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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF THE: PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING PAPERS

Withdrawer

RBW 1/23/2008

File Folder 08/09/1983 (CASEFILE 163109)

FOIA

S07-077

Box Number

19

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
49365	FORM	REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS	1	8/8/1983	B1 B3
49366	FORM	REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS	1	8/8/1983	B1 B3
49368					

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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Page 192

ID # 163109

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

FR

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

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

AUG0983

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
FG		0	0	6	-	1	2
					-		
					-		
SO		0	0	3	-		
HU		0	1	3	-	7	9
					-		
BE		0	0	4	-		
FO		0	0	4	-		
					-		
					-		
BE		0	0	4	-	0	4
FI		0	0	5	-		
FA					-		
					-		
					-		
					-		
					-		
					-		

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

2) Lunch with a small group of Hispanic Americans

3) Meeting with Economic Briefing Group to discuss the current domestic and international economic situation.

4) Cabinet meeting to discuss the proposals of the Southwest Border States Working Group.

Unmarked options paper/decision memo included.

Original

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 SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Tuesday, August 9, 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 (60 min)	<u>NSC Meeting</u> (Clark)	Cabinet Room (Distributed separately)
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Hispanic Luncheon</u> (Fuller/Rosebush)	Residence (TAB A)
1:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Economic Briefing</u> (Darman/Fuller)	Oval Office (TAB B)
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (TAB C)
3:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (5 min)	Greet new members of White House <u>Press Corps</u> (Speakes)	Oval Office (TAB D)
4:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Dropby Meeting of White House Fellows</u> (Fielding)	Cabinet Room (TAB E)
4:30 pm (40 min)	<u>Haircut</u>	W. Basement

UNP 8/8/83
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

504

Tuesday, August 9, 1983



9:00 am 9:07 - OVA
(30 min) Staff Time 9:08 Oval Office
(Baker, Meese, Deaver) 9:22 Outank

9:30 am National Security Briefing 9:22 - 9:42 Oval Office
(15 min) (Clark)

9:45 am ~~Senior Staff Time 9:42~~ Oval Office
(15 min)

10:00 am Personal Staff Time 9:42 - Oval Office
(60 min)

11:00 am NSC Meeting 11:00 - 11:54 Cabinet Room
(60 min) (Clark) (Distributed separately)

12:00 m Hispanic Luncheon 12:00 - 1:18 Residence
(60 min) (Fuller/Rosebush) (TAB A)

1:00 pm Personal Staff Time 1:19 - Oval Office
(30 min)

1:30 pm Economic Briefing 1:30 - 2:08 Oval Office
(30 min) (Darman/Fuller) (TAB B)

2:00 pm Cabinet Meeting 2:07 - 3:00 Cabinet Room
(60 min) (Fuller) (TAB C)

3:00 pm Personal Staff Time 3:00 - Oval Office
(60 min)

4:00 pm Greet new members of White House Oval Office
(5 min) Press Corps 4:00 - 4:10
(Speakes) (TAB D)

4:15 pm Droby Meeting of White House Fellows Cabinet Room
(15 min) (Fielding) 4:15 - 4:35 (TAB E)

4:30 pm Haircut 4:47 - W. Basement
(40 min)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1983

MEETING WITH ECONOMIC BRIEFING GROUP

DATE: August 9, 1983
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 1:30 p.m.
FROM: Richard G. Darman
Craig L. Fuller

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

An update on the current domestic and international economic situation.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- The Vice President
- Secretary Regan
- Secretary Baldrige
- Edwin Meese III

- James A. Baker, III
- Richard G. Darman
- Martin Feldstein
- Craig L. Fuller

Robert Pontre

III. PRESS PLAN

(White House photographer only)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Secretary Regan will be prepared to lead the discussion.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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For Dave Fischer

Pres.

CABINET MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Tuesday, August 9, 1983 -- 2:00 p.m.

The Cabinet -- All Members *

- * Richard E. Lyng, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, for Secretary Block
- * Gary L. Jones, Under Secretary of Education, for Secretary Bell
- * Joseph R. Wright, Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget, for Director Stockman
- * Robert Lighthizer, Deputy Trade Representative, for Ambassador Brock
- * The Vice President will not attend
- * Secretary Donovan will not attend
- * Director Casey will not attend
- * Ambassador Kirkpatrick will not attend

Skultz
 Regan
 Weinberg
 Smith
 Watt
 (Lyng)
 Baldrige
 Heckler
 Pierce
 Dole
 Hodel
 (Jones)
 Meese
 (Wright)
 (Lighthizer)

- James A. Baker, III
- Richard G. Darman
- Martin Feldstein
- Craig L. Fuller
- ~~Ed Rollins~~
- ~~Larry Speakes~~ arrived late
- John Vipond for Faith Whitlesey
- ~~Kenneth Cribb~~
- Becky Norton Dunlop for John Herrington
- Roger Porter
- Jim Cicconi
- Nancy Risque for Ken Duberstein
- Fred Bush for The Vice President
- Doug McMinn for Judge Clark
- Karen Hart
- Rick Neal

For Presentations:

- James Sanders, Administrator, SBA
- Robert G. Dederick, Under Sec. of Commerce for Economic Affairs, DOC
- Tony Motley, Assist. Sec. for Inter American Affairs, DOS
- Robert Carleson
- Ben Elliott
- Larry Herbolsheimer
- Kathy Villalpondo

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Tuesday, August 9, 1983



9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
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9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
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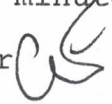
UNP 8/8/83
4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1983

LUNCHEON WITH SMALL GROUP OF HISPANICS

DATE: August 9, 1983
LOCATION: Family Dining Room
TIME: 12:00 Noon (60 minutes)
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

To discuss major issues of concern to the Hispanic community.

II. BACKGROUND

Though primarily Mexican-Americans, the invitees and appointees represent a cross-section of the Hispanic community. Each person has years of direct involvement in the community and knowledge of the current Hispanic issues. By meeting with this small group of leaders you will have an opportunity to get a better feel for the attitude and concerns of Hispanics.

The bipartisan group will be presenting their candid views on Hispanic issues such as representation in the federal government, access to the federal government, economic development and education. They are also likely to address the issue of immigration and in particular, the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographers

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will proceed to the State Dining Room to be introduced to each of the Hispanic guests. Individual photos will be taken.
- You will then proceed to the Family Dining Room for lunch and a round table discussion focusing on Hispanic concerns.

PARTICIPANTS

Charles V. Uranga
President
Uranga Enterprises
San Antonio, Texas

Mr. Uranga is a businessman from South Texas. He can speak very authoritatively about business opportunities for the Mexican-American Community.

Thomas Rivera, PH.D
Chancellor
University of California at Riverside

Dr. Rivera is from Texas and is very much in tune with grassroots Mexican-Americans.

Alberto R. Garcia
President
International Chamber of Commerce of San Ysidro
San Ysidro, California

Mr. Garcia is very involved in community affairs. He has worked for justice and equality of treatment for Hispanics.

Edward J. Avila
Vice President
VANIR Inc.
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Avila has been in politics in California for many years.

Gil Avila
Special Assistant to Governor Deukmejian.
Sacramento, California

Mr. Avila is business-oriented, but has a lot of knowledge about Hispanic organizations and community/civic affairs.

Edward C. Prado
District Attorney
San Antonio, Texas

He grew up and went to school in a lower income Mexican-American community of San Antonio.

Heriberto Herrera
Deputy Administrator
Small Business Administration
Washington, D.C.

Senator John Tower

White House Invitees:

Jim Baker
Ed Meese
Craig Fuller
Michael McManus
Jim Cicconi
Cathi Villalpondo

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON


August 8, 1983

MEETING WITH ECONOMIC BRIEFING GROUP

DATE: August 9, 1983

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 1:30 p.m.

FROM: Richard G. Darman
Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

An update on the current domestic and international economic situation.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The Vice President
Secretary Regan
Secretary Baldrige
Edwin Meese III

James A. Baker, III
Richard G. Darman
Martin Feldstein
Craig L. Fuller

III. PRESS PLAN

(White House photographer only)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Secretary Regan will be prepared to lead the discussion.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1983

CABINET MEETING

DATE: August 9, 1983
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 2:00 pm (60 minutes)
FROM: Craig L. Fuller *CLF*

I. PURPOSE:

To report the findings and proposals of the Southwest Border States Working Group which you established in response to problems in the U.S.-Mexico border region, and to raise several questions for your decision.

II. BACKGROUND:

Economic problems in the border region are both structural and cyclical. Many border counties rank consistently among the poorest in the nation and unemployment in the area far exceeds state and national averages. Heavy dependence on Mexican retail trade has left many localities highly vulnerable to peso devaluations. Barring major adjustments, these long-term problems are likely to endure despite any significant exchange rate corrections between the peso and the dollar.

The larger, more-diversified economic centers along the border are quicker to recover from Mexican devaluations. Smaller localities are naturally less resilient. In terms of state and local assistance, Texas has traditionally contributed less financial aid to its border counties than California, Arizona, or New Mexico. Although current budget stringencies are making additional state assistance improbable, these patterns of government support are unlikely to change.

The Administration could undertake a number of procedural and/or programmatic options to assist economic recovery. The procedural options (shown on pages 3 and 4 of the attached report) reflect the consensus of the Working Group. Programmatic options (shown on pages 4 and 5) could be provided by specific agencies.

Decision Questions:

Several policy decisions precede any action on options posed by the Working Group. They are:

1. Should the Administration make a special effort to help the border region?
2. How large a resource commitment is warranted?
3. Should a federal assistance effort carry a specific value or should project proposals emanating from border counties be considered on a priority basis?
4. Should a "lead agency" be designated to coordinate the Administration's response to Southwest Border problems or should a small, temporary Office of Border Assistance be created?

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list will be attached to the agenda.

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You should call on Robert (Bob) Diedrick, Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs to make the presentation. Bob chaired the Southwest Border States Working Group.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT B. CARLESON 
Executive Secretary
Southwest Border States Working Group

SUBJECT: Options for Federal Initiative in the Southwest
Border Region

The Southwest Border States Working Group which you established in response to problems in the U.S.-Mexico border region has reported its findings and proposals, and raised several questions for your decision.

I. FINDINGS AND PROPOSALS

A. Problems

Human and economic problems in the border region* are both structural and cyclical. Many border counties rank consistently among the poorest in the nation. Unemployment across much of the area far exceeds state and national averages, even in good years. And heavy dependence on retail trade leaves many localities highly vulnerable to peso devaluations. Barring major adjustments, these long-term problems are likely to endure, even as the effects of recent devaluations dissipate and local businesses revive.

Although similar long-term difficulties afflict border areas in each border state, problems vary widely in magnitude and manageability. The region's larger metropolitan areas -- San Diego, Tucson, El Paso, and, to a lesser extent, Brownsville -- enjoy natural advantages and a basic economic diversity which help to insulate them from developments in Mexico, and increase their ability to recover from devaluation shocks. Many smaller localities are less resilient.

Between 1978 and 1981, the U.S. border region enjoyed a period of relative boom. Robust economic expansion in Mexico, and the Lopez-Portillo government's staunch defense of the peso despite high inflation, brought growing numbers of Mexican shoppers northward in search of increasingly affordable U.S. goods.

*The 36-county area of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California defined as the border region by the former Southwest Border States Regional Commission.

In addition, more affluent Mexicans, eager to exploit the peso's artificial strength and to hedge against the effects of rapid domestic inflation, invested heavily in U.S. border real estate, inflating property values, sparking new construction, and increasing bank deposits.

Cumulative damage to U.S. border economies wrought by the 1982 devaluations contrasts sharply with the 1978-81 experience. Through the first quarter of 1983, as sales dwindled, chronically high unemployment and poverty rates in many border counties rose higher still. Store closures multiplied. And city and county officials wrestled with declining revenues at the same time that economic hardship and swelling immigration increased demands on public services.

However, the effects of devaluation have varied across jurisdictions. Because of their underlying economic strength, the larger border cities have experienced devaluation as a temporary setback. By contrast, smaller, relatively isolated cities situated on or near the border -- e.g., McAllen, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Douglas, Nogales, and Calexico -- seem to have been dealt a powerful and lasting blow.

B. State and Local Response Capacity

At the state level, ingrained attitudes toward state-local relations affect opportunities for shared Federal-state responses to border problems. Texas has traditionally contributed less financial assistance to its localities, and imposed smaller tax burdens on its citizens and businesses, than most other states. By contrast, California and Arizona have chosen historically to maintain higher service levels and to tax more than many states. New Mexico has fallen somewhere in between. These patterns of government are unlikely to change in the face of current peso-related difficulties.

Even where border states might choose to take an active role in addressing local problems, current budget stringencies would make it difficult. California, which has exhausted prior-year surpluses, currently projects a recession-induced revenue shortfall of \$1.5 billion. Arizona and New Mexico have projected shortfalls of about 13%. Texas appears to be somewhat better off than its border neighbors, but even that state faces its hardest fiscal year in recent memory.

Local jurisdictions in those areas hardest hit by peso devaluation have suffered substantial revenue losses. Their principal contribution to a general assistance effort is, therefore, necessarily confined to seeking assistance, informally as some local officials did in meetings with the Border States Working Group, and formally through applications to appropriate Federal and state agencies.

C. Options for Federal Initiative

The Administration could exercise a number of procedural and programmatic options to assist recovery, strengthen the economic base, and augment local services in the border region. Procedural options listed below reflect the consensus of the Working Group. Programmatic options reflect the judgments of particular agencies regarding the types of assistance they could supply at current budget levels.

Procedural Options

Recurrent themes in discussions held by the Working Group in border cities were the need to expedite pending applications to Federal agencies -- e.g., for Foreign Trade Zone designations -- and the need for a Federal office expressly concerned with border problems. Option (1) addresses both concerns.

- (1) Establishment of a Temporary Office of Border Affairs to expedite applications, monitor developments in the region, provide local governments and businesses with information on Federal programs, help coordinate Federal assistance efforts, and encourage multi-state cooperation in dealing with common problems.

Local spokesmen in cities visited by the Working Group were also concerned with facilitating the flow of cross-border traffic. They asked especially that Customs and Immigration officers be added at border ports of entry, and that these officers be allowed to substitute for one another in appropriate circumstances. Customs and Immigration have informed the Working Group that they are responding to these concerns and, therefore, that one component of a possible Administration response to border problems is already under way. Option (2) would help to sustain these efforts.

- (2) Regular reviews of staffing needs at border ports of entry by both Customs and Immigration.

The Working Group has concluded that existing U.S.-Mexico cooperative mechanisms are sufficient to meet current needs in the U.S. border region. At your August meeting with President de la Madrid, therefore, you may wish to emphasize that the Joint Committee on Commerce and Trade (JCCT), which you and President Lopez-Portillo established in 1981, remains an effective bilateral forum. You may also wish to invite President de la Madrid to join you in reaffirming support for the U.S.-Mexico twin-plant program.

- (3) Inclusion of items covering the JCCT and the twin-plant program on the agenda for your August meeting with President de la Madrid.

The Working Group believes that Federal initiatives in the border region should take full account of the fact that two border states are among the wealthiest and most populous in the nation. Arguably, these states' contributions to a general assistance effort should reflect their economic strength. To facilitate a shared Federal-state response to the present difficulties, therefore, a new Office of Border Affairs might conduct:

- (4) Meetings with state officials to sharpen mutual understanding of how each level of government intends to address border problems.

Programmatic Options

Continued weakness in the Mexican economy over the next year or more, will slow recovery of the retail sector in many U.S. border communities. Consequently, the Administration's immediate goal should be a rapid increase in jobs outside retailing. For the longer term, Federal efforts should aim at helping border economies to diversify and lessen their dependence on Mexico. Several options available to the Administration would serve both of these objectives at once.

- (5) EDA Jobs Bill, or Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation (Title IX) Grants, from remaining FY 83 resources, to local jurisdictions to provide new jobs now, and to build the foundation for future economic diversification. If Congress funds EDA programs in FY 84, assistance to the border region could also be provided under EDA's Title I (public works), technical assistance, and planning grant authorities. However, Jobs Bill funds would not be available after September 30.
- (6) UDAG Grants to stimulate industrial development in cases where local matching funds are available. HUD can assist border localities in preparing grant applications and can accelerate Federal consideration of such applications.
- (7) A special outreach program to accelerate certification of 8(a) firms, but only if Federal procurement from minority firms in the border region were substantially increased.
- (8) Subordinated, fixed-asset loans channeled through SBA Certified Development Companies to border area businesses, possibly in combination with UDAG grants. (SBA can also make loans directly, at slightly above Treasury borrowing

rates, though such loans are not included in the Working Group's recommendations. The Group has revised its original view that you have authority to direct SBA to make low-interest "economic disaster" loans. This authority was voided by the 1981 Reconciliation Act.)

- (9) FmHA assistance for public works, rural housing, and business development.

Assistance to individuals and local jurisdictions in the border region could be provided through:

- (10) Discretionary Grants Under JTPA, Title III to facilitate the retraining and reemployment of dislocated workers; and
- (11) Department of Education Bilingual Demonstration Grants to local school districts.

In addition, the U.S. border region would gain indirectly from any action by the Administration to help speed economic recovery in Mexico.

II. QUESTIONS FOR DECISION

Several general policy choices logically precede action on any of the options posed by the Working Group.

- (1) Should the Administration make a special effort to help the border region?

Con. A special border assistance effort might be difficult to justify on the basis of need. High levels of poverty and unemployment are hardly confined to the border counties, and a special initiative there could generate demands from other regions for comparable treatment. In addition, more aid for the border could mean less aid for some other place or purpose.

Pro. Aid to the border region could be justified by the Administration in terms of sudden and severe economic dislocation, and not need alone. Such aid would not jeopardize other priorities, if it were drawn from appropriations that would not otherwise have been used (e.g., unexpended EDA grant funds). Budgetary arguments against this recourse are offset by the likelihood that Federal efforts will be modest and geographically confined. Also, public expectations generated by

the establishment of the Working Group and by its proceedings have added weight to the considerations which argued originally for some kind of assistance effort.

Decision:

Undertake a special border assistance effort. _____

Do not undertake a special border assistance effort. _____

Other. _____

(2) How large a resource commitment is warranted?

Large. A large commitment would be consistent with last year's SBA "peso pack" initiative. (In response to the 1982 devaluations, SBA earmarked \$200 million of its regular loan guarantee authority for use on the border. Because "peso pack" loans carry market rates of interest, only 15% of this authority has been exercised.) The principal component of a large commitment would likely be SBA direct loans at below-market interest rates. SBA has about \$165 million in direct loan authority remaining in FY 83. Given the unpopularity of the "peso pack" program, a large new border assistance effort which included low-interest loans would be a widely recognized symbol of Federal responsiveness.

Small. Though peso-devaluation has affected the entire border region, the worst damage and dimmest prospects for early recovery are confined to a relatively few small cities and towns. Limited expenditures would suffice to reduce devaluation-related unemployment and to promote economic diversification in these localities; and a number of other helpful responses (e.g., expediting Foreign Trade Zone designations) could be virtually cost free. Practically speaking, therefore, the immediate problems of the border region do not call for major Federal expenditures. In addition, an assistance package comprised largely of low-interest loans would be unlikely to create many new jobs quickly or to promote economic diversification. (Indeed, some border merchants reject the idea of "soft" loans on the grounds that current cash

flows would prevent repayment, at any interest rate.) Finally, a large border assistance effort could prompt demands for proportionate consideration from other distressed areas.

Decision:

Federal initiatives in the border region should involve a large commitment of resources (e.g., \$100 million)._____

Federal initiatives in the border region should involve a small resource commitment (e.g., \$20 million)._____

Other._____

- (3) Should the Federal assistance effort carry a specific price tag, or should program managers simply be instructed to consider project proposals emanating from border counties on a priority basis?

Price tag. Federal assistance to the border region would be more recognizable publicly if it were quantified in advance.

No price tag. Politically, a small price tag could be a liability. And any price tag, large or small, could crystalize demands from other economically troubled regions for similar consideration. Also, after September 30, primary sources of financial aid may be programs for which the Administration has requested no FY 84 funding.

Instructions to program managers, in effect, to move applications from the border region to the head of the queue or to take recommended procedural steps would probably require a round of bilateral discussions between White House staff and the appropriate managers.

Decision:

Federal assistance efforts should carry a specific price tag._____

Federal assistance efforts should carry no price tag._____

Other._____

- (4) Should a lead agency be designated to coordinate Federal activities in Southwest Border States, or should a small, temporary Office of Border Assistance be created?

There have been requests from leaders in the border area for an organizational expression of Federal concern. Designating a lead agency and putting an official in charge of coordination, or creating an Office of Border Assistance would further this objective. The individual in charge would assist the people in the region by expediting and coordinating Federal assistance efforts. This person would also meet with state officials to promote multi-state and Federal-state cooperation.

Decision:

Designate a lead agency and ask an administration official from the agency to coordinate Federal activity related to assisting economic recovery in the South West Border Region.

Create a small, temporary Office of Border Assistance.

Take no action with respect to coordinating Federal activity in the area.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH FIVE NEW MEMBERS OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS CORPS

DATE: August 9, 1983
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:00 pm
FROM: Larry Speakes *S*

I. PURPOSE

To meet and be photographed with four reporters and one producer who have recently been assigned to cover the President full-time

II. BACKGROUND

This is the second in a continuing series of meetings. The first was held July 14.

III. PARTICIPANTS

BILL KLING - Reporter for The Washington Times; works with Jerry O'Leary; Served as National Editor of The Washington Times prior to coming to the White House; Also previously served as Press Secretary to Sen. John Warner (R-Virginia) and as a reporter for The Chicago Tribune and was acquainted with Dr. Loyal Davis.

JIM MIKLASZEWSKI - Reporter for Cable News Network; works with Dean Reynolds; Served as general assignment reporter including overseas coverage prior to coming to the White House.

STEVE TAYLOR - Reporter for Satellite News Channel; Covered politics in New Jersey and Oregon prior to coming to the White House; (NOTE: Satellite News Channel began service at the White House in May, 1983.)

WENDY WALKER - Producer for Cable News Network; Works with Dean Reynolds and Jim Miklaszewski; Served as Washington Producer for "Newswatch" prior to coming to the White House

JUAN WILLIAMS - Reporter for The Washington Post; Works with Lou Cannon and David Hoffman; Served as editorial writer for The Post prior to coming to the White House

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Introductions and individual photographs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1983

MEETING WITH WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS

Tuesday, August 9, 1983

The Cabinet Room

4:15 p.m.

From: Fred F. Fielding

I. PURPOSE

To briefly address the current White House Fellows who will be leaving the program later this month. The Fellows will give you a brief overview of their recent trip overseas and in particular their visit to the countries of Japan, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines in light of your upcoming trip.

II. BACKGROUND

You presented certificates to this class of White House Fellows in a Rose Garden ceremony last September.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Catherine L.O. Anderson (Justice)
Michael L. Campbell (Office of Administration)
Paula H.J. Cholmondeley (USTR)
Clayton M. Christensen (Transportation)
J. Scott Gration (NASA)
Paul T. Hasse (National Endowment for the Arts)
Frank G. Klotz (State)
Douglas W. Kmiec (Housing & Urban Development)
Kathy S. Mendoza (Defense)
Daniel T. Oliver (Health & Human Services)
Sharon I. Ritchie (White House)
William L. Roper (Office of Policy Development)
Adis M. Vila (White House)
Diane W. Vines (Education)

James Stockdale, Chairman, Commission on White House Fellowships

James Roberts, Executive Director

Elizabeth McPherson, Deputy Director

Edwin Meese III

Fred F. Fielding

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1. President arrives in Cabinet Room
2. James Roberts briefly addresses group.
3. White House Fellows introduce themselves.
4. President delivers remarks.
5. Fellow designated by Mr. Roberts will give very brief overview of their trip overseas.

Attachment: Brief remarks

(Fielding/DGH)
August 8, 1983

REMARKS: MEETING WITH DEPARTING WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS
Tuesday, August 9, 1983

Good afternoon. I remember we met last September in the Rose Garden as you began your terms as White House Fellows. I trust this year has been as rewarding and as interesting as you anticipated it would be. The Cabinet Secretaries and others you've been working with have told me how pleased they are with the fine job that you've done. We hope that now you will take what you've learned and share it with people in your communities and the people with whom you work.

Since we have only a few minutes, why don't I give the remaining time to tell me something of your year and your trip overseas.