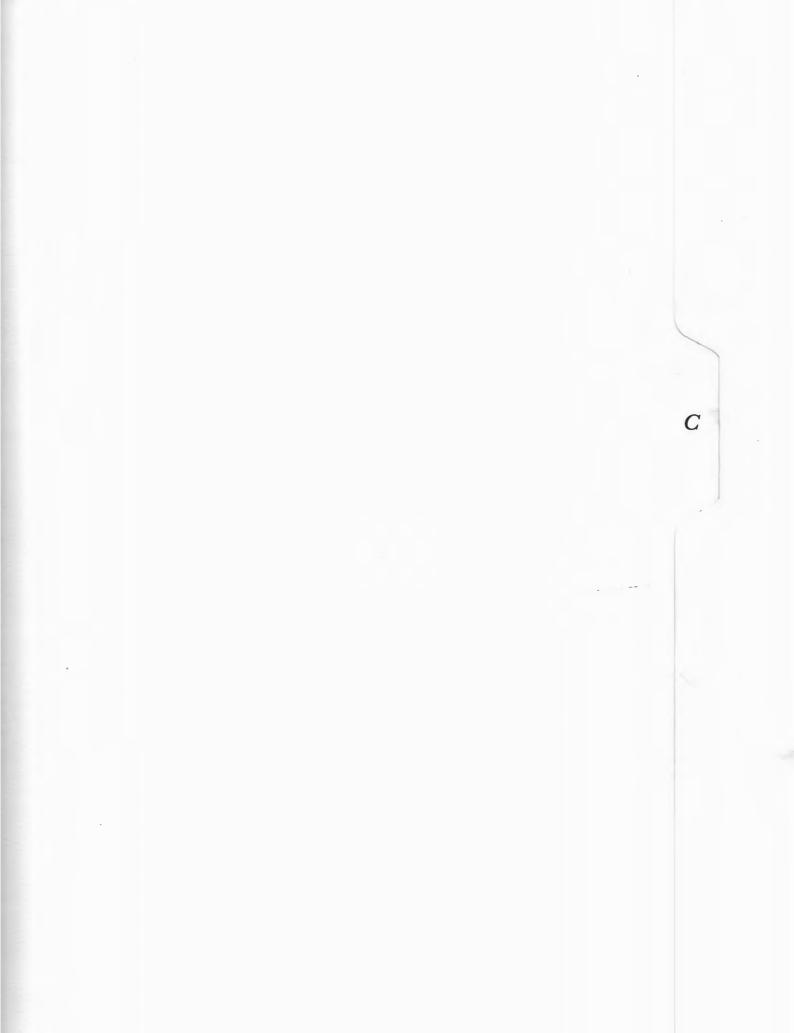
Robert Van Fossan is Chairman of Mutual Benefit Life Insurance in New Jersey.

William Verity is Chairman of Armco Steel in Middletown, Ohio. He also serves as Chairman of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives.

Senator John Chafee (R-RI)

Senator John Heinz (R-PA)

Congressman Barber Conable (R-NY)





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### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1982

# INTERVIEW WITH TONY BROWN FOR PBS PROGRAM

DATE: LOCATION: Thursday, January 21, 1982

The Library

TIME:

3:00 p.m. (30 minutes)

FROM: Karna Smal ¥ 5

# I. PURPOSE:

To grant an interview to Tony Brown, an influential black journalist who has been very supportive of the Administration. "Tony Brown's Journal" has appeared in TV markets for 14 years - first on PBS, then for four years on commercial stations; now he is back on PBS with a new series. This program will be the second of the season - it will air on Saturday, February 13 at 8:00 p.m. in more than 200 cities. (In New York City alone, it is on 5 stations with several repeats). Mr. Brown maintains that he is "interested in helping the President communicate his plans for black Americans."

# II. BACKGROUND:

Tony Brown came in to meet the President along with a dozen other black journalists in November. He had a photo taken with the President and then was briefed by Ed Meese and the Attorney General on the Voting Rights Act, plus other issues. Subsequently he wrote columns very favorable to the Administration. This particular program will air two weeks after the State of the Union address and we have an agreement that the interview will be embargoed until after the speech. (After the State of the Union, they may use a few lines from the interview for promotional purposes).

# III.PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Tony Brown
TV crew plus necessary White House staff

### IV. PRESS PLAN:

White House Photographer

# V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

You will enter the Library at 3:00 p.m.; the interview should last 30 minutes. (The actual program length that will air is 28:46 min., so very little will be edited)

# VI. REMARKS:

Summaries of expected questions and suggested responses are attached - TAB A

### THE WHITE HOUSE

#### WASHINGTON

# ANTICIPATED QUESTION AREAS IN INTERVIEW WITH TONY BROWN:

- Q. You've been criticized for your lack of appointments of blacks in your administration why are you avoiding us?
- A. First, my record as Governor of California speaks for itself: I appointed more blacks to positions than any previous Governor.

But now, we are building a good record here. So far we have made 135 appointments of top quality blacks to this Administration. This includes 25 that require Senate confirmation. The others are in senior policy jobs as well as confidential "Schedule C" positions.

We have <u>six</u> blacks holding major policy positions either on the White House staff or the staff of the Vice President.

By the way, there are five new Presidential appointments pending FBI clearance.

- Q. The unemployment rate is way up, especially among black Americans and black teenagers. What can you say to the black who can't get a job?
- A. I'm extremely sympathetic and acutely aware of the unemployment situation. But most economists, in or out of government, are predicting a turn-around by about mid-year-and over the long-term our program is designed to create well over 10-million new jobs by 1987. History shows that in a growing economy, which we are endeavoring to develop, lower income groups fare relatively better than any other group when it comes to job creation.
- Q. There's been alot of publicity about budget cuts for social programs this has led to a perception that this is a racist administration.
- A. On spending for social programs we are NOT cutting spending for these programs, we are trying to cut the rate of growth here. Let me give you some examples of the growth of these programs:
  - --In 1950 they cost 14 billion dollars
  - --In 1980 they cost 300 billion dollars an increase of 2100%
  - --In that same time, inflation was up 215% thus program growth was 8 times the growth in the rate of inflation.

# Social programs continued:

- --The budget just for the Department of Health & Human Services is 50 billion dollars greater this year than the budget for defense.
- --The budget for HHS increased some 22 billion dollars in 1982 over 1981
- --While I don't want to get into specific numbers for specific programs, I can assure you that the budget for social programs will be higher in 1983 than it was in 1982.
- --We want to target that money on the truly needy not subsidize middle and high income people. My advisers at HHS tell me that in some states you could earn as much as \$29,000 and still qualify for some social programs!
- --On one specific program I rejected some advice I received to cut back on the Headstart program and in fact I have proposed the highest level of funding ever for this important program.
- --While we are trying to slow the growth of the food stamp program (growth of 2000% in the last decade) 21 million people still receive food stamps.

So you see, the charge that we have abandoned basic commitments is simply not true.

(One interesting note here is that the budget of HHS is the third largest entity in the world - after the budgets of the United States and the U.S.S.R.)

Other positive points to make on black issues:

- We are supporting a strong Voting Rights Bill an extension of 10 years.
- While we are cutting a number of programs in the Department of Education, I have increased the funding for black colleges by some 4-million dollars in 1982...and we will continue to increase our support for black colleges in 1983.
- I have proposed legislation that will, for the first time, give the Sec. of the Treasury and the IRS express authority to deny tax-exempt status to private, non-profit educational organizations with racially discriminatory policies.

- Q. How are you dealing with South Africa?
- A. Our main objectives in Southern Africa include an internationally acceptable agreement on Namibian independence, movement by the South African Government away from apartheid, and elimination of the Cuban troop presence in Angola.

Apartheid is morally repugnant. The South African government is well aware of our position. The U.S. fully adheres to the U.N. arms embargo and seeks to foster, among all South Africans, black and white, a climate for constructive, peaceful change.

We cannot achieve Namibian independence without the full cooperation of all governments involved and clearly South Africa is one of those. Constructive dealings with that government and active discussions with allies brought Namibian talks back to life last year and have made an independence agreement possible this year. It would greatly improve the climate for peace in that area.

- Q. What about your relations with other African countries?
- A. The U.S. is a large contributor to the US African Refugee Program and is the largest contributor to the Zimbabwe investment program.

We have made clear to African leaders (including Shagari of Nigeria, Moi of Kenya, Numeriy of the Sudan and Mobutu of Zaire) as well as other leaders of less developed countries, our firm commitment to help their economies, particularly through trade and investment, but also through various aid programs.

Other areas of questioning that could come up in this general discussion could center on such economic observations as:

- --Arthur Laffer has suggested that you make all the tax cuts retroactive to January 1 of 1982.
- --Laffer also wants to return to the gold standard and also restore some of the funds cut from social programs, saying that you don't solve deficits by cutting food stamps for people out of a job...you only make these kinds of cuts in a growth economy, not now.

(Tony Brown read a recent article in which Laffer made these comments and he's likely to bring it up)

--Will blacks be caught in a power struggle as power shifts from federal government to states and cities? (Your new federalism ideas).

# --What can blacks do for themselves?

All of the above are more philosophical of course and would be handled in a conversational manner.

January 21, 1982

# RELATIONS WITH AFRICA

- Q: Isn't it a fact that relations with Black Africa have been on the back burner in your Administration?
- Not at all. We have been engaged on a daily basis **A**: since I took office on the resolution of the Namibian and Southern Africa problems. In my first year, I personally met with seven African heads of government including President Moi of Kenya, who is Chairman of the Organization of African Unity. The Vice President has met several other African leaders. I have personally exchanged correspondence with a number of African leaders on problems of mutual concern. Our opposition to Libyan aggression in Africa - in Chad and Sudan - was public and prompt, as is our continuing support to the African Peace I have personally approved extraordinary Keeping Force in Chad. funds to support Sudan, Liberia, and the Chad Peace Keeping Force. I recently dispatched a high-level trade and investment mission headed by Secretaries Block and Baldrige to four African countries to increase not only official contact on economic matters but also private investment - on that delegation were 26 chief executive officers of US companies.

# PEACE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: NAMIBIA AND ANGOLA

- Q: What is your view of prospects for peace in southern Africa, as opposed to its becoming an even more virulent arena of confrontation between the US and the Soviet Union?
- A: -- We have been involved over the past nine months in an intensive diplomatic effort to improve prospects for long-term peace and security in southern Africa.
  - -- With our Western Contact Group allies, we have been seeking an internationally acceptable independence for the territory of Namibia. This effort has involved close negotiations with the South African Government, the African Front Line states, and a range of Namibian political elements. We met most recently with the South Africans in London January 13-14 to seek to complete the first of the Namibia settlement process and begin work on the next phase.
  - -- We believe that resolution of the conflict in Angola is an issue related both to achieving Namibian independence and to improving prospects for long-term peace in this troubled part of the world.
  - -- To that end, we met in Paris January 15-16 with senior officials of the Angolan Government to seek to address ourselves together to bilateral and regional issues of common interest.
  - -- Commensurate with the priority that we are attaching to the effort to achieve peace in southern Africa, our officials will continue to pursue a very active program

of negotiations with the involved parties. We will meet next in Bonn with the Western Contact Group January 25-26.

# SOUTH AFRICA

- Q: What is your view of South Africa's racial policy of apartheid?
- A: -- As I have said before, like other Americans I find South Africa's system of institutionalized, legal racism repugnant and completely at odds with our own fundamental American principles regarding race, equal rights, and equal opportunity.
- Q: Why do you call South Africa an ally when you reject its apartheid policy as abhorrent?
- A. --South African volunteers of all races fought on the side of the Allies both in World War II and in the Korean conflict. As a friendly nation that we consider close to the West, we will not turn away from South Africa, particularly at a time when it is moving itself to deal with this illness of racism that has so afflicted it over the years. It is our desire to work with South Africans seeking change, both in terms of regional security in Namibia and within South Africa itself, that serves as the basis for our policy of constructive engagement with that country.
- Q: What are we doing to help blacks in South Africa?
- A: -- Working with South Africans who seek peaceful,
  evolutionary change there is at the core of our policy

of constructive engagement. We believe that that change will benefit South Africans of all races in the long run. We believe that the leadership of that country is dedicated to bringing about change as part of their vision of the country's future. In the more immediate sense, we are starting with a program of educational assistance to disadvantaged South Africans to try to help remedy the damage caused over the years by separate and unequal education. As part of that program, the Congress has earmarked \$8 million over the next two years for a scholarship program with that purpose.\*

- Q: You took certain actions against Poland, including trade sanctions, in response to the imposition of martial law and the crackdown against Solidarity. Why do you oppose trade sanctions against South Africa where there is a permanent crackdown against blacks who are denied citizenship?
- A: -- In my mind, it is a question of effectiveness and the appropriateness of particular measures in particular cases.
  - -- The Polish economy is much more vulnerable to trade sanctions than is South Africa's economy. There is also the question of increasing the cost of the crackdown for the Soviets.

<sup>\*</sup>We continue to recommend to U.S. companies in South Africa voluntary acceptance of the "Sullivan Code" (devised by the Reverend Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia) of fair employment practices.

- -- The United States does, in fact, maintain some restrictions on trade with South Africa.
- -- We imposed an arms embargo in 1961, sixteen years before the mandatory UN arms embargo was established in 1977. We will also not support trade that furthers South Africa's apartheid policy.
- -- The question is where do we go from here in our effort to move South Africa away from apartheid? I do not believe that a broadening of trade limitations in this case would have any positive effect whatsoever and could even damage those whom we would like to help. By contrast, I believe that close work with South Africa can help them move forward toward resolution of their problems.

What about the US position on concern for the poorer countries of Africa? Cancun, Zimbabwe, and the FY82 foreign aid bill?

As I mentioned in addresses prior to and during the Cancun conference, the United States recognizes the needs of the poorer countries of the world-particularly those in Africa - for continued development aid. The US has an excellent record of assisting the poorer countries and intends to continue to do so. I would note that this Administration was able to obtain passage of the first foreign assistance bill in three years. Inspite of the constraints on the overall budget, this bill contains a modest increase in development assistance to the low income countries of Africa from last years level of \$300 million. When food assistance and economic supporting assistance are added to the total, US economic aid to Africa will increase moderately this year over the approximately \$600 million provided in FY81. This also does not take account of our substantial contributions to the World Bank and other international development institutions which are extremely active in assisting the poorer countries in Africa and elsewhere.

We also need to recognize that foreign assistance can only supplement the efforts of the developing countries themselves in achieving economic progress. In this regard,

we believe it is essential that the productive elements which exist in each country - those outside the government - be given the freedom to make their full contribution to economic growth.

Another essential ingredient to worldwide development is an international economic environment in which the lower income countries are able to participate fully thru trade and investments. We are working to improve this environment.

In regard to Zimbabwe, the United States has pledged to provide \$75 million over each of the next three years to help this key African country recover from many years of war and to marshal the considerable economic potential which the country possesses.

The role of private sector investment is vital in Africa and elsewhere. This played a major part in the recent trade and investment mission I recently sent to four African countries, which was led by Secretaries Block and Baldrige.

January 20, 198 5:00 pm

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE Thursday, January 21, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	Staff Time (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	National Security Briefing (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	Senior Staff Time .	Oval Office
10:00 am (15 min)	Dropby Chamber of Commerce Meeting (Elizabeth Dole) (TAB A)	Executive Dini Room, W. Basem
10:20 am (20 min)	Urban Affairs Meeting (Michael Deaver/Richard Williamson) (TAB B) (draft	Cabinet Room remarks attached)
11:15 am	Depart for Baltimore Trip (See Separate Schedule) (distributed separate) draft remarks included	South Grounds
2:10 pm	Return to the White House at sub-Tab B)	South Grounds
2:15 pm (30 min) 2:45 pm	Personal Staff Time  Off ,  Briefing for Tony Brown Interview	Residence Residence
(15 min)	(Karna Small) (TAB C)	
3:00 pm (30 min)	Interview with Tony Brown (Karna Small)	Library
3:30 pm (90 min)	National Security Council Meeting (William P. Clark) (distributed separate)	Cabinet Room y)
5:00 pm (15 min)	Meeting with President's Commission on Fiscal Accountability  (Edwin Harper) (TAB D)	Oval Office
5:15 pm (30 min)	Haircut	W. Basement
5:45 pm (30 min)	Staff Time (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1982

MEETING WITH U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS

DATE:

January 21, 1982

LOCATION:

Executive Dining Room

TIME:

10:00 a.m. - 10:20 a.m.

FROM:

Elizabeth H. Dole



#### I. PURPOSE

The U.S. Chamber wishes to express its views concerning the Administration's budget and tax policy for 1982.

#### II. BACKGROUND

The U.S. Chamber has been the most influential and supportive organization behind your economic recovery plan. They have conducted letter writing campaigns, grassroots lobbying, communications programs, Hill testimony and the sponsorship of television programs in support of your policies. The Chamber has requested this meeting to explain to you its position, which is:

- Stick with your program as is; 1.
- 2. Propose no new taxes;
- 3. Avoid major policy surprises;
- Go after deeper budget cuts, including entitlement cuts and, if necessary, defense cuts.

#### III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

#### IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

#### SEQUENCE OF EVENTS V.

- 9:00 a.m. Breakfast begins with Chamber Chairman Don Kendall and President Lesher outlining the Chamber position and discussing specifics.
- 10:00 a.m. You enter and make brief remarks which will be followed by comments from Don Kendall and brief discussion.
- 10:20 a.m. You depart.

#### Attachments:

Participant List and Talking Points

## MEETING WITH U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS PARTICIPANT LIST

Don Dendall CEO, PepsiCo Company Paul Thayer CEO, LTV Corporation

Jay Van Andel CEO, Amway

Joe Alibrandi CEO, Whittaker Corporation

## Chamber Staffers

Richard Lesher President

Tom Donohue Vice President Program and Federal

Development

Dick Breault Vice President Development

Richard Rahn Vice President and Chief Economist

### Administration Participants

Edwin Meese III
James A. Baker, III
Michael Deaver
David Stockman
Martin Anderson
Richard Darman
Craig Fuller
Kenneth Duberstein
David Gergen
Wayne Valis (for Elizabeth Dole)

# SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS

- -- Thanks so much for coming here this morning to express your views.
- -- I have been kept fully informed about the many ways in which you have supported my programs. No one has done more than the Chamber. I very much appreciate it.
- -- I know the media has been saying it will be a difficult year, but I believe with your help it's going to be a very good year and a very successful year. But I didn't come here to do a speech, I came here to listen and discuss. I would like to hear from you; so, Don, why don't you outline the Chamber's position?

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS AND PRIVATE CITIZENS

DATE: Thursday, January 21, 1982

LOCATION: Cabinet Room

TIME: 9:15 - 10:40 a.m.

(You will attend from 10:20-10:40 a.m.)

FROM: Richard S. Williamson

#### I. PURPOSE

This is an opportunity for the Administration to show its concern for the nation's cities, particularly with respect to redeveloping urban areas. The focus of the meeting will be Federal, state, and local efforts regarding urban revitalization, including the concept of enterprise zones.

#### II. BACKGROUND

You have expressed a desire to see an area where there has been successful redevelopment. You will be touring the city of Baltimore immediately following the meeting at the White House. The non-Congressional participants at this White House meeting will also tour Baltimore with you.

#### III. PARTICIPANTS

Local elected officials, private citizens, and members of Congress (see attachment).

The Vice President Secretary Samuel Pierce Secretary Donald Regan Richard S. Williamson

#### IV. PRESS PLAN

No press coverage during the meeting. White House Photographer.

#### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

9:15 a.m. Richard Williamson welcomes the group, explains the day's agenda, and calls on Secretary Pierce.

9:20 a.m. Secretary Pierce makes brief remarks on enterprise zones and urban redevelopment (10-15 minutes) and opens to Q and A.

9:45 a.m.

The Vice President and Secretary Regan will join the meeting. Secretary Regan makes brief remarks on the tax incentive portion of the enterprise zone proposal and the tax incentives directed at urban redevelopment which are contained in the 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act (10-15 minutes) and opens to Q and A.

10:20 a.m.

You will arrive, make brief remarks (5 minutes - see Attachment II - Suggested Talking Points) and open to Q and A.

10:40 a.m.

You may leave the meeting. Meeting adjourned.

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE MEETING

January 21, 1982

Mayor Margaret Hance (R) of Phoenix has been Mayor of her city for eight years. She is President of the National Conference of Republican Mayors, Chairman of the National League of Cities' Finance, Administration & Intergovernmental Relations Committee, and a Trustee of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Mayor Hance serves as a member of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism and on the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Councilwoman Joanne Collins (R) has served on the Kansas City city council since 1974. She is a member of the Board of the National League of Cities and is Immediate Past President of the Missouri Municipal League. She also serves as a member of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and the Mid-America Regional Council.

Commissioner Virgil Brown (R) the first black Commissioner of Cuyahoga County, has served as Commissioner since 1979. He is currently presiding as President of the Cuyahoga County Board of Commissioners for the second consecutive year. Prior to serving as a Commissioner, Brown was an elected member of the Cleveland City Council for 6 years. He currently serves on the National Association of Counties Board of Directors.

Mayor Vincent "Buddy" Cianci (R) of Providence, Rhode Island was elected in 1975 thus becoming the City's youngest and first Italian-American Mayor. Mayor Cianci has been very active in revitalizing the downtown area and neighborhoods of Providence.

Mayor Lawrence "Pat" Kramer (R) has been Mayor of Paterson since 1967, except for two years when he was appointed Commissioner of Community Affairs for the State of New Jersey. Mayor Kramer was recently appointed to serve on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He is a member of the Paterson Redevelopment Committee as well as the Paterson Restoration Committee in New Jersey.

Mayor Jane Byrne (D) was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1979. Since taking office, she has reorganized the city government to create the Departments of Housing and Neighborhoods to focus greater emphasis on capital improvements and new developments in community areas throughout the city.

Robert Shetterly is Chairman of the Clorox Company and President of the Economic Development Corporation of Oakland. He is Board member of the Oakland City Center Hotel Company, which is responsible for building the Convention Center and the Hyatt Regency in Oakland.

Eugene Baker is President of the National Association of Black Manufacturers. Established in 1971, NABM has 1,000 members nationwide.

Stuart Butler is Senior Policy Advisor at the Heritage Foundation. He is a British born author and a leading authority on urban enterprise zones. His latest book is "Urban Enterprise Zones - Greenlining the Inner City."

John Mariotta is President of Welbilt Electronics Die Corporation. He is a developer in the South Bronx and his projects have provided up to 300 jobs in the last 14 months. Eighty percent of these jobs were filled by former welfare recipients.

Juan Patlan is President of the Mexican-American Unity Council. He serves as a member of United San Antonio and is Vice Chairman of the Business Sector. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Hispanic Coalition for Economic Recovery.

John Perkins is President of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust. He also serves as Chairman, Economic Development Commission for the City of Chicago.

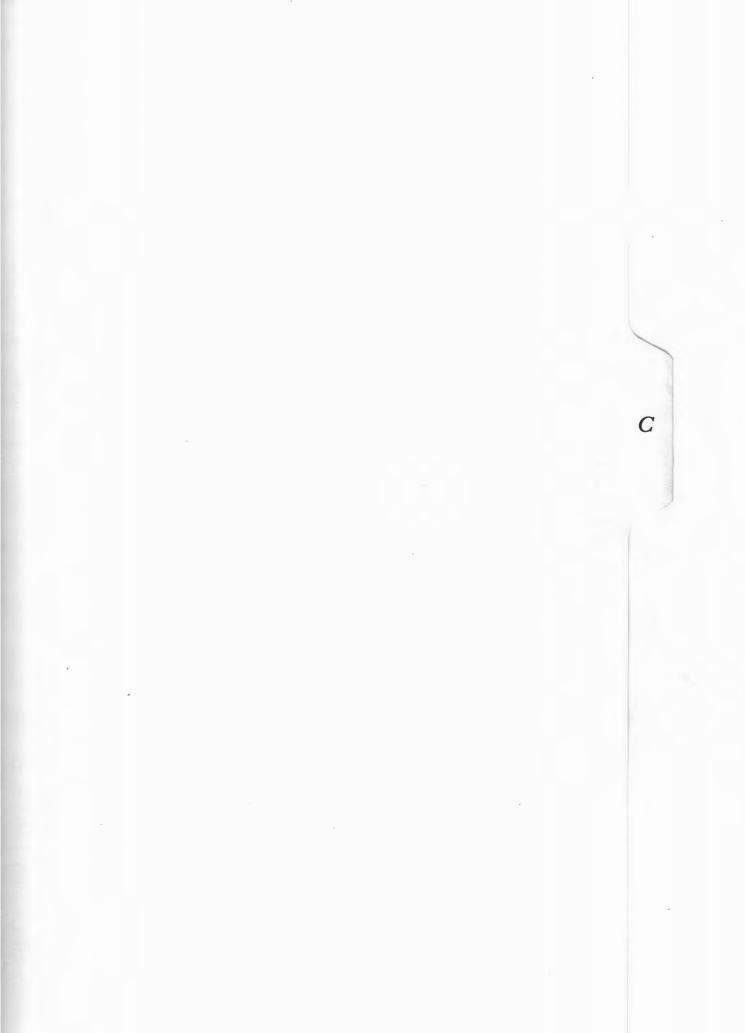
Robert Van Fossan is Chairman of Mutual Benefit Life Insurance in New Jersey.

<u>William Verity</u> is Chairman of Armco Steel in Middletown, Ohio. He also serves as Chairman of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives.

Senator John Chafee (R-RI)

Senator John Heinz (R-PA)

Congressman Barber Conable (R-NY)







# EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MEETING WITH:

The Commission on Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's Energy Resources and Secretary of the Interior James Watt

DATE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1982

LOCATION:

The Oval Office

TIME:

5:00 p.m.

FROM:

Edwin L. Harper

I. PURPOSE:

To present the results of the Commission's study and subsequent actions taken by the Department of Interior

II. BACKGROUND:

The Reagan Administratoin is the first to initiate effective action to deal with the serious allegations of massive cheating and stealing of oil and gas royalties which may amount to \$600 million per year.

Secretary Watt has already begun to implement some of the recommendations of the Commission and will hold a press conference immediately following the Presidential

meeting.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

Secretary James Watt

Edwin L. Harper

David Linowes, Chairman of the Commission Members of the Commission (List attached.)

IV. PRESS PLAN:

Possible photo opportunity.

V. Sequence of Events:

or hvenes.

5:00 p.m. Participants and White House photographers (if any) enter

Oval Office

5:03 Harper states the purpose of the meeting and introduces

Mr. Linowes.

5:05 Mr. Linowes introduces members of the Commission and

states the findings of the Commission.

5:10 Secretary Watt summarizes the actions that the Interior is

taking.

5:14 The President thanks Secretary Watt and the Commission.

5:15 End of meeting.

#### Attachments:

- o Talking Points.
- o List of participants.



# EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Suggested Talking Points for Meeting with

the Commission on Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's

Energy Resources and Secretary James Watt

Thursday, January 21, 1982, 5 p.m.

The Oval Office

#### BACKGROUND:

Ed Harper will open the brief meeting and introduce Mr. David Linowes, Chairman of the Commission who will report the results of the study on waste and fraud in the payment of oil royalties. Secretary Watt will then briefly explain the actions that the Department of Interior is taking to address the problem.



# OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Suggested Talking Points for Meeting with the Commission on Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's Energy Resources and Secretary James Watt Thursday, January 21, 1982, 5 p.m. The Oval Office

- --First of all I would like to thank you for your report this afternoon.
- --At a time when this nation is faced with serious difficulty both in meeting its energy needs and in restoring stability to the economy, negligence in collecting royalty payments cannot be tolerated.
- --Like Secretary Watt, I was shocked to discover the extent of the problems associated with the Department of Interior's program for reporting, collecting, and auditing the payment of these fees which are rightfully due the Federal Government and the American people.
- --Hundreds of millions of dollars are being lost by the Federal Government, the states, and Indian tribes because we have not been diligent enough in the past.
- --This is the kind of fraud and waste that I am determined to stop through sound management.
- --Mr. Linowes, I want to thank you and the other members of the Commission for your thorough and prompt analysis of this problem.
- ---Secretary Watt, I applaud your decision to take immediate action to make all the changes necessary to restore good management to this program.
- -You have my support and, more than that, you have a responsibility to the people to see that integrity is restored to this important program and payments due the government are made.

### **PARTICIPANTS**

Secretary James Watt

Edwin L. Harper

Commission on Fiscal Accountability, Chairmen:

David Linowes
Michel Halbouty
Mary Gardiner Jones
Charles Mankin
Elmer Staats

Commission on Fiscal Accountability, Executive Director:

Charles Elkins