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ID # 155107

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET



- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

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

JUL0783

Subject Codes:

- 1) Subject: Interview with Grito Gresham,
shooting editor for Sports Afield magazine.
- 2) Meeting with former Special Agents In Charge
(SAIC) of the U.S. Secret Service White
House detail.
- 3) Lunch with Richard Whalen, of Worldwide
Information Resources.
- 4) Cabinet Council on Human Resources to discuss:
 - A) Depository Institutions Holding Company
Deregulation Act of 1983.
 - B) Urban Conditions in the U.S.
- 5) Meeting with the Penn family to receive
original photographs of the President which he
used in job hunting as a radio announcer
in 19389.

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
P	U				-		
P	P	0	0	2	-		
P	P	0	1	4	-	0	6
R	E	0	1	4	-		
F	G	0	1	2	-	1	0
J	L	0	0	6	-	0	1
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S	O	0	0	3	-		
					-		
F	I	0	0	2	-		
F	G	0	1	0	-	0	2
L	G				-		
F	T	0	0	5	-		
W	E				-		
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P	R	0	0	5	-		
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ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHENL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

Page 2 of 2

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WHITE HOUSE
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APPOINTMENTS FOR

JUL0783

Subject Codes:

6) Subject: Meeting with Lewis Glaser to receive
some goose quill pens.

PR 007-01

GI 002-

MA

#1 007-02

PE 001-

B

JL 001-03

BE 003-04

PZ 016-

7) Ceremony to ~~award~~ present the Paul Boucher Award
to Lawrence Cresce (DOT) and a letter
of recognition to Robert Martin (HUD) for
their outstanding performance in
fighting fraud, waste and abuse.

8) Meeting with Delores Ballachino
pen pal

9) Meeting with Charles Douglas-Home,
editor of the London Times.

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHENL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

The President has seen _____

**THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN**

Thursday, July 7, 1983



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 (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Richard Wirthlin</u> (Baker)	Oval Office
11:45 am (10 min)	<u>Interview with "Sports Afield"</u> (Gergen/Speakes) (TAB A)	Oval Office
11:55 am (5 min)	<u>Photo with former SAICs of the USSS White House Detail (Fischer)</u> (TAB B)	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch with Richard Whalen</u> (Gergen/Speakes) (TAB C)	Oval Office
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Time</u> (Fuller) (TAB D)	Cabinet Time
3:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personnel Time</u> (Herrington)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time (Photos)</u> 1) Homer and Cathy Penn (Fielding) 2) Presentation of quill pens by Lewis Glaser (Fischer) 3) Present Paul Boucher Award (Fuller) 4) Delores Ballachino and family (Small) 5) Charles Douglas-Home, Editor of the <u>London Times</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office (TAB E)

UNP 7/06/83
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Thursday, July 7, 1983



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1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Time</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Time
3:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personnel Time</u> (Herrington)	Oval Office
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UNP 7/06/83
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

DCF

Thursday, July 7, 1983



9:04 OVAL

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> 9:05 (Baker, Meese, Deaver) 9:25-WE	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> DICK STONE (Clark) EM, JB, MKO, AL SAPIA BOSH, PHIL DUR, M ^C FARLANA 9:32-	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Richard Wirthlin</u> 11:01 - 11:33 (Baker), MKO, EM, JB	Oval Office
11:45 am (10 min)	<u>Interview with "Sports Afield"</u> 11:45 - 12:00 (Gergen/Speakes) (TAB A)	Oval Office
11:55 am (5 min)	<u>Photo with former SAICs of the</u> 12:00 - 12:05 <u>USSS White House Detail (Fischer)</u> (TAB B)	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch with Richard Whalen</u> 12:00 - (Gergen/Speakes) EM (TAB C)	Oval Office
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Time</u> 2:07 - 3:15 (Fuller) (TAB D)	Cabinet Time
3:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 3:15 -	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personnel Time</u> 4:02 - (Herrington), JB, EM	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time (Photos)</u> 4:32 - 5:05 1) Homer and Cathy Penn (Fielding) 2) Presentation of quill pens by - wires Lewis Glaser (Fischer) 3) Present Paul Boucher Award (Fuller) (TAB E) Roosevelt Room 4) Delores Ballachino and family (Small) 5) Charles Douglas-Home, Editor of the <u>London Times</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office

5:21 RESIDENCE

UNP 7/06/83
4:00 pm

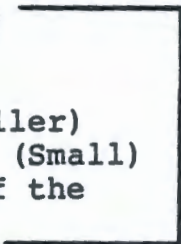
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PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Thursday, July 7, 1983



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9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Richard Wirthlin</u> (Baker) <i>overhead projector screen</i>	Oval Office
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12:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Lunch with Richard Whalen</u> (Gergen/Speakes) <i>& meal</i> (TAB C)	Oval Office
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Time</u> (Fuller) (TAB D)	Cabinet Time
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Reagan



Repeat number

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INTERVIEW WITH GRITS GRESHAM

DATE: Thursday, July 7, 1983
PLACE: Oval Office
TIME: 11:45 am (10 minutes)
FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

To be interviewed for an article on prominent public citizens who own/use guns.

II. BACKGROUND

Grits Gresham is the Shooting Editor of Sports Afield Magazine. He is writing an article to publicize the fact that among the millions who use firearms legally and safely for recreation and personal protection, there are many who are national leaders in various walks of life.

Mr. Gresham will submit additional written questions for Presidential reply. He will ask the President on question during the interview: Do you remember receiving your first gun? Can you describe it and tell how you felt about it?

Mr. Gresham has appeared on television commercials for Miller Lite beer, as the fisherman.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Grits Gresham
LARRY SPEAKES

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Handshake, photograph, and brief interview

Attachment: Piece by Gresham from July issue of magazine

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON


July 6, 1983

MEETING WITH THE PENN FAMILY

Thursday, July 7, 1983

The Oval Office

4:30 p.m.

From: Fred F. Fielding 

I. PURPOSE

To present original photographs of the President which were taken by Mrs. Penn's mother for the President's use in his job hunting efforts as a radio announcer (1939).

II. BACKGROUND

According to information supplied by Mrs. Penn, her parents, Dallas and Frances Zeiger, were friends of the President at Eureka College. In memory of the Zeigers, the Penns would like for the President to have these original photographs. Also, although Dallas Zeiger was a Kappa Sig, he was instrumental in the organization of TKE on the Eureka campus.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- Homer J. Penn
- Catherine E. Penn
- Catherine F. Penn (daughter)
- Fred F. Fielding

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The Penns will be introduced to the President by Mr. Fielding. The Penns will then present the photographs as well as a watercolor done by Mrs. Penn.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESENTATION BY LEWIS GLASER

DATE: July 7, 1983
PLACE: Oval Office
TIME: 4:30 p.m.
FROM: David Fischer *DCF*

I. PURPOSE

To afford Mr. Glaser the opportunity to present clipped goose quill pens.

II. BACKGROUND

Mr. Glaser prepares the quill pens for the U.S. Supreme Court for presentation to attorneys appearing before the court. Senator Laxalt requested the appointment.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Lewis Glaser
0

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Mr. Glaser will be escorted into the Oval to meet you and make his presentation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1983

COURTESY CALL AND PHOTO WITH CHARLES DOUGLAS-HOME

DATE: Thursday, July 7, 1983
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:30 p.m.

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

Brief courtesy call by Charles Douglas-Home, Editor of The London Times. Accompanying him will be Rupert Murdoch, owner of both The London Times and The New York Post.

II. BACKGROUND

During Ed Meese's visit to England to deliver the third annual Mountbatten lecture at Cambridge, he met with Mr. Douglas-Home. Subsequently, the Times provided excellent coverage of the Mountbatten lecture, and Mr. Meese's appearances on British television where the President's commitment to arms reduction was emphasized.

* The Times is owned by Mr. Murdoch whose New York Post has been generally supportive of the Administration.

Though the meeting is brief, the President may wish to use the opportunity to comment on Prime Minister Thatcher's important role at Williamsburg and the valuable leadership she is contributing to the alliance on both economic and security issues.

FYI, British Defense Minister Michael Hazeltine's Ministry issued a defense policy paper Wednesday which emphasized the UK's commitment to NATO and a collective deterrent to check the Soviet buildup and to provide an incentive for serious negotiations. "We cannot afford policies based on emotion rather than logic, nor theatrical gestures which would achieve nothing save to weaken our own security." And, said the report, if Britain denied based to U.S. forces, "the result would be to undermine stability in Europe, increase the danger of war and thus jeopardize our own security." The UK policy statement also explicitly stated that "no nuclear weapons would be fired or launched from British territory without the agreement of the British PM."

III. PARTICIPANTS

~~The President~~
~~Charles Douglas-Home~~
~~Rupert Murdoch~~
~~Ed Meese~~

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After introductions, the meeting will begin.

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The President
Grits Gresham

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Handshake, photograph, and brief interview

Attachment: Piece by Gresham from July issue of magazine

Botswana Bird Hunt

Ducks, geese, doves, grouse, francolin or guinea fowl—African wingshooting is full of delightful dilemmas. by Grits Gresham

Mark Kyriacou watched with obvious curiosity as Tom Farmer swung his backpack containing five dozen goose decoys to the ground, and followed the action intently as Tom and the rest of our hunting party—Bob Cloaninger, John Mason and I— assembled and spread the decoys. Such an operation doesn't get much attention in this country. But here on the shores of Lake Ngomi in northwest

their wings in a glide.

Tom's interest in how the decoys performed was especially keen, since he manufactures them. Tom also has a patent on a feature that causes the judas birds to wobble back and forth in the slightest breeze, giving animation to the spread. Testing those new decoys in Africa, on African waterfowl, was Tom's rationale for the long trip from his home in Galveston, Texas, to Botswana. And the decoys worked beautifully.

My rationale for the trip was a bit more direct: I like to shoot ducks and geese. And doves and francolin and sand grouse and guinea fowl. And I like Africa.

"You will be hunting in some of the ugliest country you've ever seen," Bob Cloaninger said over the phone, "but you'll have the greatest bird shooting I've ever seen. It's fabulous."

Bob owns and operates TREK Safaris, a booking agency which takes hunters and fishermen to all parts of the world. Having shot doves in Honduras with Bob, where the gunning opportunity is spectacular, I was all the more impressed by his opinion of Botswana bird shooting.

"Bird Safaris Botswana is a new operation," Bob continued, "but the two who run it—Mark Kyriacou and Willie Englebrech—have been professional hunters in Africa for years. I just returned from their first trip, and half the guys on it have already booked to go back."

Had I needed any additional selling, Bob's account of that first trip did it. I left New York on a Pan American 747 on the evening of August 31 and arrived in Johannesburg the following night. The trip was a long one—17 hours of air time—(with one stop in Abijane, Ivory Coast), but sipping good wine and enjoying the excellent food helped pass the time, and the surprisingly comfortable sleeperette seats did indeed make sleeping possible.

We then flew to Maun, Botswana, with a change of planes in Gaborone, where we went through customs and had our guns checked in. In Maun we were met by Mark



Botswana, it was historic. They were the first modern decoys ever used in that area, and perhaps in all of Botswana.

In less than 15 minutes the spread was complete, and we took up positions around the edge of the layout. Along the banks of the Nhaba River (one of two rivers which feed Lake Ngomi), grass and reeds were high enough to make blind building unnecessary.

The first small flock of Egyptian geese that moved upstream along the River reacted to the decoys much the same way that birds back home do on a good day—they lowered their flaps and came on in. Unlike our Canadas, snows and white-fronts, Egyptians tend to keep flapping as they hover and approach instead of setting

and Willie, and by midafternoon that same day we reached camp. Two hours later we were gunning a steady stream of doves coming in to water.

Bird shooting is extremely popular in the United States too, of course. There are more than 3 million dove hunters, about 3 million who hunt ducks and geese, almost 4 million quail hunters, and more than 4 million who hunt pheasants. They, and those who go for woodcock, snipe, grouse, partridge and pigeon, revel in the challenge of wingshooting, the art and the science of shotgunning.

I love wingshooting, and think I would have been in scattergunner's heaven had I

lived during that period when hunters shot great numbers of gamebirds with no twinge of conscience. The point should be made that no twinge was called for. It was habitat changes, not overshooting by sport hunters, that reduced populations of some species. Some species, that is.

It's probable that mourning dove numbers in the United States today are at an all-time high—half a billion! Habitat change was good for them. And for those who might cringe at the annual American hunter harvest of some 50 million mourning doves, keep in mind that the annual dove loss from all causes—mostly natu-

(Continued on page 86)

Tom's decoys worked perfectly and were the first modern spread ever used on Lake Ngomi, and perhaps in all Botswana.



Botswana

(Continued from page 54)

ral—is a staggering 350 million birds! In addition to being a superb gamebird in the field and on the table, the mourning dove also has a dynamic reproductive potential.

When birds are as plentiful as they are in Botswana there is no pressure on the shooter to bag every dove or grouse. I enjoy watching birds as well as gunning them, and during our bird safari there was ample opportunity for both. It's a new experience for most of us to be able to pick and choose shots, to select more difficult or less difficult shooting situations and to be selective in angles and distances. It's not all bad.

Some shooters never tire of the numbers game, but the appetites of most become a bit satiated rather quickly when shooting opportunities are abundant. The good news at Lake Ngomi was the variety; we simply switched birds and situations before complacency arrived. We faced each day with a delightful dilemma—ducks and geese, or doves, or sand grouse, or francolin or guinea fowl. As it turned out, we hunted at least three of the species each day, and sometimes the daily bag included them all.

The habits of the different birds were ideal for all-day gunning, had we been so inclined. The very early hours of daylight were excellent for doves coming to water, or for ducks and geese. Then it was time for a quick change of location. Sand grouse came to water about 9:00 a.m. with clock-like regularity. Using binoculars, we could



frequently see dozens of flocks, numbering from 50 to 200 birds in each, moving in a steady stream to riverbank or lakeshore over a distance of several miles. For half an hour or so the flocks came and went, drinking their fill in minutes. Then, abruptly, the morning flight would be finished.

Francolin and guinea fowl shooting usually went hand in hand, and our best hunting came during the hot midday hours when the birds sought shade in the clumps of trees and thickets. Native beaters drove the thickets while we stood at the far ends, and the brief spurt of action at the end of each drive was often furious. On other occasions we drew blanks. The fleet-of-foot francolin

and guinea fowl simply outran or outmaneuvered us. It was driven-bird shooting the likes of which I doubt Scotland and Spain have ever experienced.

Late afternoon dove shooting at waterholes was just as good as that in the early morning hours, but as the sun disappeared and the action slowed, another wingshooting treat was in store. Double-banded sand grouse, an unusually beautiful species, came to water just at dark. For 10 or 15 minutes they present wingshooting which is as difficult as any I've ever experienced, and I confess that my total bag for the three shoots at this great bird was fewer than a dozen.

The terrain around Lake Ngomi is flat and uninviting, and at the time we were there, Botswana was suffering from an extreme drought. Only four inches of rain had fallen in the previous year, ten inches below their average. Ngomi had shrunk to only a shell of its former size, and its shoreline was dotted by hundreds of dead and dying cattle.

Although some of the finest big-game hunting in Africa is found not far from Lake Ngomi, the animals had undoubtedly suffered from the drought, but bird populations seemed to be doing well. The one exception was the francolin, who could not reproduce in this weather, not unlike quail fluctuations in the United States during dry periods.

Although we had good duck and goose hunting, waterfowl populations were sharply down from previous years when Ngomi had more water. We saw very few spurwing geese, the biggest goose in the world (up to 35 pounds, I'm told), but Tom, John and Bob each got one of the

huge birds from the flock that came our way.

Mark's wife, Robin, was our camp manager and presided over the kitchen. The birds we shot provided meals for the entire camp staff as well as for us, and the surplus birds were given to a school.

Whenever there's a situation where bird bags are high, the question of overshooting arises. Botswana has no bag limits, and probably doesn't need them, but the game department is keeping a check on populations. A biologist was in the camp compound during our entire hunt, and checked about 10 percent of our kill for physical and reproductive conditions.

In addition to bird shooting and big-

game hunting, the Maun area of Botswana has unusually good game viewing and photographic possibilities. After our bird hunt around Lake Ngomi, I spent five days visiting three different camps operated by Gametrackers, Inc., in the Okavango and Chobe national parks. I had the opportunity to watch and photograph most of the big game of southern Africa—elephant, Cape buffalo, lion, cheetah, wildebeest, lechwe, impala, kudu, sable, giraffe, hippos, crocodile and warthog, in their natural habitat. Bird life in Africa is fabulous, and we saw dozens of species ranging from the gorgeous lilac-breasted roller to the huge greater bustard.

San-ta-wani and Kwai River camps (yes, there's a bridge), where I spent my first three days of game viewing, house guests in rustic, thatched-roofed cottages. Alan's Camp at Savuti is a tent camp. There on the banks of the almost-dry Savuti Channel, elephants are within view most of the time. You're instructed *not* to leave your tent at night under any circumstances since the tuskers and hippos frequently wander through the camp itself.

At Gametrackers camps, guests are usually taken on two game-viewing drives each day, one in early morning and one in late afternoon. In open Land Rover vehicles holding from four to nine people, competent guides ease you through the forests and meadows and along the streams, pointing out the unobvious attractions and contributing a flow of information about the natural history and geographic features of the area. It's a far cry from the string of zebra-striped minibuses which roam the Kenya preserves, or the paved roads of South Africa's Kruger National Park where traffic jams of cars filled with tourists line up to watch a lion, leopard or elephant.

Thinking back, perhaps the bird shooting is just an excuse to visit Africa. Its mystic appeal is just as strong today as it must have been in the days of Selous, and Hemingway and Ruark, and . . . yes, of O'Conner and Page and Keith.

Today Maun is what Nairobi was a few decades ago: the center of African hunting activity. Sit a spell in the open-air Duck Inn, a small, thatched-roof bar/restaurant just 50 sandy yards from the terminal at Maun International Airport, and before you have enjoyed very many made-in-Botswana lagers, you'll probably have seen and heard a fair cross section of African hunting history. As the winds of political change shifted in the past quarter century, so did the men who dominated African hunting. Many of them drifted down into southern Africa, into Botswana and Zambia and Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Even the East Africa type of safari camp living has migrated south. Our bird camp featured "Kenya-type" tents, comfortable wall tents topped with a fly for protection from the heat. Inside were all the amenities—two good beds, tables, flashlights, bug spray and lanterns. Outside were comfortable chairs under the canopy, wash

stands with towels and soap, and wash basins which were constantly refilled with hot water. Separate johns and shower enclosures were provided for each tent. We ate breakfast and dinner in the protection of the dining tent, but lunch was served at a table under the trees.

The hot, dry, scrub thicket terrain where we hunted guinea fowl and francolin could well have been south Texas country. Neither is pretty, but both have a beauty of their own. The winding, baffling waterways we push-poled in the Okavanga reminded me of waterways I've push-poled in Florida and Louisiana swamps. But those were crocodiles basking in the sun, not alligators. And as camp manager Jeff Leathem nursed the Land Rover over the terrain at San-ta-wani, there was little doubt that the thousand or so animals in the rumbling herd were Cape buffalo, not Black Angus.

Giraffes silhouetted against a red sunset, batlike sand grouse diving down to water, the eerie cry of fish eagles, the insolent stare of a male lion, and the menacing glare of a lioness with her cubs. Memories. It's easy to remember Africa.

Trip Facts

Contacts: Bob Cloaninger, TREK Safaris, P. O. Box 11168, Jacksonville, FL 32239, phone 904/744-4213. Gametrack-

ers, Inc., 1000 East Broadway, Glendale, CA 91205, phone 1-800/421-8907. Mark Kyriacou, Bird Safaris Botswana, P. O. Box 15, Maun, Botswana, Africa.

Cost: TREK Safaris two-week package is \$4250 from New York. Includes seven days of bird shooting and two nights each in Johannesburg and Victoria Falls. Shell cost—\$175/case.

Gametrackers packages range from less than \$1000 for a four-day stay at one camp, to about \$3000 for a 15-day trip to as many as four different camps. All inclusive, including air charter from Johannesburg or Victoria Falls. (Air fare to Johannesburg not included.) Bird Safaris Botswana charges \$2000 for one week of bird shooting, all inclusive from Maun (except shells). Game viewing trips can be arranged. Air fare to Maun not included.

Guns and Ammo: I took two 12-gauge shotguns: a Browning B-80 and a Winchester Model 101 with Winchoke tubes. Both performed beautifully, the B-80 gas-operated semiautomatic digesting more than 1000 rounds of mixed ammunition (shot by all members of our party) with no cleaning and only one failure to feed. No problems with guns as long as complete descriptions are sent to Botswana in advance, which TREK does for you. No handguns allowed. Shells available from Bird Safaris Botswana.

Transportation: Pan American's lowest

fare from New York to Johannesburg is \$1350 round trip (with restrictions). South African Airways travels from Johannesburg to Gaborone, and Air Botswana has flights from Gaborone to Maun. Gametrackers charters planes to its camps, and from Maun to Johannesburg.

Cameras: I used two Leica R-4 bodies with five Leica lenses—a 28mm f2.8; a 60mm f2.5 Macro; a 45-70mm f2.8 zoom; a 70-210mm f4.5 zoom; and a 400mm f6.8. Most shooting was with Kodachrome 64 film, but I used some Ektachrome 400 in very low light situations. Most useful big-game lens is a zoom in the 70-200mm range, but a 400mm or 500mm is needed for most bird photography. A tripod or mono-pod is almost a must with these long lenses. Take more film than you think you'll need, since it is very expensive in Botswana and may be of questionable quality. SA

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PHOTO WITH FORMER PPD S.A.I.C.'S

DATE: July 7, 1983
PLACE: Oval Office
TIME: 11:55 a.m.
FROM: David Fischer *def*

I. PURPOSE

To have your photograph taken with former Special Agents In Charge (SAIC) of the Secret Service White House detail.

II. BACKGROUND

A reunion of former PPD S.A.I.C.'s is being held today highlighted by this photo opportunity with you.

III. PARTICIPANTS

James Rowley (Roosevelt, Eisenhower)
Gerald Behn (Johnson)
Thomas L. "Lem" Johns (Johnson)
Clinton J. Hill (Johnson)
Richard E. Keiser (Nixon, Ford, Carter)
John R. Simpson
Jerry Parr
Robert De Prospero

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Group will be escorted into the Oval Office for photographs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

LUNCH WITH RICHARD WHELAN

DATE: Thursday, July 7, 1983

TIME: 12 noon (60 minutes)

PLACE: Oval Office

FROM: Larry Speakes *S*

I. PURPOSE

For the President to have lunch with Richard J. Whalen, Chairman and Editorial Director of Worldwide Information Resources, Ltd.

II. BACKGROUND

Mr. Whalen has been an adviser to Ronald Reagan since 1976 and served as senior policy adviser in the 1980 presidential campaign, concentrating on domestic and foreign economic policies.

Mr. Whalen wrote to the President in late June complimenting him on his decision to reappoint Paul Volcker as Chairman of the Federal Reserve. The President, after reading the letter, indicated that he would like to have lunch with Mr. Whalen.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Richard J. Whalen

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Conversation and lunch at the President's convenience

Attachment: Biography of Richard J. Whalen

RICHARD J. WHALEN

A Biographical Sketch

RICHARD J. WHALEN is an author and a public affairs consultant to leading American and foreign corporations and financial institutions. He is Chairman and Editorial Director of Worldwide Information Resources (WIRES), Ltd., of Washington, D.C., a research and reporting firm. WIRES provides a unique Telex news service and counsel to clients in the U.S., Western Europe and the Far East.

Mr. Whalen was born in New York City in 1935. He is a graduate of Queens College, which honored him as "alumnus of the Year" in 1973. He began his career as a reporter and was later named the associate editor of The Richmond (Va.) News Leader. Thereafter, he was a contributing editor of Time and an editorial writer on The Wall Street Journal. For six years, he was a member of the Board of Editors of Fortune. From 1967 to 1970, he was writer-in-residence at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He now serves as the Center's Program Adviser.

Mr. Whalen's most recent book, published in the spring of 1980, is The Wealth Weapon: U.S. Foreign Policy and Multinational Corporations, co-authored with Ben J. Wattenberg. His earlier books are: Taking Sides: A Personal View of America From Kennedy to Nixon to Kennedy, (1974); The Founding Father (1964), a best selling biography of Joseph P. Kennedy, which was nominated for the National Book Award; and his award-winning book on New York, A City Destroying Itself, published in 1965. In early 1972, prior to the Watergate affair, he published an incisive study of the Nixon Presidency, Catch the Falling Flag: A Republican's Challenge to his Party, which predicted the subsequent upheaval.

Mr. Whalen has been an adviser to Ronald Reagan since 1976 and served as senior policy adviser in the 1980 presidential campaign, concentrating on domestic and foreign economic policies.

Mr. Whalen also served as an adviser to Richard M. Nixon in 1967-68. With Dr. Arthur Burns, later Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, he co-authored the white paper, A New Direction for America's Economy. He has served as a private adviser to Dr. Burns, Secretary of Energy James R. Schlesinger and other high government officials.

From 1970 to 1972, Mr. Whalen served as a consultant to Secretary of State William Rogers. He was also a member of the Internal Revenue Service Advisory Committee on Exempt Organizations. He has edited the reports of three presidential commissions: The Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force (1970), The Commission on Financial Structure and Regulation (1971) and The Commission on Federal Statistics (1971). In 1977-78, he served as senior research consultant to the producers of "The Energy War," a documentary film on the legislative struggle behind the natural gas act made for the Public Broadcasting System network.

Mr. Whalen serves on the board of directors and the finance committee of Project Hope, and advises the Director, Dr. William B. Walsh, on public policy and health issues. He is also a program advisor to Dr. David M. Abshire, Director of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He is international business editor of the Center's Washington Quarterly. A Visiting Fellow of the American Enterprise Institute, he is a member of the board of editors of AEI's Public Opinion magazine.

Mr. Whalen is married to the former Joan Marie Giuffre, and they live with their three children in Washington, D.C. He was elected a member of the Cosmos Club in 1968. He is listed in such reference works as Who's Who in America, Contemporary Authors and the Blue Book. He contributes to Harper's, The Washington Post and the New York Times Magazine. His articles, essays and reviews are indexed in the Reader's Guide.

Office: Chairman and Editorial Director
Worldwide Information Resources, Ltd.
1101 30th St., N.W.
Suite 304
Washington, D.C. 20007


Phone: (202) 337-5500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1983

CABINET COUNCIL ON HUMAN RESOURCES

DATE: July 7, 1983
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 2:00 pm (60 minutes)
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

To review the Depository Institutions Holding Company Deregulation Act of 1983 and to receive a briefing on urban conditions in the United States.

II. BACKGROUND

The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs has considered a comprehensive deregulation proposal to provide a sound framework for greater competition in the delivery of financial services in the United States. Secretary Regan will brief the Cabinet on this proposal.

The Working Group on Urban Policy Coordination (part of the Cabinet Council on Human Resources) has studied the urban conditions in the United States. Robert Carleson will brief the Cabinet Council on various aspects of the urban condition in the United States. He will outline the Administration's urban policies and efforts. Finally, he will point out some of the issues with which the Administration continues to deal.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Members of the Cabinet Council on Human Resources (A list will be attached to the agenda).

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Secretary Regan will lead the discussion on the first agenda item.

Robert Carleson (assisted by Dr. Charles P. Smith, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, HUD) will will make the second presentation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 5, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE CABINET COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Depository Institution Holding Company Deregulation Act of 1983

The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs has considered a comprehensive deregulation proposal to provide a sound framework for greater competition in the delivery of financial services in the United States.

Background

In 1982, the Administration introduced the Bank Holding Company Deregulation Act of 1982 (S. 2490) in an effort to provide a framework for expanding the financial service powers of bank holding companies.

Although Congress passed the Garn-St Germain Act providing a better competitive balance between savings and loan associations and commercial banks, it did not act on bank holding company deregulation last year. In signing the Garn-St Germain Act you called for prompt action this year to enact the Administration's bank holding company deregulation proposal:

"(The Garn-St Germain Act) represented the first step in our Administration's comprehensive program of financial deregulation. . . . Unfortunately, this legislation does not deal with the important question of delivery of other financial services, including securities activities by banks and other depository institutions. But I'm advised that many in the Congress want to put this question at the top of the banking deregulatory agenda next year, and I would strongly endorse such an initiative and hope that, at the same time, the Congress will consider other proposals for more comprehensive deregulation which the Administration advanced during the 97th Congress."

The proposed Depository Institution Deregulation Act fulfills your commitment to provide a comprehensive policy framework that is consistent with maximizing private sector initiative and flexibility while preserving the safety and soundness of the Nation's commercial banks and thrift institutions.

The Financial Service Industry Today

Depository institutions have been a highly regulated segment of the financial services industry. This regulation has impeded the institutions' ability to remain competitive with less regulated financial service organizations such as securities firms and insurance companies. The latter have adapted to changing economic circumstances more rapidly with new products and services that appeal to the consumer.

When your Administration took office you made a fundamental decision to deregulate the activities of depository institutions so that they could compete more effectively. The Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee (DIDC) has phased out the interest rate ceilings on both thrift institution and commercial bank deposits except for passbook savings. It also introduced the Money Market Deposit Account which has become the most spectacular financial instrument ever created - \$368 billion in these accounts in six months! The Garn-St Germain Act began the process of deregulating the activities of thrift institutions relative to commercial banks.

The objectives of this next phase of deregulation are two-fold:

1. To strengthen depository institutions by enabling them to compete successfully with less regulated segments of the financial services industry such as securities firms, insurance companies, etc.
2. To assure the safety and soundness of depository institutions so that deregulation does not involve additional risks for the government's Federal deposit insurance programs - FDIC and FSLIC.

Moratorium Proposal

The long delays required to remove years of government restrictions on depository institutions, particularly through the Congress, have caused state legislatures and Federal regulators to initiate their own deregulation programs for depository institutions. This process has accelerated in recent months to the extent that concerns have been growing in the Congress and elsewhere about the fragmentation of our financial system and the possible weakening of the system due to too many uncoordinated and sometimes risky approaches to deregulation.

As a result, the Federal Reserve Board has proposed a legislated "stand-alone" moratorium on further deregulation of depository institution activities by state legislatures and Federal regulatory agencies until Congress can undertake a comprehensive review of appropriate financial reform legislation. The moratorium has the support of many members of Congress because it will delay their having to make tough decisions on complicated legislation that divides many interest groups. The moratorium bill has already been introduced by Senator Garn at the request of the Federal Reserve Board.

Chairman St Germain of the House Banking Committee has also introduced a very strict moratorium that would require divestiture of all cross acquisitions of financial service firms and of all new activities undertaken pursuant to regulatory actions since January 1, 1983. His moratorium has no expiration date so the Congress would not even have to take action to continue it indefinitely.

The Administration opposes a "stand-alone" moratorium because, if adopted, it could stop all pressure for reform and simply be extended from year to year. At the request of Senator Garn, we have agreed to introduce our Depository Institution Holding Company Deregulation Act at this time so that Congress can act on legislation that will have a positive deregulatory effect on the financial system. He has agreed to take up both the moratorium proposal and our bill in hearings immediately after the July 4 recess. It is therefore essential that our bill be introduced as soon as possible. The House Banking Committee is also awaiting the bill. Absent our legislation, it appears likely that a moratorium will pass next month.

Proposed Legislation: Principal Features

The Cabinet Council recommends that the Administration support legislation which would authorize bank and savings and loan holding companies to engage in five principal activities:

1. dealing in and underwriting municipal revenue bonds,
2. underwriting and advising investment companies,
3. insurance underwriting and brokerage,
4. real estate investment, development, and brokerage (subject to a 5% capital limitation on real estate investment and development), and

5. additional activities the Federal Reserve Board determines to be "of a financial nature" or closely related to banking (subject to veto authority for savings and loan holding companies by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board).

Savings and loan holding companies would be able to engage in all activities currently permitted to bank holding companies. Bank holding companies would be permitted to engage in all activities currently permitted for thrift holding companies.

Only two major changes have been made in the legislation since you approved its introduction to Congress last year:

1. It has been expanded to include savings and loan holding companies in addition to bank holding companies. We did not include thrift institutions last year because their financial condition made it doubtful that they could take advantage of the new powers. This year their condition has improved substantially.
2. The role of the Federal Reserve Board in overseeing the activities of bank holding companies has been somewhat increased although it is much less than under current law. Last year, our original bill virtually stripped them of authority to control entry by bank holding companies into new services, and they opposed the bill. They now support this proposed legislation.

Grandfathering Features of the Legislation

The bill would authorize thrift institutions that are mutual organizations (depositor-owned) to expand their existing activities directly or indirectly through subsidiary "service" corporations to the full extent that they are presently authorized to do so.

Thrift institutions that are equity organizations (stockholder-owned) would be authorized to continue the activities in which they are presently engaged, but they could not diversify their activities except through a holding company.

Both bank and thrift holding companies would be able to continue all their current activities and could expand into the new financial service activities authorized by the bill.

Including the Thrift Industry

The thrift industry was included in our legislation this year for several reasons:

1. Comprehensive reform of the financial service industry and deregulation of depository institutions would not be complete without including the thrift industry. Last year's legislation made their powers very similar to those of banks. Leaving out the thrift industry would create competitive inequality among financial institutions.
2. Including the thrift industry should strengthen it by attracting additional capital to the industry along with the expanded financial service opportunities. Stronger thrift institutions should result. At the outset many smaller thrifts will feel uncomfortable with these changes. We believe our proposal is in the long term interest of the industry.
3. The "grandfathering" described above relieves most thrift institutions of the need to conform to the new legislation. Thrift institutions in mutual form, which include approximately 77% of all Federally insured savings and loan associations, are completely unaffected by the proposed bill.
4. Preliminary discussions with various representatives of the thrift industry indicate that many are likely to oppose the legislation. Many, however, likely do not yet understand the extent to which their members have been grandfathered and are unaffected by our bill.

Preserving the Dual Banking System

The proposed legislation will contain no provisions which limit the ability of states to authorize new activities for state chartered depository institutions, and thus will preserve our dual banking system. This is important for several Cabinet Council members who feel the innovativeness of the state banking systems has literally pushed the Federal regulators to new positions that have benefitted customers of the industry as well as the industry itself.

Recommendation: The Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs recommends that the Administration submit to Congress the Depository Institution Holding Company Deregulation Act of 1983 to permit expanded financial service activities for bank and thrift institutions using a holding company framework. This legislation is supported by all members of the Cabinet Council with the exception of the U.S. Trade Representative.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____



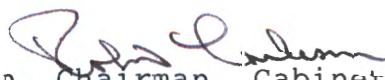
Donald T. Regan
Chairman Pro Tempore



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Robert Carleson,  Chairman, Cabinet Council
Working Group on Urban Policy Coordination

SUBJECT: The Urban Condition

This memo describes important aspects of urban conditions in the United States, summarizes Administration policies and programs to deal with those conditions, and identifies some major issues associated with these urban conditions, policies and efforts. The memo is the result of activities by the Working Group on Urban Policy Coordination.

URBAN CONDITIONS

Cities can be described in relation to three general conditions: social, economic and fiscal.

Social Conditions

- o Central cities as a group have seen a decline in their share of the nation's population, accounting for 36 percent of the nation's population in 1950 as compared to 29 percent in 1980. Despite this general trend, many of the largest central cities continue to grow.
- o The number of households in the nation's central cities has grown from 21 million in 1970 to 24 million in 1981. Average household size has decreased from 3.2 persons per household in 1960 to 2.6 persons in 1979 with central city households increasingly becoming more single person or single parent households.
- o In 1950, approximately 12 percent of the population in central cities was black; by 1980, this proportion had risen to about 23 percent.
- o The median age in cities has increased from 29 years in 1970 to 30 years in 1981. The percent of residents over 65 increased by 10 percent while those under 17 fell by almost 20 percent.

- o In 1981, the median household income of black families who lived in the larger cities was \$13,448 compared to \$18,791 for black families in the surrounding suburbs. Among white families, the median income was \$22,968 in the larger cities and \$29,253 in the suburbs.
- o In 1981, the poverty rate among all central city residents was 18 percent compared to a poverty rate of 9 percent in the surrounding suburbs. Black families in central cities had a 34 percent poverty rate, compared to a 13 percent poverty rate for white families in central cities. The poverty rate in the suburbs of the central cities was 25 percent for black families and 8 percent for white families.
- o Black Americans, who are overwhelmingly urban residents, have infant mortality rates that are 1.8 times those of whites. Since 1960, while this ratio has remained stable, infant mortality rates for both blacks and whites have been cut in half.
- o From 1950 to 1980, the bulk of new housing was constructed in the suburbs. The result is that the housing stock in central cities is substantially older and is being replaced at a much slower rate than in the suburbs. Also, the proportion of homeowners in the suburbs is greater and rising more rapidly than in central cities.
- o In 1981, the rate of violent and property crime was significantly higher in cities over 50,000 than in locations outside such cities; however, between 1970 and 1981 the crime rate increased faster outside the large cities.
- o Central cities suffer chronically higher unemployment than the nation as a whole. For example, the unemployment rate for central cities was almost 10 percent in 1975 as compared to over 8 percent for the nation. Central city unemployment fell to about 7 percent in 1979 and increased again to over 12 percent in the first quarter of 1983, as compared to 6 percent in 1979 and 10 percent in the first quarter of 1983 for the nation. Blacks in central cities had an unemployment rate during the first quarter of 1983 of 22 percent as compared to whites with 10 percent.

- o In 1981, 44 percent of all minorities in the Nation, aged 25 years or over had less than 4 years of high school.
- o In central cities as of 1979, 16 percent of all elementary-secondary pupils are enrolled in private schools, compared to 10 percent for the nation as a whole. Twenty percent of central city white pupils are enrolled in private schools compared to 7 percent of black pupils.

Economic Conditions

- o In 1958, the central city share of retail trade was 62 percent; by 1977 that share had slipped to 42 percent.
- o In 1960, central city manufacturing employment constituted 33 percent of all U.S. manufacturing employment. By 1978, this figure was only 26 percent. While their share of manufacturing employment has steadily diminished, central cities have had employment growth in finance, insurance, real estate, and a variety of other service industries.

Fiscal Conditions

- o Differences in the fiscal capacity of the various States are less dramatic than the differences in financial ability between many central cities and their suburbs. Because of aging infrastructure, poorer populations, and declining tax bases, people in larger cities pay higher local taxes than many of the residents of smaller municipalities. In 1977, residents of central cities paid an average of \$622 per capita in local taxes but persons living in smaller cities paid only \$240 per capita.
- o Over 95 percent of major urban streets and highways will require resurfacing or reconstruction by 1995 at a cost of approximately \$140 billion. This does not include the costs for local streets. In addition, \$119 billion will be needed by the year 2000 for construction of publicly-owned wastewater treatment facilities. Thus, urban areas will be under substantial pressure for infrastructure capital.

ADMINISTRATION URBAN POLICIES AND EFFORTS

The following items represent a partial listing of Administration urban policies and efforts, and their impacts on the urban community.

- o The Economic Recovery and Tax Act of 1981 has helped move the economy to a path of steady growth with little inflation. This recovery will help the economies of a number of our nation's largest cities.
- o Over 1,200 regulations and mandates affecting State and local governments have been revised or relaxed, saving an estimated \$3.8 to \$5.9 billion and allowing State and local governments to use available resources more effectively. In addition, 57 categorical grants have been combined into 10 block grants going to State governments.
- o The Administration's Surface Transportation Act of 1982 will provide an additional \$2.9 billion annually for urban infrastructure improvements and an additional \$1.1 billion annually for mass transit projects.
- o The Administration is encouraging local governments to develop alternative service delivery methods and financing arrangements (e.g., contracting out for public services, implementing user fees and charges.)
- o Several technical assistance and research programs that will benefit urban governments have been sponsored by the Administration. These range from new financing arrangements to increasing the productivity of those government units that deliver public services.
- o The President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives has been instrumental in the establishment of private sector initiative programs in 42 States, the formation of hundreds of public-private partnerships in cities across the nation, and the establishment of a partnership data bank to facilitate information exchange.
- o A Department of Health and Human Services campaign to bring about significant reductions in infant mortality among low-income families by promoting healthy behavior in pregnant women regarding nutrition, alcohol consumption and smoking, is being carried out through a private sector initiative of 57 professional, voluntary and government agencies.

- o Neighborhood demonstrations have been funded through the Community Development Block Grant program and a neighborhood service delivery demonstration has been initiated to show creative ways that neighborhood organizations can deliver services to its constituents.
- o Minority business development is being helped by an Executive Order of the President that established or expanded programs in such agencies as the Small Business Administration, as well as the Departments of Transportation, Commerce, and Housing and Urban Development. These programs include procurements, loans, management assistance, regulatory relief, and set-asides of a minimum percent of fund allocations (e.g., the Surface Transportation Act.).
- o The Department of Justice has initiated research projects dealing with urban crime, including projects on violent offenders, chronic offenders and juvenile gangs.
- o The Department of Justice has established Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees in each Federal judicial district which bring together Federal, State and local law enforcement officials to improve cooperation in criminal investigations and prosecutions.
- o The Department of Justice has developed the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement program which includes participation of State and local enforcement personnel with Federal investigators and prosecutors in a coordinated effort to crack down on major narcotics traffickers.
- o The Community Development Block Grant Program has been continued and made more efficient by deregulation and the transfer of the small cities program to the States. Deregulation has permitted the States to target community development funds more in keeping with locally defined needs. The Urban Development Action Grants program has also been streamlined to reduce time and paperwork burdens on applicants.
- o Several initiatives have been started to increase the amount of fair and affordable housing. For the first time, funding has been given to support more than 50 Community Housing Resources Boards. In addition, 90 State and local fair housing agencies have been funded in an effort to assist fair housing. The Joint Venture for Affordable Housing has resulted in many practical demonstrations of how housing costs can be reduced without affecting safety or quality.

- An Administration initiative resulted in the Job Training Partnership Act. This Act, which replaces the expiring Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program, builds on the existing local government structure for delivering job training and gives the business community equal voice with local elected officials in determining how Federal job training funds are to be spent. The program includes block grants to States.
- The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit was expanded to include disadvantaged youth ages 16-17. This allows employers to hire youth for the summer and benefits both the youth and the employer who receives a substantial tax break.
- In cooperation with State and local governments, the Administration has proposed the establishment of Enterprise Zones in distressed areas. These zones will utilize tax incentives and deregulation to provide for increased economic activity and jobs.
- As a result of its National Commission on Excellence in Education, the Administration has identified problems in the quality of education and has proposed some solutions at the local level.
- The Administration's tuition tax credit proposal will help many urban working parents, many of them black and Hispanic, to meet the costs of sending their children to private schools.
- The Administration has fostered programs and policies that enable individuals, private organizations, and governments to have increased freedom to choose their life situation and simultaneously to bear increased responsibility for the consequences of those choices.

URBAN ISSUES

- Greater reliance on the States, rather than the Federal government, in dealing with urban problems.
- Relation of central cities and their suburbs in service requirements and revenue abilities.
- Decentralization of responsibility but not authority or resources.
- Special problems of minorities due to population concentration, in combination with other factors such as income disparity, family composition, educational deficiencies, unemployment, poor housing, crime, and language differences.

- o Capacity of private sector, volunteers, and neighborhoods to assume increased responsibility.
- o Role of Federal government in handling interstate and international urban problems (e.g., crime, pollution).
- o Role of Federal government in reversing economic decline of central cities.
- o Whether a long-term social trend should be accepted and adjusted to or whether action should be taken to reverse undesirable trends.
- o Whether long-term aid programs encourage individuals and local governments to have an undesirable dependence on the Federal government.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1983

MEETING WITH THE PENN FAMILY

Thursday, July 7, 1983

The Oval Office

4:30 p.m.

From: Fred F. Fielding 

I. PURPOSE

To present original photographs of the President which were taken by Mrs. Penn's mother for the President's use in his job hunting efforts as a radio announcer (1939).

II. BACKGROUND

According to information supplied by Mrs. Penn, her parents, Dallas and Frances Zeiger, were friends of the President at Eureka College. In memory of the Zeigers, the Penns would like for the President to have these original photographs. Also, although Dallas Zeiger was a Kappa Sig, he was instrumental in the organization of TKE on the Eureka campus.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Homer J. Penn
Catherine E. Penn
Catherine F. Penn (daughter)
Fred F. Fielding

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The Penns will be introduced to the President by Mr. Fielding. The Penns will then present the photographs as well as a watercolor done by Mrs. Penn.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESENTATION BY LEWIS GLASER

DATE: July 7, 1983
PLACE: Oval Office
TIME: 4:30 p.m.
FROM: David Fischer *DCF*

I. PURPOSE

To afford Mr. Glaser the opportunity to present clipped goose quill pens.

II. BACKGROUND

Mr. Glaser prepares the quill pens for the U.S. Supreme Court for presentation to attorneys appearing before the court. Senator Laxalt requested the appointment.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Lewis Glaser

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS


Mr. Glaser will be escorted into the Oval to meet you and make his presentation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1983

PAUL BOUCHER AWARD CEREMONY

DATE: July 7, 1983
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 4:30 pm (5 minutes)
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

To present the Paul Boucher Award to Lawrence Cresce, Assistant Inspector General for Investigations at DOT and a letter of recognition to runner-up Robert Martin, an auditor with HUD's Inspector General for their outstanding performance in fighting fraud, waste and abuse in government programs.

II. BACKGROUND

The Paul Boucher Award was created by the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency in memory of the Inspector General of the Small Business Administration, who was killed in an accident last July. Mr. Boucher was an outstanding federal employee widely known in the law enforcement community. He carried out many important interagency assignments for the Council. The Award was conceived by the Inspector General community to encourage other government employees to aspire to the very high standard of service represented by Mr. Boucher.

This year's winner, Lawrence Cresce, Assistant Inspector General for Investigations at DOT, was chosen by vote of all the IG's. Mr. Cresce recognized that an instance of bid-rigging encountered in an airport construction project might be evidence of a widespread practice in the asphalt paving industry. He, therefore, launched an expanded and refined series of investigations. At his suggestion, the Office of the Inspector General joined forces with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice in a pioneering joint effort in which Mr. Cresce has remained a leading participant. The result was 188 indictments, 134 convictions, and \$17 million in fines. In addition, project construction costs have decreased some 10% in the States where the investigations occurred.

The runners-up for the Award also made important contributions. Robert Martin, an auditor with HUD's Inspector General, led a complex and important project to assess the effectiveness of internal controls in key HUD accounting systems. Richard Braun, who is unable to attend, was an attorney in the Chicago office of the Antitrust Division.

He expanded a bid-rigging investigation of paving contractors in Tennessee into three other States, resulting in a total of 48 criminal cases.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Secretary Dole
Joseph Welsch, Inspector General, DOT
Lawrence Cresce and Family
Robert Martin, HUD
Mrs. Paul Boucher
Joseph Wright
Harold Steinberg, Associate Director for Management, OMB
Melissa J. Allen, Acting Deputy Associate Director, OMB

IV. PRESS PLAN

Photo Opportunity

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will greet Elizabeth Dole, IG Welsch, Mr. Cresce and family, and Mrs. Boucher.
- Joe Wright will make brief opening remarks.
- You will make brief remarks and present a plaque to Mr. Cresce.
- You will then present a letter of recognition to Mr. Martin and depart.

REMARKS BY JOSEPH WRIGHT AT BOUCHER AWARD PRESENTATION

Mr. President, we are here today to honor with the first Paul Boucher Award three men who represent the essence of the Inspector General network. These men are in the trenches fighting to detect and prevent fraud, waste and mismanagement in the Federal establishment. They and their colleagues take as seriously as you do the commitment to restore faith in our government's ability to police itself and to operate as cost-effectively as possible in conducting the public business.

The principal honoree, Lawrence Cresce, is Assistant Inspector General for Investigations at DOT. He recognized that an instance of bid-rigging encountered in an airport construction project might be evidence of widespread fraud. That insight has resulted in a nationwide investigation of highway construction contract bid-rigging which will save taxpayers billions of dollars.

The runners-up for the award have also made important contributions. Richard Braun, as an attorney in the Chicago office of the Antitrust Division of DOT, expanded a bid-rigging investigation of paving contractors in Tennessee into three other states and obtained impressive results. He is not here today. Robert Martin, an auditor with HUD's IG, led a complex and important project to assess the effectiveness of internal controls in key HUD accounting systems.

I recently presented a report to you, Mr. President, showing results of \$22.3 billion from IG activities since you created the PCIE in 1981. Those savings, however, do not reflect the great strides made through innovative prevention activities which are gaining breadth and momentum across government. That's where the long-term payoff is, and that's also the hardest part of the task you assigned us.

The IG workforce throughout government now numbers almost 6,800. Larry Cresce, Richard Braun and Robert Martin are, I'm sure, proud to represent that group and the goal it pursues--government managed with integrity and efficiency, now and for the future.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT BOUCHER AWARD PRESENTATION


- o I am pleased to present the Paul Boucher Award today, because it honors a basic principle in which I believe very strongly--the application of individual initiative and achievement for the betterment of the community.
- o Restoring the American people's respect and faith in their government was one of my promises, and together with public servants like Larry Cresce, working hard in the Inspectors General offices of the Departments and agencies, we are keeping that promise. Larry Cresce has demonstrated accomplishment and dedication resulting in actions of national impact.
- o This award has special meaning, however. It honors Paul Boucher, known for his outstanding contributions in the IG and law enforcement communities. His tragic death a year ago this month saddened not only his loved ones, but also those who knew of his extraordinary work in the battle against fraud and waste. Larry, I know this award also has special meaning to you personally, since you and Paul were friends and colleagues for many years.
- o This Award conveys this Administration's total commitment to achieving our goal of an honest, effective Government. But it also encourages other government employees to aspire to the high standards of service Mr. Boucher represented, and which Mr. Cresce has met.
- o I'm also happy to present a Letter of Recognition to Robert Martin for outstanding investigative efforts and expertise which is making inroads against fraud, waste and abuse in the Federal government.
- o Congratulations, gentlemen, and keep up the good work!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1983

BRIEF MEETING WITH DELORES BALLACHINO & FAMILY

DATE: Thursday, July 7, 1983
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: Approximately 4:50 p.m. (5 minutes)
FROM: Karna Small 

I. PURPOSE:

PM Magazine, a feature-type TV program is doing a special story on Delores Ballachino and how she has been corresponding with you for the last 42 years. This will be an opportunity for a brief "reunion" with a "pen pal" of four decades, a chance to look over some old letters, and renew an old friendship.

II. BACKGROUND:

Back in 1941, as part of a class project, students were asked to write to a serviceman to keep his spirits up. Dolores selected Ronald Reagan as she admits she "had a school girl crush" at the time. He answered her letters and this exchange has gone on ever since. She has a son in the service (whom you have written to as well) and her husband Paul will accompany her on this visit.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Dolores Ballachino
Paul Ballachino
Susan Hunt, Producer for PM Magazine
Willia A. Walker, Cameraman
Michael I. Vettor, Cameraman
Marcia Mule, Audio
Karna Small
Jann Mahan

IV. PRESS PLAN:

For PM Magazine only
WH Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

You will greet the Ballachinos from your desk. Cameras will record the greeting and record friendly and spontaneous conversation. Mrs. Ballachino has brought some of your letters with her which you may both look over and comment on.

VI. REMARKS: None

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1983

COURTESY CALL AND PHOTO WITH CHARLES DOUGLAS-HOME

DATE: Thursday, July 7, 1983
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:30 p.m.

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

Brief courtesy call by Charles Douglas-Home, Editor of The London Times. Accompanying him will be Rupert Murdoch, owner of both The London Times and The New York Post.

II. BACKGROUND

During Ed Meese's visit to England to deliver the third annual Mountbatten lecture at Cambridge, he met with Mr. Douglas-Home. Subsequently, the Times provided excellent coverage of the Mountbatten lecture, and Mr. Meese's appearances on British television where the President's commitment to arms reduction was emphasized.

The Times is owned by Mr. Murdoch whose New York Post has been generally supportive of the Administration.

Though the meeting is brief, the President may wish to use the opportunity to comment on Prime Minister Thatcher's important role at Williamsburg and the valuable leadership she is contributing to the alliance on both economic and security issues.

FYI, British Defense Minister Michael Hazeltine's Ministry issued a defense policy paper Wednesday which emphasized the UK's commitment to NATO and a collective deterrent to check the Soviet buildup and to provide an incentive for serious negotiations. "We cannot afford policies based on emotion rather than logic, nor theatrical gestures which would achieve nothing save to weaken our own security." And, said the report, if Britain denied based to U.S. forces, "the result would be to undermine stability in Europe, increase the danger of war and thus jeopardize our own security." The UK policy statement also explicitly stated that "no nuclear weapons would be fired or launched from British territory without the agreement of the British PM."

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Charles Douglas-Home
Rupert Murdoch
Ed Meese

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After introductions, the meeting will begin.

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