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WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- X - MEDIA
- H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR **MAY 24 82**

Subject Codes:
PR007.01

FG006.12

1) Subject: List of invitees/attendees at
National Security Council meeting.

FG025.

2) Meeting with selected Senators to
announce agreement on reorganization
of the Department of Energy

FG035.
LE

3) Meeting with Senator Howard
Baker regarding his upcoming
trip to the Peoples Republic of
China

FG005.
CO034.02

4) Photo opportunity with
Congressman Dan LUNGREN

PR005.

5) Meeting on International Youth
Exchange

FO005.01

6) Meeting with Cabinet Council on Legal
Policy regarding criminal
legislation

FG010.02
JL003.

Continued

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

| Office/Agency (Staff Name) | Action Code | Tracking Date YY/MM/DD | Type of Response | Code | Completion Date YY/MM/DD |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|------|--------------------------|
| RMMATT | RSZ | 1 / 1 | | | 1 / 1 |

Referral Note:

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
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Subject Codes:

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

MAY 24 82

7) Subject: Interview with Larry Barrett
and John Stacks of Time Magazine
regarding the Versailles Summit

PR 016.04
PR 016.
FO 006.04

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

| Office/Agency (Staff Name) | Action Code | Tracking Date YY/MM/DD | Type of Response | Code | Completion Date YY/MM/DD |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|------|--------------------------|
| RMMATT | RSZ | / / | | | / / |

Referral Note:

DEF

UNPUBLISHED
May 21, 1982
5:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Monday, May 24, 1982

9:05 OVAL

9:00 am Staff Time *9:06 -* Oval Office
(30 min) (Baker, Meese, Deaver)

✓ 9:30 am National Security Briefing Oval Office
(15 min) (Clark)

~~9:45 am Senior Staff Time Oval Office
(15 min)~~

10:00 am Personal Staff Time Oval Office
(30 min)

10:30 am National Security Council Meeting Cabinet Room
(60 min) (Clark) *10:35 - 11:27*

11:45 am Announcement of Legislative Proposal re Oval Office and
(15 min) Department of Energy Reorganization ~~Rose Garden~~
(Duberstein) *ROOSEVELT ROOM*

12:00 m Issues Briefing Lunch Cabinet Room
(60 min) (Darman/Fuller)
1:10 - 1:25 - PRESS BRIEFING ROOM

1:00 pm Personal Staff Time Oval Office
(30 min)

1:30 pm Dropby Meeting regarding Western Youth East Room
(15 min) Exchange Program *1:45 - 1:58*
(Clark)

2:00 pm Cabinet Meeting Cabinet Room
(60 min) (Fuller) *Council on Legal Policy*

3:00 pm Congressional Meeting Roosevelt Room
(60 min) (Duberstein) *3:05 - 3:20 SEN. BAKER, EM. JO, HALL, CLARK*
3:20 - 3:45 EM. HALL, CLARK
3:45 - 3:50 DAN WUNDER
3:50 - 4:05 BILL HENTON, LEBOUTIER(?)

4:00 pm Briefing for Time Magazine Interview Oval Office
(30 min) (Gergen/Speakes) *4:15 - 4:45*

4:30 pm Interview with Time Magazine Oval Office
(30 min) (Gergen/Speakes) *4:55 - 5:20*

~~5:00 pm Staff Time Oval Office
(30 min) (Baker, Meese, Deaver)~~

5:20 - 5:49 PERSONAL TIME

5:49 - RESIDENCE

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

NSC Mtg

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

May 24, 1982

Please admit the following appointments on _____, 19____

for The President of White House
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

The Vice President's Office:
Admiral Daniel J. Murphy ✓

CIA:
Mr. William J. Casey ✓

State:
Secretary Alexander M. Haig ✓
Under Secretary James Buckley ✓

JCS:
General David C. Jones ✓
Lt General Paul Gorman ✓

OSD:
Deputy Secretary Frank C. Carlucci ✓
Under Secretary Fred C. Ikle ✓

White House:
Mr. Edwin Meese III ✓
Mr. James A. Baker III ✓
Judge William P. Clark ✓
~~Mr. Robert C. McFarlane~~
Admiral John M. Poindexter ✓
Mr. Richard G. Darman ✓

Treasury: Donald
Secretary ~~Donald~~ T. Regan ✓
Mr. Marc E. Leland ✓

NSC:
Colonel Michael O. Wheeler ✓
Mr. Henery Nau ✓
~~Mr. Roger Robinson~~
Mr. Norman Bailey ✓
Dr. Richard Pipes ✓

Justice:
Dep Attorney General Edward Schmults ✓

Energy:
Secretary James B. Edwards ✓

Commerce:
Secretary Malcolm Baldrige ✓
Mr. Lionel Olmer ✓

USUN:
Amb Jeane J. Kirkpatrick ✓

USTR:
Amb David Macdonald ✓

OMB: Mr. William Schneider ✓

MEETING LOCATION

Building West Wing White House Requested by Carol Cleveland

Room No. Cabinet Room Room No. 372 Telephone 3044

Time of Meeting 10:30 a.m. Date of request May 24, 1982

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

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1982

MEETING WITH SENATORS HOWARD BAKER,
WILLIAM ROTH, JOHN TOWER, JAMES A. MCCLURE
AND BOB PACKWOOD

DATE: MONDAY, MAY 24, 1982
LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE AND ROSE GARDEN
TIME: 11:45 A.M.
FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *KMD*

I. PURPOSE

To announce that agreement has been reached with the Senate leadership on the proposal to reorganize the Department of Energy into the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Interior and Agriculture.

II. BACKGROUND:

The President has talked on several occasions about the need and importance of abolishing the DOE and reorganizing its critical functions. That general idea was presented to the Senate and Committee leadership late in 1981 and they and we now have reached agreement on the key organizational aspects of the reorganization. A bill is ready to be introduced and this event is to be used to make that announcement.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached List

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only for Oval Office
Pool Coverage for Rose Garden

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senators arrive through the Southwest Gate into the Diplomatic Reception Room and are escorted to the Oval Office for a brief discussion with the President. The Presidential party proceeds to Rose Garden where the President signs the letter of transmittal and makes a brief statement.

PARTICIPANTS

The President

~~The Vice President~~

Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige

Secretary of Energy James Edwards

Staff

Edwin Meese

James Baker

Mike Deaver

Ken Duberstein

Senators

~~Howard Baker~~, Majority Leader

William Roth, Chairman, Governmental Affairs Committee

John Tower, Chairman, Armed Services Committee

James McClure, Chairman, Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Robert Packwood, Chairman, Commerce, Science and Technology
Committee

REGRETS

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1982

MEETING WITH SENATOR HOWARD BAKER (R-Tennessee)

DATE: Monday, May 24, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 3:00 p.m. (15 minutes)

3:05 -

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *K. D.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss Senator Howard Baker's upcoming trip to the Peoples Republic of China.

II. BACKGROUND

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker will leave this Friday (May 28) for a trip to the Peoples Republic of China. He will return on June 10, and his trip will include stops in Peking, Suzhou, Shanghai, Xian, and Hong Kong. Baker is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and has wanted to make this trip for a long time. The purpose of Baker's trip is to strengthen our relations with the Peoples Republic of China and to compliment Vice President Bush's recent trip to that country.

Baker wants to visit with you before leaving so that he can say to the Chinese that the two of you discussed his trip just prior to his departure. He would also be willing to convey any messages (probably verbal) that you might wish him to take to prominent Chinese officials. Secretary Haig will be giving Baker a letter to take to China. This will be Baker's first trip to China.

III. PARTICIPANTS

~~—~~ The President

* ~~The Vice President~~

— Alexander Haig, Secretary of State

~~—~~ William Clark, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

— Senator Howard Baker (R-Tennessee)

Staff

~~—~~ James A. Baker, III

~~—~~ Edwin Meese, III

~~—~~ ~~Michael~~

~~—~~ Kenneth M. Duberstein

* Regret

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1982

MEETING WITH CONGRESSMAN DAN LUNGREN
(REPUBLICAN-CALIFORNIA)

DATE: MAY 24, 1982
LOCATION: THE OVAL OFFICE
TIME: 3:15 P.M.

FROM: KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN *Ker D.*

I. PURPOSE

Photo opportunity for the Congressman with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

In a recent phone conversation with the President on the bipartisan budget efforts, Dan Lungren requested a photo opportunity. The President responded affirmatively.

Dan is a second-term Republican who currently represents the 34th District of California, which includes part of Long Beach and coastal Orange County. He is a member of the House Judiciary Committee. Dan is a strong supporter of the President and has been very active using one-minute speeches on the floor of the House to attack the House Democrat Leadership for inaction and to defend the Administration. Dan has been "accused" of being a "rubber stamp" of the President. He retorts that the President is only carrying out what Dan came to town to start two years earlier.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
~~The Vice President~~
Congressman Dan Lungren
Kenneth M. Duberstein

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Dan will be met in the West Lobby and escorted into the Oval Office.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1982

MEETING WITH SENATOR HOWARD BAKER (R-Tennessee)

DATE: Monday, May 24, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 3:00 p.m. (15 minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Ken D.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss Senator Howard Baker's upcoming trip to the Peoples Republic of China.

II. BACKGROUND

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker will leave this Friday (May 28) for a trip to the Peoples Republic of China. He will return on June 10, and his trip will include stops in Peking, Suzhou, Shanghai, Xian, and Hong Kong. Baker is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and has wanted to make this trip for a long time. The purpose of Baker's trip is to strengthen our relations with the Peoples Republic of China and to compliment Vice President Bush's recent trip to that country.

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III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

* The Vice President

Alexander Haig, Secretary of State

William Clark, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Senator Howard Baker (R-Tennessee)

Staff

James A. Baker, III

Edwin Meese, III

Michael Deaver

Kenneth M. Duberstein

* Regret

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Baker to arrive Northwest Gate, enter the West Lobby, and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 15-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Monday, May 24, 1982

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| 9:00 am (30 min) | <u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver) | Oval Office |
| 9:30 am (15 min) | <u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) | Oval Office |
| 9:45 am (15 min) | <u>Senior Staff Time</u> | Oval Office |
| 10:00 am (30 min) | <u>Personal Staff Time</u> | Oval Office |
| 10:30 am (60 min) | <u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (Clark) | Cabinet Room (distributed separately) |
| 11:45 am (15 min) | <u>Announcement of Legislative Proposal re Department of Energy Reorganization</u> (Duberstein) | Oval Office and Rose Garden (TAB A) (draft remarks attached) |
| 12:00 m (60 min) | <u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Darman/Fuller) | Cabinet Room (distributed separately) |
| 1:00 pm (30 min) | <u>Personal Staff Time</u> | Oval Office |
| 1:30 pm (15 min) | <u>Dropby Meeting regarding Western Youth Exchange Program</u> (Clark) | East Room (TAB B) |
| 2:00 pm (60 min) | <u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Fuller) | Cabinet Room (TAB C) |
| 3:00 pm (60 min) | <u>Congressional Meeting</u> (Duberstein) | Roosevelt Room OVAL 3:00 HOOVER BAKER 3:15 DAN LUNCHEON photo 3:20 BILL HENRICHSON 3:30 JOHN W. B. T. LIND |
| 4:00 pm (30 min) | <u>Briefing for Time Magazine Interview</u> (Gergen/Speakes) | Oval Office |
| 4:30 pm (30 min) | <u>Interview with Time Magazine</u> (Gergen/Speakes) | Oval Office (TAB D) |
| 5:00 pm (30 min) | <u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver) | Oval Office |

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1982

MEETING WITH SENATORS HOWARD BAKER,
WILLIAM ROTH, JOHN TOWER, JAMES A. MCCLURE
AND BOB PACKWOOD

DATE: MONDAY, MAY 24, 1982
LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE AND ROSE GARDEN
TIME: 11:45 A.M.
FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *KMD*

I. PURPOSE

To announce that agreement has been reached with the Senate leadership on the proposal to reorganize the Department of Energy into the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Interior and Agriculture.

II. BACKGROUND:

The President has talked on several occasions about the need and importance of abolishing the DOE and reorganizing its critical functions. That general idea was presented to the Senate and Committee leadership late in 1981 and they and we now have reached agreement on the key organizational aspects of the reorganization. A bill is ready to be introduced and this event is to be used to make that announcement.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached List

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only for Oval Office
Pool Coverage for Rose Garden

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senators arrive through the Southwest Gate into the Diplomatic Reception Room and are escorted to the Oval Office for a brief discussion with the President. The Presidential party proceeds to Rose Garden where the President signs the letter of transmittal and makes a brief statement.

PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President
Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige
Secretary of Energy James Edwards

Staff

Edwin Meese
James Baker
Mike Deaver
Ken Duberstein

Senators

Howard Baker, Majority Leader
William Roth, Chairman, Governmental Affairs Committee
John Tower, Chairman, Armed Services Committee
James McClure, Chairman, Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Robert Packwood, Chairman, Commerce, Science and Technology
Committee

REGRETS

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger

May 22, 1982
9:00 a.m.

REMARKS FOR DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY REORGANIZATION MEETING
MAY 24, 1982

Good morning and welcome.

As you know, our Administration has repeatedly expressed the intention to abolish the Department of Energy. Our goal was and remains increased energy independence for America.

Through constant overregulation of energy producers and industries in the past, the Department of Energy shackled our drive to increase domestic production. Only as the heavy hand of government regulations has been lifted have our energy producers and consumers begun to reduce our dependence on imported oil.

The legislation I am sending to the Hill today will not dismantle the structure of Government we need to fulfill our energy goals. By merging the critical defense, energy emergency, and research functions into the Department of Commerce, it will simply change the role of Government from controlling the activities of energy industries to complementing them.

This legislation strengthens our commitment to a civilian-controlled, nuclear weapons research and production program. It will also reinforce our commitment to a strong, basic research program.

I am pleased to be able to stand here today with Majority Leader Baker, the Committee chairmen of the Senate, Bill Roth, Jim McClure, John Tower and Bob Packwood, and Cabinet Secretaries Mac Baldrige and Jim Edwards, who all gave their ideas, time and effort to reach this agreement. I am hopeful that with their continued cooperation and skilled guidance, the legislation will move rapidly through the Congress.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

May 22, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *wpc*

SUBJECT: White House Meeting on Youth Exchange
Monday, May 24, 1:30 p.m. East Room

Background

On April 8 you approved Al Haig and Charlie Wick's proposal to expand our youth exchange programs with our allies. The objective is to build greater understanding among these countries in the younger "successor generation", which has not had the unifying experience of the great post-war defense and economic cooperation projects like NATO and the Marshall Plan. We are working at the Versailles Summit for this U.S. initiative to be adopted by all the Summit participants.

The meeting on May 24 will kickoff the U.S. effort. There will be about 100 participants in the meeting representing youth exchange organizations, business, volunteer groups and foundations. In the meeting we will be seeking imaginative new ways to increase private and voluntary efforts in youth exchange, with the government playing an instigating and coordinating role.

Scenario

Al Haig will have hosted a lunch at State for the meeting participants and explained to them the importance of building deep, long-lasting bonds with our allies. At 1:30 you will deliver your remarks (Tab A). As you depart, Charlie Wick will introduce you to the meeting participants sitting in the front row:

Members of Congress: Senator Heinz, Senator Pell, Representatives Hightower, Broomfield, and Neal Smith; State Department Officials: Jim Buckley, Bob Hormats, Dan Terra; other government officials: Loret Ruppe (Peace Corps), Peter McPherson (AID), Tom Melady (Education); private citizens: David Rockefeller, former Senator William Fulbright, and two families, the Guzays, and their exchange guest Ina Janssen of Germany, and the Frys, whose son has just returned from an exchange program in Italy.

After you leave, Charlie Wick will chair the meeting, discussing the implementation of this project.

Tab A Remarks for Meeting

Prepared By: Dennis Blair

cc Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE MEETING ON
INTERNATIONAL YOUTH EXCHANGE, MAY 24, 1982

I am delighted that so many of you were able to join me today.
Welcome to the White House.

Behind the headlines of today, steadily chipping away at the
obstacles to peace is another, less sensational dimension to
foreign affairs. It is the network of human relations between
our country and other nations around the globe.

This network is more than government- to-government relations,
tourism or commerce. It also has been built on the experiences
of young people who have lived with families and attended
schools or universities in other countries.

I am convinced that one of the best ways to develop more accurate
perspectives on other nations and on ourselves, is for more
Americans to join for a time a family and community in another
land. And we cannot hope that other nations will appreciate
our country unless more of their future leaders have had the
same chance to feel the warmth of an American family, the vitality
of an American community and the diversity of our educational
system.

There is a flickering spark in us all which, if struck at just
the right age, can light the rest of our lives, elevating our
ideals, deepening our tolerance and sharpening our appetite
for knowledge about the rest of the world.

Educational and cultural exchanges, especially among our young, provide a perfect opportunity for this precious spark to grow, making us more sensitive and wiser international citizens through our careers.

Twenty-two years ago, President Eisenhower, father of the People to People Program, said that: "The beginning point of all cooperation - between individuals, between groups, within a single society, or between nations - is genuine human understanding". Never have we needed this vital ingredient to peace more than in today's world.

Since World War II, the United States has developed many excellent programs for students, scholars, youth, farm and labor groups. They depend on the cooperation of thousands of American families and hundreds of schools, universities and volunteer community organizations. Many of these are represented here today. Still, the total number of young people sponsored by our government is relatively small, especially when compared to sponsored programs of the Soviet Union, or even of our allies, West Germany and France.

Early next month, I will go to Versailles to meet with our six major allies. Among both their young people and ours, there is perhaps less appreciation of the values we share

than there was twenty or thirty years ago. The successor generations did not experience our remarkable post-war cooperation, and are less familiar with the ideals which motivated America then and motivate us now.

I believe that today we have a great opportunity to form new bonds, through expanded exchanges among our youth, from all sectors of our society. If we are to succeed, if we are to build human bridges across the seas and into the future as an investment for peace, we will need more private support and cooperation than ever before. And that, ladies and gentlemen, is why I invited you here today: to forge with me a new kind of cooperation between government and the private sector, between profit and non-profit organizations, between families across our land and those abroad, in an exciting exchange of our young people.

Based on an expanded American program, I plan to discuss with our allies at Versailles greater emphasis on these programs by all our countries. An ancient Chinese proverb says: "if you tell a man, he will forget, if you show a man, he may remember, but if you involve him, he will understand." I hope we can make a beginning, by involving all of you --and wonderful families like the Frys and Guzays here with us today--in a vast network providing homestay experience and other support for thousands of young people from abroad over the years to come.

To make it work, our corporations, foundations and voluntary organizations across the land will need to take the lead. I plan to form a Presidential Committee to advise me, and to help Charlie Wick, who is my personal representative for this effort, find ways to stimulate greater private involvement across the country.

I hope that today's meeting will open a new chapter in our efforts to build the broadest possible base for peace. I look forward to receiving a report from Charlie on the results of this meeting and the follow-up work. You have my strong support and my sincere best wishes in this new endeavor.



C


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1982

BRIEFING PAPER FOR THE PRESIDENT

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

DATE: MAY 24, 1982
TIME: 2:00 P.M. (60 MINUTES)
LOCATION: CABINET ROOM
FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER 

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

The Cabinet Council on Legal Policy has been scheduled to review the Department of Justice recommendations on the Administration's crime program. The elements of the program are enclosed in the attached material submitted by the Department of Justice. The Crime Program is the only issue on the agenda. Your approval is needed early this week because of Congressional pressures for the Administration to take a position on this matter.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Members of the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy and senior White House staff.

III. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

IV. SEQUENCE

Once the meeting is called to order, Ed Schmults, Deputy Attorney General, will present the Crime Program proposal. The Attorney General is traveling and is unable to attend the meeting.



Washington, D.C. 20530

DISCUSSION MEMORANDUM

Administration's Legislative Efforts to Revise the Criminal Laws

Following the directions outlined in the President's speech last year to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and building upon the recommendations of the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime, the Administration undertook a series of legislative initiatives to revise current criminal law.

Unfortunately, Congress thus far has accomplished very little in the way of enacting anti-crime legislation. The only two criminal justice statutes enacted by the 97th Congress relate to international drug trafficking. These are the Posse Comitatus Act amendments, which clarify the authority of the military to assist civilian law enforcement efforts, and amendments to the foreign aid authorization bill that encourage foreign countries to use herbicides on their marijuana crops.

The most comprehensive of the Administration's proposals to amend the criminal law involves the Criminal Code Reform Bill. That bill has been stalled in a House Judiciary Subcommittee chaired by an adamant code opponent -- John Conyers (D. MI). The Senate version of the Code Reform Bill was stalled by the quiet but intense opposition of such senators as Cranston and Levin aided by a small group of our Senate supporters who were suspicious about certain aspects of the measure.

In view of the short amount of time remaining in this session, our Hill supporters advise against an effort to revive comprehensive criminal law recodification now. Instead, they urge that the Administration support a new omnibus anti-crime bill to be introduced by Senator Thurmond which would include many if not all of the other pieces of anti-crime legislation that the Administration has supported to date. There are a number of Administration legislative proposals which could be included in such a bill. The measures in the Administration's legislative anti-crime program which could be included in the omnibus bill are:

1. The Bail Reform Act of 1982

This proposal would for the first time permit a federal judge to deny release on bail if release of the defendant would pose a danger to the community. Under current law a judge may only consider whether the defendant is likely to flee.

2. Sentencing Reform

This proposal would provide a more effective and certain sentencing system. It would establish a sentencing commission to determine guidelines for judges that could only be departed from upon a justification in writing by the sentencing judge, which would be reviewed by an appellate court upon appeal by the government or a defendant. The measure would also abolish the current, unpredictable parole system in favor of certain terms of imprisonment fixed at the time of sentencing.

3. Criminal Forfeiture

This proposal would help take the profit out of major crimes by permitting proceeds received and assets used by organized crime operations and narcotics rings to be forfeited to the federal government upon the criminal conviction of the ringleaders.

4. Protection of Senior Federal Officials

This proposal would make it an offense to murder, assault or kidnap senior White House and Vice Presidential aides, Supreme Court justices, Cabinet officers and the second-ranking official in each department.

5. Federal Property Act Amendments

This proposal would augment the capacity of state and local correctional facilities by permitting and facilitating the cost-free conveyance or lease of surplus federal property such as unused military bases to state and local governments for use as correctional institutions.

6. Insanity Defense

This proposal would clarify procedures for determining competence to stand trial. It would also eliminate insanity as a defense and thereby limit the trial to a determination whether the defendant possessed the requisite mental intent to commit the proscribed offense. Insanity would become a factor for the judge to consider in sentencing. The bill would also authorize federal custody of defendants acquitted by reason of insanity in cases when the state will not assume custody.

7. Capital Punishment

This proposal would establish constitutionally supportable procedures in order to reinstitute the death penalty for federal cases involving aggravated forms of homicide, treason, espionage and attempted Presidential assassination.

8. Habeas Corpus Reform

This proposal would help put a stop to the practice by which convicted federal and state prisoners burden federal courts by endlessly attempting to relitigate the propriety of their convictions by means of federal habeas corpus petitions. It would accord greater finality to state court convictions, and would introduce a reasonable time limit for bringing those relatively few claims that may in fact warrant federal review.

9. Exclusionary Rule Reform

This proposal would modify the court-developed rule that evidence of a crime, no matter how clear and persuasive it may be, cannot be introduced as evidence if a law enforcement officer obtained it as a result of a search or seizure that was conducted in violation of law. The current exclusionary rule applies no matter how technical or inadvertent the violation may have been. The proposal would make evidence admissible if (a) the officer reasonably believed that he was acting properly even though he had no warrant or (b) he first obtained a warrant.

10. Other Miscellaneous Administration Proposals

There are a number of other Administration supported improvements to the nation's crime laws which could be included in this package, such as: (1) strengthening criminal penalties for narcotics offenses, (2) making murder-for-hire and operating a racketeering syndicate federal offenses, (3) extending the federal arson law to fires not caused by an explosion, (4) authorizing warrantless wiretaps in life-threatening emergencies, (5) expanding the offenses and lowering the age where juveniles may be tried as adults, and (6) making robbery of controlled substances from a pharmacy a federal offense.

11. Witness and Victim Protection

Finally, there is one proposal that Senator Thurmond would like included in the package which does not yet have Administration support. This proposal, sponsored by Senator Laxalt and 33 other Senators, would generally expand the existing ability to protect witnesses before, during and after criminal prosecutions. It also proposes new measures to protect and in some instances compensate victims of violent crime. Senator Thurmond has sought the Administration's rapid endorsement of Senator Laxalt's bill so it can be included in the new package.

The first six of the foregoing Administration endorsed proposals are generally considered to have fairly broad bi-partisan support in the Senate. Because of the press of other Congressional business, however, it is thought that their prospects for passage as individual agenda items are not overly

promising. There is also some thought though that collecting these bills into one package could result in a synergy that might speed their congressional adoption.

Items 7 (capital punishment), 8 (habeas corpus), and 9 (exclusionary rule) are generally considered to be quite controversial. They have drawn varying degrees of criticism from Democrats and liberal Republicans in the Senate.

As in many other areas, the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives to date has seemed uninterested in giving serious consideration to major anti-crime legislation.

The tactical decision to be made is whether the Administration should support Senator Thurmond in an effort to pass a bi-partisan anti-crime legislative package; or whether the Administration should encourage the Senator to advance a conservative, strongly anti-crime package (i.e., all of the foregoing ten proposals plus any other conservative measures can be added) over the objection of certain Democrats and liberal Republican in the Senate.

In making this decision a number of factors must be considered: (1) Senator Thurmond's strong commitment to the bi-partisan approach; (2) Senator Baker's concern that the inclusion of the exclusionary rule, habeas corpus reform or the death penalty in the omnibus package will provoke a filibuster on the motion to proceed like the one which blocked floor consideration of the criminal code; (3) the strong possibility that any omnibus crime package will be blocked in the House Judiciary Committee in any event. If the bi-partisan, less controversial package is chosen, the Administration would be free to advocate the inclusion of additional measures on the Senate floor. The Senators have also asked that the Justice Department promptly seek broad House support for the omnibus package if the Administration decides to support it.

There is a need for a quick decision on this issue as Senator Thurmond would like to introduce this legislative package before the Senate's Memorial Day recess. A decision is also required on how and when the President's personal support for the package would be manifested.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Policy

Washington, D.C. 20530

DISCUSSION MEMORANDUM

Administration Support for State and Local
Criminal Justice Assistance Legislation

A related but separate issue involves the desirability of Administration support for legislation authorizing funds for criminal justice assistance to states and localities. We are required by statute to submit any proposal to reauthorize or change the criminal justice research, statistics and assistance programs authorized by the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979 this spring. (The current act expires in the fall of 1983.)

Therefore, the Administration should decide now whether or not it favors establishing a criminal justice assistance program for state and local governments. Our position on this issue should be considered in the context of (1) the Administration's general anti-crime program; and (2) pending legislative initiatives advanced by members of Congress.

It is the recommendation of the Department of Justice that such a program be established. The Department has prepared a legislative proposal that would reauthorize the research and statistics programs; create a new assistance program targeting limited funds on violent crime and repeat offenders, and improve and streamline the current organizational structure. It envisions a total appropriations level of \$200 million in fiscal year 1984. This is likely to be less than will be appropriated by Congress if we do nothing.

Pending Legislation

A dozen bills have been introduced in the House and Senate which would provide various forms of assistance to state and local criminal justice agencies. The most widely known of these is H.R. 4481, which was introduced by Rep. Hughes and which was supported by both Judiciary Chairman Rodino and ranking Republican McClory. It has already passed the House by a vote of 289 to 73, despite opposition by the Administration.

Introduced in the Senate are bills by Senators Specter, Dole, Heflin and Biden, among others, which would provide mechanisms for the delivery of funds and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement. Senator Arlen Specter, chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee with oversight of the Justice System

Improvement Act (JSIA) agencies, intends to hold hearings on his proposal (S. 2411) within the next few weeks. There are indications that the Specter proposal will attract bipartisan support if no Administration alternative is available.

The Need for Reorganization of Current Programs

A major goal of the Department's proposal is to establish a more efficient, cost-effective structure for managing the research, statistics and assistance programs. A serious flaw of all the present bills before the Congress is their failure to address this important management issue; the Specter proposal would actually make an already bad situation worse.

The Justice System Improvement Act, together with the separate authorization for the juvenile justice program, has created an unwieldy organizational conglomerate of five semi-autonomous agencies, each headed by a presidential appointee, three with separate advisory boards, and all faced with frequently overlapping missions and unclear demarcations of responsibility.

This elaborate bureaucratic superstructure evolved when the old LEAA program approached \$1 billion and involved almost a thousand employees. We simply can no longer afford to maintain such a costly and top-heavy arrangement.

Any Administration reauthorization proposal should provide for the reorganization of the agencies and programs along lines that would be most efficient. The Department's proposal would consolidate disparate activities, decrease Presidential appointments from five to one, and reduce the number of advisory boards from three to one.

In addition, the Department's proposal would eliminate the present Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and fold juvenile justice activities into a more broadly-focused assistance program administered by a single agency. This approach is in keeping with the Administration's position on the juvenile justice program. By offering a viable alternative, it should blunt the strong congressional support for this program and forestall the likelihood of a separate juvenile justice appropriation. It also follows the recommendation of the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime calling for an end to a separate bureaucracy for juvenile crime.

Conclusion

Congressional and public interest is sufficiently strong in the crime issue that enactment by Congress of a bill establishing an assistance program of some kind is almost inevitable, whether or not such action is encouraged by the Administration. If that does occur, the Administration would be

faced with the prospect of implementing a program it had no hand in shaping and which is likely to be more costly and less effective than otherwise would be the case. Assuming the continuation of an additional appropriation for a separate juvenile justice program, the Specter bill would cost a total of about \$325 million and the Hughes proposal would cost approximately \$420 million. By contrast, the Department's recommended program envisions an appropriation of just over \$200 million -- half of the projected costs of the Hughes legislation and only \$65 million more than the 1982 appropriation. The Department therefore recommends that the Administration take the lead on this issue by submitting legislation proposing a less expensive and more effective program than now appears likely to emerge from Congress.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1982

MEETING WITH TIME MAGAZINE

DATE Monday, May 24

LOCATION Oval Office

TIME 4:30 p.m.

FROM: Dave Gergen/Mort Allin

I. PURPOSE

Half-hour interview on European trip

II. BACKGROUND

TIME is tentatively planning a cover story next week on you and your trip to Europe. It will come out just as you are preparing to leave. To accompany the story, they have requested this interview.

The questions are expected to be along the lines of those asked by the European journalists last Friday. There may also be a few on the Falklands and possibly other foreign policy issues. No domestic questions.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Larry Barrett, the chief WH correspondent for the magazine, will lead the questioning. As you know, Larry is working on a book on your administration and is in close touch with many on your staff.

John Stacks, a key correspondent for TIME who has recently been given an interim assignment to the White House, will accompany Barrett. Stacks is really more of a domestic reporter (he recently published a book on the 1980 Presidential campaign).

IV. PRESS PLAN

Will be accompanied by a still photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

There will be a short briefing prior to the interview.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1982

MEETING WITH SENATOR HOWARD BAKER (R-Tennessee)

DATE: Monday, May 24, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 3:00 p.m. (15 minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Kan D.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss Senator Howard Baker's upcoming trip to the Peoples Republic of China.

II. BACKGROUND

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker will leave this Friday (May 28) for a trip to the Peoples Republic of China. He will return on June 10, and his trip will include stops in Peking, Suzhou, Shanghai, Xian, and Hong Kong. Baker is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and has wanted to make this trip for a long time. The purpose of Baker's trip is to strengthen our relations with the Peoples Republic of China and to compliment Vice President Bush's recent trip to that country.

Baker wants to visit with you before leaving so that he can say to the Chinese that the two of you discussed his trip just prior to his departure. He would also be willing to convey any messages (probably verbal) that you might wish him to take to prominent Chinese officials. Secretary Haig will be giving Baker a letter to take to China. This will be Baker's first trip to China.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

* The Vice President

Alexander Haig, Secretary of State

William Clark, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Senator Howard Baker (R-Tennessee)

Staff

James A. Baker, III

Edwin Meese, III

Michael Deaver

Kenneth M. Duberstein

* Regret

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Baker to arrive Northwest Gate, enter the West Lobby, and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 15-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1982

MEETING WITH CONGRESSMAN DAN LUNGREN
(REPUBLICAN-CALIFORNIA)

DATE: MAY 24, 1982
LOCATION: THE OVAL OFFICE
TIME: 3:15 P.M.
FROM: KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN *Ker D.*

I. PURPOSE

Photo opportunity for the Congressman with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

In a recent phone conversation with the President on the bipartisan budget efforts, Dan Lungren requested a photo opportunity. The President responded affirmatively.

Dan is a second-term Republican who currently represents the 34th District of California, which includes part of Long Beach and coastal Orange County. He is a member of the House Judiciary Committee. Dan is a strong supporter of the President and has been very active using one-minute speeches on the floor of the House to attack the House Democrat Leadership for inaction and to defend the Administration. Dan has been "accused" of being a "rubber stamp" of the President. He retorts that the President is only carrying out what Dan came to town to start two years earlier.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President
Congressman Dan Lungren
Kenneth M. Duberstein

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Dan will be met in the West Lobby and escorted into the Oval Office.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR
MEETING WITH CONGRESSMAN DAN LUNGREN
(REPUBLICAN-CALIFORNIA)

- Thank Dan again for his spirited advocacy and defense of your policies and economic recovery program.

- Acknowledge his cooperativeness in helping sell our bipartisan alternative budget, even though he has some reservations about the revenues.

- Tell him to keep up the hard work and that you're counting on his support.