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ID # 083585

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- ☐ X - MEDIA
☐ H - INTERNAL

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

Subject Codes:

PR 007.01

1) Subject: Meeting with Cabinet regarding

A) President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency

B) European trip

C) Budget

EG 010.01

FG 370.

TR 039.

FI 004.

2) Meeting the House and Senate Bipartisan
Leadership regarding the European
trip

EG 031.01

3) Meeting with Senator Howard Baker
regarding his China trip.

CO 034.02

4) Meeting with Graduates of the
Congressional Page School

EG 042.

5) Schedule for Presidential trip to
Texas

TR 046.

PL 005.04

6) Political briefing paper on Texas
politics

ST 043.

PL

7) Fundraising dinner for Governor
Bill Clements

8) Memo regarding Governor Clements
position on Federalism

EG

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

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

Referral Note:

June 14, 1982
5:00 pm

(THE WHITE HOUSE)

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Tuesday, June 15, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (45 min)	<u>Meeting with Bipartisan Congressional Leadership</u> (Duberstein) (TAB A)	Cabinet Room
10:15 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Senator Howard Baker</u> (Duberstein) (TAB B)	Oval Office
10:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark)	Oval Office
10:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Darman/Fuller) (distributed separately)	Cabinet Room
1:00 pm (60 min) (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>SECURITY MATR</i>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (10 min)	<i>ATTORNEY GENERAL W.F. SMITH (personal time)</i>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Fuller) (TAB C)	Cabinet Room
3:05 pm (5 min)	<u>Photo with Capitol Page School Graduates</u> (Duberstein) (TAB D)	Rose Garden
3:10 pm	<u>Depart for Houston trip (see separate schedule)</u> (Studdert)	South Grounds

ON Houston

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

- TAB E - Trip Schedule (Studdert)
- TAB F - Texas Political Briefing (Rollins)
- TAB G - Briefing Paper for Fundraising Dinner for Governor Clements (Rollins)
- TAB H - Memo re Governor Clements and Federalism (Williamson)

Def

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Tuesday, June 15, 1982

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10:30 am (15 min)	National Security Briefing (Clark) <i>JEFF KENNEDY ROGER FONTANA</i>	Oval Office
10:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Darman/Fuller) (distributed separately)	Cabinet Room
1:00 pm (30 min) 1:30	Personal Staff Time <i>Secretary of Haig</i> (Bill Smith & A.G.)	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	Cabinet Meeting (15 min) <i>Inspectors</i> (Fuller) <i>Deane</i> (TAB C)	Cabinet Room
3:05 pm (5 min)	Photo with Capitol Page School Graduates (Duberstein) (TAB D)	Rose Garden
3:10 pm	Depart for Houston trip (see separate schedule) (Studdert)	South Grounds
	ON Houston	

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UNPUBLISHED
June 14, 1982
5:00 pm

Thurs. N.Y. Lunch
Wed. 11:00 AM
Wed. 11:00 AM
(THE WHITE HOUSE)
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Tuesday, June 15, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (45 min)	Meeting with Bipartisan Congressional Leadership (Duberstein) (TAB A)	Cabinet Room
10:15 am (15 min)	Meeting with Senator Howard Baker (Duberstein) (TAB B)	Oval Office
10:30 am (15 min)	National Security Briefing (Clark)	Oval Office
10:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Darman/Fuller) (distributed separately)	Cabinet Room
1:00 pm (60 min) (30 min)	Personal Staff Time SECY HAIC	Oval Office
1:30 pm (30 min)	ATTORNEY GENERAL W.F. SMITH (personal mtg)	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Fuller) (TAB C)	Cabinet Room
3:05 pm (5 min)	Photo with Capitol Page School Graduates (Duberstein) (TAB D)	Rose Garden
3:10 pm	Depart for Houston trip (see separate schedule) (Studdert)	South Grounds
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- TAB H - Memo re Governor Clements and Federalism (Williamson)

Dave Fischer

CABINET MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Tuesday, June 15, 1982 -- 2:00 p.m.

The Cabinet -- All Members *

- * ~~Frank C. Carlucci~~, Deputy Secretary of Defense, for Secretary Weinberger
- * ~~Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr.~~, Under Secretary of Labor, for Secretary Donovan
- * ~~Darrell Trent~~, Deputy Secretary of Transportation, for Secretary Lewis
- * ~~Joseph Wright, Jr.~~, Deputy Director of OMB, for David Stockman
- * ~~The Vice President~~ will not attend
- * ~~Ambassador Kirkpatrick~~ will not attend

Pres.
Haig
Regan
(Carlucci)
Smith
Watt
Block
Baldige
(Lovell)
Schweiker
Pierce
(Trent)
Edwards
Bell
- Meese
(Wright)
Casey
Brock

- ~~James A. Baker~~ arrived late
- ~~Richard G. Darman~~ (late left early)
- ~~Kenneth Duberstein~~
- ~~Craig L. Fuller~~
- ~~David R. Gergen~~
- ~~Edwin L. Harper~~
- ~~James Jenkins~~
- ~~Murray Weidenbaum~~
- ~~Rich Williamson~~
- ~~Red Cavaney~~ for Elizabeth Dole
- ~~Kenneth Cribb~~
- ~~Edwin J. Gray~~
- ~~Jim Cicconi~~
- ~~Fred Bush~~ for The Vice President
- ~~Karen Hart~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Tuesday, June 15, 1982

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

9:30 am Meeting with Bipartisan Congressional Cabinet Room
(45 min) Leadership
 (Duberstein) (TAB A)

10:15 am Meeting with Senator Howard Baker Oval Office
(15 min) (Duberstein) 10:35 (TAB B)

10:30 am National Security Briefing Oval Office
(15 min) (Clark)

10:45 am Senior Staff Time Oval Office
(15 min)

11:00 am Personal Staff Time Oval Office
(60 min)

12:00 m Issues Briefing Lunch 12:05 - 12:50 Cabinet Room
(60 min) (Darman/Fuller) (distributed separately)

1:00 pm ~~Personal Staff Time~~ Oval Office
(60 min) 1:00 - 1:34 Sec. HA16
 1:35 - 1:52 Sec. Bill Smith

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

3:05 pm Photo with Capitol Page School Graduates Rose Garden
(5 min) (Duberstein) (TAB D)

3:10 pm Depart for Houston trip (see separate South Grounds
 schedule)
 (Studdert)

ON Houston

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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10:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
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12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Darman/Fuller) (distributed separately)	Cabinet Room
1:00 pm (30 min) 1:30	Personal Staff Time <i>Secretary Al Haig</i> <i>Bill Smith (A.G.)</i>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (15 min <i>Respectors</i>) (TAB C) (Fuller) <i>Debarre</i>	Cabinet Room
3:05 pm (5 min)	<u>Photo with Capitol Page School Graduates</u> (Duberstein) (TAB D)	Rose Garden
3:10 pm	<u>Depart for Houston trip (see separate schedule)</u> (Studdert)	South Grounds
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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 1, 1982

TO: DAVE FISCHER
FROM: PAM TURNER
SUBJECT: Attendance at June 15, 1982 Bi-Partisan Leadership Meeting

The Following Senators attended the House/Senate Bi-partisan Leadership meeting with the President on June 15, 1982 (9:30 a.m. for 45 minutes) in the Cabinet Room:

Howard Baker
Ted Stevens
Strom Thurmond
Robert Byrd
Alan Cranston
Claiborne Pell
John Stennis

Also invited, but unable to attend:

Charles Percy
John Tower

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CABINET MEETING AGENDA

June 15, 1982 -- 2:00 p.m.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. President's Council on Integrity
and Efficiency | Joseph Wright |
| 2. European Trip | The President
Alexander Haig
Donald Regan |
| 3. Budget Update | James Baker
Ken Duberstein |

CABINET MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Tuesday, June 15, 1982 -- 2:00 p.m.

The Cabinet -- All Members *

- * Frank C. Carlucci, Deputy Secretary of Defense, for Secretary Weinberger
- * Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., Under Secretary of Labor, for Secretary Donovan
- * Darrell Trent, Deputy Secretary of Transportation, for Secretary Lewis
- * Joseph Wright, Jr., Deputy Director of OMB, for David Stockman
- * The Vice President will not attend
- * Ambassador Kirkpatrick will not attend

James A. Baker
Richard G. Darman
Kenneth Duberstein
Craig L. Fuller
David R. Gergen
Edwin L. Harper
James Jenkins
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Rich Williamson
Red Cavaney for Elizabeth Dole
Kenneth Cribb
Edwin J. Gray
Jim Cicconi
Fred Bush for The Vice President
Karen Hart

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 14, 1982

BRIEFING PAPER FOR THE PRESIDENT

MEETING WITH THE FULL CABINET
TIME: 2:00 P.M. (60 MINUTES)
DATE: JUNE 15, 1982
LOCATION: CABINET ROOM

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER 

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

There are three items on the agenda for discussion with the full Cabinet.

1. President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency.

The Cabinet meeting will begin with a presentation by 12 members of the Council on Integrity and Efficiency. The Council will present the third Six Month Summary Report on the activities of the Inspectors General to you and the Cabinet. They are making real progress fighting waste, fraud and mismanagement--the report will identify savings of \$5.8 billion for this six month period. Joe Wright, OMB, will lead the discussion and then go with the group to the WH press room to release their report.

2. Report on the European Trip.

You may wish to make some opening comments about the trip to Europe. Al Haig and Don Regan are coming prepared to provide a short briefing on the accomplishments of the trip for the benefit of the full Cabinet.

3. Budget Update.

Jim Baker, Ken Duberstein and Dave Stockman will review the current status of the budget discussions on the Hill. You may wish to personally thank the Cabinet for all of the help they gave last week with phone calls and

visits with the targeted members of the House that were key to our victory (some Cabinet members made 20-30 calls).

II. PARTICIPANTS

A final list will be attached to the agenda.

III. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

IV. SEQUENCE

Upon arriving in the room, you will be introduced to the members of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency. Once the meeting is called to order, Joe Wright will lead-off with the report from the Council.

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 15, 1982

MEETING WITH HOUSE AND SENATE BIPARTISAN LEADERSHIP

DATE: Tuesday, June 15, 1982

LOCATION: The Cabinet Room

TIME: 9:30 - 10:15 p.m. (45 minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Ker D.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the President's recent trip to Paris, Versailles, Rome, London, Bonn and Berlin.

II. BACKGROUND

This meeting is the first opportunity the President has had to report to members of Congress on his trip to Europe since returning to the White House on Friday evening.

This will be the President's second meeting with the Bipartisan Leadership in 1982; he met previously with the group on February 8 to discuss the FY83 budget.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attachment A

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Members of the leadership to arrive Northwest Gate and be escorted to the Cabinet Room.

Attachments: Participants List
Talking Points

PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Secretary of State, Alexander Haig
The Secretary of Treasury, Donald Regan
The Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger

Regrets: The Vice President - out of country

Senate

Howard Baker, Majority Leader
Ted Stevens, Assistant Majority Leader
Strom Thurmond, President Pro Tempore
Robert Byrd, Minority Leader
Alan Cranston, Assistant Minority Leader
John Stennis, Ranking Minority Member, Armed Services Committee
Claiborne Pell, Ranking Minority Member, Foreign Relations Committee

Regrets: John Tower, Chairman, Armed Services Committee
Charles Percy, Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee

House

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., The Speaker
Bob Michel, Minority Leader
James Wright, Majority Leader
Trent Lott, Minority Whip
Tom Foley, Majority Whip
Melvin Price, Chairman, Armed Services Committee

Regrets: Bill Dickinson, Ranking Minority Member, Armed Services
Clement Zablocki, Chairman, Foreign Affairs
Bill Broomfield, Ranking Minority Member, Foreign Affairs

Staff

Ed Meese, Jim Baker, Mike Deaver, Bill Clark, Dick Darman, Craig Fuller, Ed Harper, Dave Gergen, Larry Speakes, Ken Duberstein, Pam Turner, M. B. Oglesby, Bob Thompson

TALKING POINTS FOR CONGRESS ON JUNE 2-11 TRIP TO EUROPE

General

-- Believe we achieved our major objective, which was to demonstrate that the Alliance, under U.S. leadership, has the cohesion, will, and means to guarantee peace.

-- Progress toward this objective was neither weakened nor overshadowed by events in the South Atlantic and the Middle East; indeed, to a very real extent those developments underscored the need for (and value of) Allied consultations of the kind which occurred at both Summits.

-- The twin Summits, Versailles and Bonn, sent a clear message to Moscow: the West is a dynamic entity determined to ensure the continuation of its vitality.

-- In specific terms, the message coming out of the Summits served notice that the West will defend its values but is ready to deal constructively with the Soviet Union provided the Soviets themselves exercise restraint.

-- In particular, the Allies showed 1) they have made and will continue to make steady progress in reversing past military trends; 2) they are holding open the possibility of new directions in East-West relations on the basis of more benign Soviet behavior; and 3) under U.S. leadership they have initiated serious efforts aimed at reducing both conventional and nuclear armaments.

-- On many occasions throughout the trip, and in particular with my speeches in London, Bonn, and Berlin, I had the opportunity to communicate directly with European audiences; the public response to the initiatives spelled out in those speeches suggests that the allies recognize our sensitivity to their concerns and are willing to follow our lead.

-- I returned home with the very firm impression that the democracies are once again on the offensive, especially in the field of arms control; the ball is definitely in the Soviet court.

-- As I stated earlier, our entry into arms reduction talks with the Soviets played a major role in making this trip a success. One reason that these talks should prove very meaningful is the Soviet awareness of the importance of our MX missile program. I want to discuss this matter with you next week, and I hope that you, and through you your colleagues, will keep an open mind on it until then.

Versailles Summit

-- Achieved broad agreement on general principles in the management of our economies, with a better understanding of the problems peculiar to each of the participants (we intend to follow up on these principles in each of the major areas covered).

-- Secured formal recognition of the importance of limiting government-subsidized credits to the Soviet Union.

-- Secured agreement on the necessity to protect existing international economic institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank in any global negotiations initiative.

Italy/Vatican

-- Established a personal relationship with the Pope and laid the groundwork for more intensive communication with him and using Vatican resources in the search for resolutions of international disputes.

-- Impressed upon the Pope the seriousness of our efforts to reduce nuclear armaments and thereby lessen the risks of war.

-- With the Italian leadership, built on an already close bilateral relationship (personally meeting with the members of the team which liberated General Dozier helped dramatize not only the special affinity we feel for Italy, but also our determination to persevere in the fight against terrorism).

-- Talks with both President Pertini and Prime Minister Spadolini demonstrated U.S. recognition of Italy's major-ally status (helped dispel the "Guadeloupe Syndrome", i.e., Italy's concern over being excluded in the past from events in which the other major European allies participate).

London

-- Used the occasion of the Parliament speech -- first ever by a U.S. President -- to outline an optimistic vision of the future of democracy, a major theme throughout the trip (the speech contained a concrete initiative aimed at promoting greater understanding and support of the democratic process, well received in Britain).

-- Put to rest any doubts in the UK about the strength of U.S. support for Britain's stand on principle in the Falklands crisis (in private talks with Mrs. Thatcher, emphasized the need for an eventual political settlement to prevent a de facto state of permanent war between the UK and Argentina).

Bonn/Berlin

-- In both public statements and private talks with the German leadership I provided convincing evidence of our country's attachment to serious arms control negotiations with the Soviets; these were backed by concrete initiatives aimed at reducing the risks of war through accident or miscalculation.

-- Believe we took much of the steam out of the "peace movement" (German press was especially supportive of U.S. positions).

-- My Bundestag speech enabled me to reaffirm unequivocally our commitment to European, and specifically German defense.

NATO Summit

-- The accession of Spain to NATO membership provided eloquent testimony to the attraction and value of Western democratic institutions (can anyone imagine any country voluntarily seeking inclusion in the Warsaw Pact?).

-- The Allies joined us in issuing not only a solid statement on the continuing relevance of NATO to contemporary security challenges, but also a commitment to improved defense efforts and endorsement of our arms control initiatives.

-- Picking up from the work already accomplished at Versailles, we focused even more attention on the need to prevent our governments from subsidizing the Soviet economy at Western expense.

Summary Conclusion

-- The two Summits and the stops inbetween brought to a successful climax at least a year's worth of U.S. policy thrust in which we sought to weave together the political, military, and economic strands of Western security resources.

-- We cannot, of course, relax our efforts; much remains to be done, but the two Summit meetings and my extensive contacts with the Allied leaders helped build a promising consensus on the tasks we will jointly pursue in the weeks and months ahead.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 14, 1982

MEETING WITH SENATOR HOWARD BAKER (R-TENNESSEE)

DATE: Tuesday, June 15, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 10:15 a.m. (15 minutes)

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

I. PURPOSE

To receive a debriefing from Senator Howard Baker on his recent trip to the Peoples Republic of China.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Baker has just returned from a 14-day trip to the Peoples Republic of China. His visit included stops in Peking, Suzhou, Shanghai, Xian, and Hong Kong. Baker is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and had wanted to take this trip for a long time. The purpose of his trip was to strengthen our relations with the Peoples Republic of China and to compliment Vice President Bush's earlier trip to that country.

You met with Senator Baker on May 24, four days prior to his departure for the PRC. The purpose of your visit was to discuss his upcoming trip, and you mentioned to him at that time that you hoped he would convey your view that the Taiwan Relations Act should be considered the law of the land. Baker has asked for this opportunity to debrief you on his trip.

NOTE: While Baker was in China, he became a grandfather for the first time. The grandchild is a boy, Daniel Dirksen Baker, and is the son of Senator Baker's son and daughter-in-law, Derrick and Karen Baker.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Alexander Haig, Secretary of State
William Clark, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Senator Howard Baker (R-Tennessee)

Staff

James A. Baker III
Edwin Meese III
Michael Deaver
Kenneth M. Duberstein

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The meeting with Senator Baker will immediately follow your bipartisan leadership meeting. Senator Baker will therefore be in the Cabinet Room and will be escorted to the Oval Office immediately following the leadership meeting for a 15-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking points

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH
SENATOR HOWARD BAKER

- ___ In the event that you have not already done so, congratulate Senator Baker on becoming a grandfather.

- Since your meeting with Senator Baker will follow on the heels of your bipartisan leadership meeting during which you will brief members on your trip to Europe, mention to Baker that you were glad to have this opportunity to inform the leadership about the results of your trip to Europe.

- Point out that while you were in Europe, you know that Senator Baker was also on an important trip to China, and that you remember discussing his trip with him on May 24 prior to his departure. Tell Senator Baker that you are most anxious to hear the results of his visit to the Peoples Republic of China and let him give you a debriefing. At some point, he will probably mention to you that Deng Xiao Ping would like the opportunity to meet with you, possibly in some neutral country.

- At the conclusion of your discussion with Baker about his trip to China, thank him for sharing his observations with you and mention that his comments will be helpful to you and your staff as you consider issues relating to the PRC and Taiwan.

C

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 14, 1982

MEETING WITH THE 40 GRADUATES OF CONGRESSIONAL PAGE SCHOOL

DATE: Tuesday, June 15, 1982

LOCATION: The Rose Garden

TIME: 3:05 P.M. (5 minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Ker D.*

I. PURPOSE

To comply with a request from the Secretary of the Senate, and the Majority Leader.

II. BACKGROUND

It has been a tradition for the graduates of the Congressional Page School to be greeted by the President and to be photographed with him. These individuals have successfully received their high school diplomas while attending classes every morning from 6:00 - 10:30 a.m. and working on the floors of the Senate and House throughout the rest of the day. You met with the 1981 graduating class of the Congressional Page School and posed for a picture with them last June in the Roosevelt Room.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached List

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Graduates will be assembled in the Rose Garden. President enters; makes brief remarks. Graduating Pages will then have a group photo made with the President. The parents or guests of the Graduating Pages will be assembled in the Rose Garden separately from the Graduates. After the President departs the entire group will be escorted to the tarmac to watch the President's helicopter departure.

Attachments: Talking Points
Participants

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH GRADUATES
OF CONGRESSIONAL PAGE SCHOOL

- Congratulations.
- Praise them for successfully completing an academic experience which has been both rigorous and rewarding.
- Point out that their experiences as Senate and House Pages are truly valuable as they now have an insider's view of how our laws are made.
- Wish them well in their further academic pursuits.

PARTICIPANTS

The President

Staff

Kenneth M. Duberstein
Robert Kabel

Graduating Pages

Lawrence E. Bodkin, Jr.
Robert W. Bush
Charles C. Carlson
Steven V. Cash
Martin J. Coster
Timothy J. Croke
Kenneth T. Dean
Martin Daniel Dupay
Sheila Marie Dwyer
James M. Erskine
John D. Garrett
Irene Gelderman
Andrew M. Glick
Colleen M. Gomlak
Brigid Gordon
Kevin M. Hanrahan
Karen L. Hansen
Stephen J. Kaufman
Margery C. Kaye
Catherine M. Kernan
Gano D. Lemoine, III
Cydney Bea Mack
Mary C. Mayhew
Clint McKinnon
Linda D. Miller
Joseph C. Oster
Pollyanna A. Padden
Tara L. Paquin
Kathryn Rappolt
Brett Patti
Chris Riley
Lester Stanford
Keith Mitchell Stolte
Virginia Van Natta
Barbara Ann Weidenbruch
Brian Wesol
Brian Welch
Paul Michael Weltlich
Kimberly S. Wright
Nancy Young

Page School and Congressional Staff

John C. Hoffman, Principal
John Tuck, Assistant Secretary for the Majority

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

TUESDAY, JUNE 15 - WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1982

Event: Governor William Clements Dinner

Dress: Black Tie

Weather: Partly Cloudy, High 70's

3:05 p.m. Proceed to South Lawn for Marine One boarding.
3:10 p.m. Depart White House.
3:25 p.m. Arrive Andrews Air Force Base.
3:30 p.m. Depart Andrews Air Force Base en route Houston, Texas.
EDT

Flight Time: 2 hrs., 50 mins.
Time Change: -1hr.
Food Service: Snacks
Guests Aboard: Sen. John Tower (R-TX)
Mrs. Lilla Tower
Mrs. Susan Baker
Will Winston (Mrs. Baker's son)

5:20 p.m. Arrive Houston Hobby Airport. Proceed to motorcade.
CDT
5:25 p.m. Depart en route Hyatt Regency. Drive Time: 30 mins.
In Limo: J. Baker.
5:55 p.m. Arrive Hyatt Regency. Proceed to suite.

Met by: Robert Williamson, Gen. Mgr.,
Hyatt Regency Hotel
Rick Aide, Sales Director,
Hyatt Regency Hotel

Private Time: 1 hour, 35 mins.

7:35 p.m. Proceed to motorcade.
7:40 p.m. Depart Hyatt Regency Hotel en route Albert Thomas
Convention Center. Drive Time: 5 mins. In Limo: J.
Baker.
7:45 p.m. Arrive Convention Center.

Met by: Gov. William Clements (R-TX)

Proceed to holding room for photo with President Ford and Gov. Clements.

7:55 p.m. Proceed to head table and take seat.

See attached list for head table guests.

9:25 p.m. T. Boone Pickens, State Chairman for the Gov. Clements Committee, introduces special guests.

9:30 p.m. Walter M. Mischer, Victory '82 Dinner Chairman, introduces President Ford.

9:35 p.m. President Ford makes brief remarks and introduces Gov. Clements.

9:40 p.m. Gov. Clements makes remarks and introduction.

9:50 p.m. Remarks. - Open Press Coverage and Live Local TV

10:05 p.m. Conclude remarks and remain standing.

Benediction

"Texas, Our Texas" is sung.

10:10 p.m. Bid farewell to Gov. Clements and proceed to motorcade.

10:15 p.m. Depart Convention Center en route Hyatt Regency Hotel.
Drive Time: 5 mins. In Limo: J. Baker.

10:20 p.m. Arrive hotel and proceed to suite.

Remain overnight.

Wednesday, June 16, 1982

8:35 a.m. Depart hotel en route airport. Drive Time: 30 mins.
In Limo: J. Baker.

9:05 a.m. Arrive airport. Proceed to board Air Force One.

9:10 a.m. Air Force One departs Houston, Texas.
CDT Flight Time: 2 hrs., 30 mins.
Time Change: +1 hr.
Food Service: Breakfast
Guest Aboard: Same as on arrival.

12:40 p.m. Air Force One arrives Andrews Air Force Base.
EDT Proceed to board Marine One.

12:45 p.m. Depart Andrews AFB.

1:00 p.m. Arrive The White House.

Governor Clements Dinner - Head Table Seating

1. Rev. E. Stanley Branch
2. Mrs. Branch
3. Mr. Abel Quintela
4. Mrs. O'Donnell
5. Mr. Peter O'Donnell, Jr.
6. Mrs. Strake
7. Mr. George Strake
8. Mrs. Bobbie Biggart
9. Mr. Tobin Armstrong
10. Mrs. Bright
11. Mr. H.R. Bright
12. Mrs. Wilson
13. Senator John Wilson
14. Mrs. Moran
15. Mr. Oscar Moran
16. Mr. Bob Dedman
17. Mrs. T. Boone Pickens, Jr.
18. Gov. Preston Smith
19. Mrs. de la Madrid
20. Gov. Roberto de la Madrid
21. Mrs. Shivers
22. Gov. Allan Shivers
23. Gov. William P. Clements
24. THE PRESIDENT
25. Mr. Walter Mischer

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Podium

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26. Mr. T. Boone Pickens
27. President Gerald R. Ford
28. Mrs. Clements
29. Senator John Tower
30. Mrs. Tower
31. Gov. Enrique Cardenas Gonzales
32. Mrs. Gonzales
33. Gov. John B. Connally
34. Mrs. Connally
35. Mrs. Walter Mischer
36. Mr. James A. Baker III
37. Mrs. Baker
38. Mr. Dee J. Kelly
39. Mrs. Kelly
40. Judge Jon Lindsay
41. Mrs. Lindsay
42. Dr. Leonard Spearman
43. Mrs. Spearman
44. Mr. Edward Bernaldez
45. Mrs. Bernaldez
46. Mr. David Dean
47. Mrs. Dean
48. Mr. Comer Cottrell
49. Mrs. Cottrell
50. MSgt. Roy Benavidez
51. Dr. W. A. Criswell

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 14, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS
SUBJECT: TEXAS - POLITICAL BRIEFING

I. SUMMARY

Republican Governor Bill Clements, who won his first term in 1978 by upsetting Democrat John Hill by a slim 17,000 vote margin, is seeking a second term this year. Clements' Democrat challenger is Texas Attorney General Mark White. Governor Clements is currently considered a slight favorite as the general election campaign gets under way. However, this is likely to be one of the most costly and highly contested gubernatorial races of this election year.

Incumbent Democrat U.S. Senator Lloyd Bentsen is seeking his third term this year. Republican U.S. Congressman Jim Collins, a conservative who has represented suburban Dallas in the U.S. House for 14 years, will wage a vigorous campaign against Bentsen in the fall campaign. Polls conducted by the GOP and Collins' campaign show that Bentsen could be extremely vulnerable this year.

Texas will gain three U.S. House seats because of reapportionment, giving the State 27 Representatives in the next Congress. Republicans represent five of Texas' current

U.S. House districts. The GOP expects to retain those five seats, and is hoping to gain as many as six additional Congressmen in the Texas delegation this November.

In the 1980 election, President Reagan carried Texas over Jimmy Carter by a 55% to 41% margin. The President's margin was a staggering 625,000 votes.

II. ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR - William Clements - Republican - Elected in 1978

SENATOR - John Tower - Republican - Elected in 1961

SENATOR - Lloyd Bentsen - Democrat - Elected in 1970

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - 5 Republicans 19 Democrats

III. THE STATE LEGISLATURE

UPPER HOUSE - 7 Republicans 24 Democrats

LOWER HOUSE - 36 Republicans 114 Democrats

IV. REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY OFFICIALS

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN - Chester (Chet) Upham

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN - Ernest Angelo

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN - Fran Chiles

V. DISCUSSION

A. THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE - 1982

Governor Bill Clements was the first elected Republican Governor of Texas since Reconstruction. Clements won an upset victory in 1978 over Democrat John Hill by a margin of less than one percent of the vote. In that election, the Democrats were overly confident of victory

and did not appreciate the strength of Clements' organization and financial resources.

As governor, Clements has won a reputation, from friends and foes alike, as a tough and flamboyant politician who does not hesitate in calling the shots as he sees them. Clements is credited with having run a businesslike administration, using management techniques to control state spending. He also won high marks for his leadership in guiding the passage of a tough anti-drug law through the state legislature. Political opponents claim that Clements is too abrasive and shows little compassion, while supporters praise the Governor for his candor and decisive leadership.

In Texas' May 1 primary, Clements smothered his only Republican challenger, Lowell Embs, a little-known, former insurance executive from San Antonio, by a 92% to 8% margin.

On the Democrat side, Texas Attorney General Mark White, (who was elected to that post over White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker, III in 1978), was the top vote-getter in the hotly-contested Democrat primary. White captured just over 45% of the vote. Texas Railroad Commissioner Buddy Temple was the second-place finisher, with just under 31% of the vote. However, White's failure to win an outright majority of the vote gave Temple the right to a runoff election. But, in an effort to preserve party unity, Temple withdrew from the race. White, therefore, was able to conserve the resources for the fall campaign which would have otherwise been diverted to an intraparty runoff election.

Geographically, Texas is the second largest state in

the nation, and now, the third largest in population. Therefore, money is very crucial to the success of statewide political campaigns. Clements' campaign is expecting to spend close to \$9 million in this year's gubernatorial campaign. Clements has already grossed over \$4 million in campaign contributions, and the receipts from the President's visit will add substantially to that figure.

Clements' greatest base of support, as is the case for any statewide Republican candidate seeking election in Texas, will come from the rapidly growing suburbs of Dallas and Houston. The extent of Republican strength in these areas was illustrated by the huge margins which President Reagan amassed in the suburbs of these two thriving cities. In the two U.S. Congressional districts which represent the suburbs north of Dallas and west of Houston, the President won by margins of better than 3 to 1. Added together, these two Congressional districts gave the President a popular vote margin of more than 300,000 votes.

Clements will also concentrate heavily on attracting Hispanic votes. The President proved that Texas' large Hispanic vote could not be taken for granted by the Democrats. For example, in 1980, President Reagan carried Bexar County (San Antonio) by a 52% to 45% margin over Jimmy Carter. Governor Clements gained the attention and respect of many Hispanics for the number of Mexican-Americans which he appointed to high-level state offices. One of his more notable appointments was that of Roy Barrera, who was made

the youngest judge on the Texas Criminal Court.

Additionally, Clements' campaign will strive to make inroads in rural areas of the State, such as the Panhandle, where Democrats have traditionally run up huge margins. The new surge of Republican popularity in such areas, however, was demonstrated by President Reagan's margin of victory in the Congressional district which takes in most of the Panhandle. The President carried the district with 62% of the vote.

Although the Republican Party has recently made noticeable gains in Texas politics, the State is still generally dominated by Democrats. In a statewide race, any Republican candidate, even Governor Clements, must run as an underdog.

Obviously, as governor, Clements can add much strength to the continuing growth of the Republican Party in Texas. Therefore, it is vitally important that the Republican Party devote the necessary resources needed to retain executive control of the Nation's third most populous state.

B. THE U.S. SENATE RACE - 1982

Republican U.S. Congressman Jim Collins, a conservative who has represented suburban Dallas in Washington for the past 14 years, is challenging Democrat incumbent U.S. Senator Lloyd Bentsen. Senator Bentsen is seeking his third term.

In the May 1 primary, Collins defeated another conservative Republican, State Senator Walter Mengden, Jr.

by an impressive 59% to 34% margin.

The incumbent Democrat, Bentsen, was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1970. He overcame the strong Republican campaign of, then U.S. Congressman, George Bush, who represented suburban Houston. Bentsen won by a 54% to 46% margin. Bentsen was re-elected to a second term in 1976, by a 57% to 42% margin, over moderate Republican Congressman Alan Steelman. In this year's Democrat U.S. Senate primary, Bentsen won re-nomination with almost 78% of the vote. However, it is worth noting that a virtually unknown college instructor, Joe Sullivan, captured almost a quarter of a million votes against Bentsen in the Democrat primary.

In the Senate, Bentsen has remained on good terms with the oil industry and other corporate interests, which is essential to any politician in Texas, with his favorable votes on oil-related issues. On many other issues, however, Bentsen has taken a more liberal stand.

Collins' major campaign theme in the November campaign will be centered around the fact that Bentsen is far too liberal for Texas. Collins' campaign will try to convince Texans that Bentsen is "the South's most liberal Senator." As a member of the Senate Finance Committee, Bentsen has often worked against the President's Economic Recovery Program, a program which the majority of Texans, by and large, still strongly support. Just last month, in fact, Bentsen voted against the Budget Resolution for 1983, which was supported by the President, and won Senate

approval by a vote of 49 to 43.

Republican Party leaders in Texas believe that Bentsen is vulnerable this year based on early GOP polls which revealed that less than 50% of the people surveyed wanted to see Bentsen re-elected to a third term. Collins is still viewed by most political observers as a definite underdog. However, there is a very noticeable lack of enthusiasm for Bentsen among Texas voters. If Collins is able to garner the necessary resources to mount a highly effective campaign, the outcome of this race could possibly result in one of the major upsets of the 1982 elections.

C. THE U.S. HOUSE RACES - 1982

The rapid growth of Texas' population during the past decade will entitle the State to three additional seats in the U.S. Congress. Texas, with 27 members, will send the Nations's third largest delegation to Congress in 1983.

There are five Republicans in Texas' current 24-member U.S. House delegation: Jim Collins, Bill Archer, Ron Paul, Tom Loeffler, and Jack Fields. Except for Collins, who is running for U.S. Senate, these Republican incumbents are all currently favored to win re-election to the House. In Collins' suburban Dallas district, former Dallas City Councilman Steve Bartlett, winner of the June 5 Republican runoff, is almost certain to retain this seat for the GOP.

Republicans are expected to wage strong campaigns in two of the three new Congressional districts. In the new

suburban Dallas district, former Fort Worth Mayor pro tempore, Jim Bradshaw, is given a good chance of winning this seat for the Republicans. In the new suburban Houston district, Republican Mike Faubion is given a reasonable chance to defeat Democrat nominee Mike Andrews. The third new district, however, situated on the Gulf Coast, (around Brownsville), is expected to go for the Democrat nominee, Solomon Ortiz, with weak Republican opposition expected.

There are five seats currently held by Democrats where Republican candidates will make strong campaign efforts. Perhaps the most promising opportunity is in West Texas, where incumbent Democrat Richard White is not seeking re-election. El Paso alderman, Republican Pat Haggerty, will wage a strong challenge against Democrat State Representative Ronald Coleman. On the central Gulf Coast, former Democrat U.S. Congressman Joe Wyatt has turned Republican, and is challenging Democrat incumbent Bill Patman. In the Panhandle district, Republican Ron Slover, an industrial salesman, will take a second shot at defeating Democrat incumbent Jack Hightower. In 1980, Slover held Hightower to 55% of the vote. Republican Jeff Wentworth, a Bexar (San Antonio) County Commissioner, is expected to wage an effective challenge to 8-term Democrat incumbent Abraham Kazen. Kazen has represented this district, which stretches from the southern suburbs of San Antonio, southwest to Laredo, since 1966, with little distinction. Wentworth, an effective campaigner, with a strong base in the San Antonio area, could pull out an upset in this race. Finally, in

south Dallas, Republican interest is growing in the race to defeat Democrat incumbent Martin Frost. Lucy Patterson, a lifelong Democrat, and the first black woman elected to the Dallas City Council, was recruited by state and national GOP leaders to run against Frost as a Republican. Polling data currently shows Democrat Frost with a wide margin, but Patterson will receive funding and organizational help from the National Republican Party, and is expected to give Frost a tough race.

Democrat Representative Phil Gramm, who was instrumental in forging the bi-partisan coalition needed for passage of the Gramm-Latta Bills in 1981, and the House bi-partisan FY '83 budget package last week, was challenged in the May 1 primary by John Teague. Teague had promised to be more wary of the President's budget-cutting proposals. Gramm won renomination over Teague by an overwhelming 62% to 27% margin. Gramm faces only minor Republican opposition this fall.

D. SENATOR JOHN TOWER

Senator John Tower is perhaps the greatest Republican "pioneer" in Texas politics. He was elected to fill Lyndon Johnson's U.S. Senate seat in 1961, and has subsequently been re-elected to three full terms. Tower displayed tremendous skill and leadership as Chairman of the 1980 Republican Platform Committee. As Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Tower has been a powerful force in promoting the President's program to strengthen the

Nation's military defenses. Tower will not face re-election until 1984.

VI. TEXAS - MISCELLANEOUS

POPULATION -	14,228,000
NICKNAME -	The Lone Star State
STATE MOTTO -	Friendship

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 14, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS

SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE AT FUNDRAISING DINNER FOR
GOVERNOR BILL CLEMENTS
TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1982
HOUSTON, TEXAS

I. PURPOSE

The dinner is being held to generate financial support for Governor Bill Clements' re-election campaign.

II. BACKGROUND

Republican Governor Bill Clements is seeking re-election this year to a second term. He is facing Democrat state Attorney General Mark White in the November election. Governor Clements' campaign is expected to spend nearly \$9 million in an effort to retain Republican control of the governorship of the nation's third most populous state.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A. GUESTS

Vice President George Bush (attending memorial service in Saudi Arabia for King Khalid)

Former President Gerald Ford

Governor Bill Clements

U.S. Senator John Tower

U.S. Congressman Jim Collins, Republican nominee for U.S. Senate

U.S. Congressman Bill Archer

GUESTS CONTINUED

U.S. Congressman Ron Paul

U.S. Congressman Tom Loeffler

U.S. Congressman Jack Fields

Former Governor John Connally, Texas

Former Governor Allan B. Shivers, Texas

Former Governor Preston Smith, Texas

Texas Secretary of State David Dean

Former Texas Secretary of State George Strake, Republican
candidate for Lieutenant Governor

Walter Mischer, Dinner Chairman

H.R. "Bum" Bright, Clements State Finance Chairman

B. STAFF CONTACT

Lee Atwater

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

7:45p.m. The President arrives at convention center for the
fundraising dinner for Governor Bill Clements
The Albert Thomas Convention Center
Houston Texas

3500 people
\$1,000 per person

7:58p.m. The President is introduced

8:00p.m. The Program begins with the Invocation

8:05p.m. Dinner is served

9:00p.m. Entertainment

9:25p.m. Former President Ford is introduced

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS CONTINUED

9:30p.m. Former President Ford makes brief remarks and
introduces Governor Clements

9:40p.m. Governor Clements makes brief remarks and
introduces the President

9:50p.m. The President makes brief remarks

10:05p.m. The President concludes remarks

Benediction

Song

10:10p.m. The President departs

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 14, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON 
SUBJECT: GOVERNOR CLEMENTS ON FEDERALISM

As a part of our discussions on the federalism package, Governor Snelling, on behalf of the National Governors Association (NGA) has proposed the establishment of a "Supplemental Assistance Fund" to provide additional assistance to states with high unemployment, high poverty or low fiscal capacity. OMB is presently in the process of analyzing the NGA proposal.

Our final legislation may include such a fund, the cost of which will be deducted from the states' share of the Federalism Trust Fund. While this proposal will help in getting support from state and local officials generally, it has little chance of congressional passage, because it involves taking money from one state and giving it to another.

Governor Clements opposes the NGA approach, saying "I will not support any new federalism proposal that will reduce Texas' share of the trust fund due to such unfair 'fiscal capacity' considerations." A copy of a mailgram from Governor Clements on this subject is attached.

If Governor Clements raises this issue, I suggest that you indicate that it is under review, our final decision has not been made, and we appreciate his input.

MAILGRAM SERVICE CENTER
MIDDLETOWN, VA. 22645



1-013749J133002 05/13/82 TWX GOVTEXOFC AUS WHSA
01 AUSTIN, TEXAS MAY 13, 1982

MR. RICHARD WILLIAMSON, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

THIS IS A MAILGRAM SENT TO THE HONORABLE RICHARD SNELLING
ON MAY 13, 1982
THE HONORABLE RICHARD A. SNELLING
GOVERNOR OF VERMONT
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL GOVERNOR'S
ASSOCIATION
400 NORTH CAPITAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007

DEAR GOVERNOR SNELLING:
I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING RECENT NEGOTIATIONS
BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GOVERNOR'S ASSOCIATION FEDERALISM NEGOTIATING
TEAM AND THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION REGARDING THE NEW FEDERALISM
PROPOSALS. WHILE I AGREE WITH THE DETAILS OF THE SWAP AND TURN-
BACK PROVISIONS MUST BE THOROUGHLY AND CAREFULLY NEGOTIATED, THE
ISSUES OF FINANCING THE PROGRAMS THROUGH THE TRUST FUND ARE A
PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE. THE "FISCAL CAPACITY" FEATURES THAT HAVE BEEN
DISCUSSED ARE TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE TO TEXAS. AS PROPOSED, THESE
FEATURES COULD REWARD A STATE WHICH HAS MISMANAGED ITS RESOURCES
AND EXCEEDED ITS ABILITY TO FINANCE THE SERVICES IT HAS PROMISED
TO PROVIDE.

THE STATE OF TEXAS PRIDES ITSELF IN MAINTAINING A LOW TAX RATE FOR
ITS CITIZENS THROUGH THE SOUND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS AND
BY PROVIDING ONLY THOSE SERVICES THAT ARE TRULY NECESSARY. WE HAVE
MADE A MAJOR EFFORT OVER THE LAST 3 YEARS TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF
STATE EMPLOYEES AND, AT THE SAME TIME, EXPAND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
OUR SERVICES. TEXAS SHOULD NOT BE PENALIZED FOR ESTABLISHING GOOD
MANAGEMENT IN ITS STATE GOVERNMENT AND CONTROLLING THE COST OF
PUBLIC SERVICES. I WILL NOT SUPPORT ANY NEW FEDERALISM PROPOSAL
THAT WILL REDUCE TEXAS' SHARE OF THE TRUST FUND DUE TO SUCH UNFAIR
"FISCAL CAPACITY" CONSIDERATIONS. I ALSO WILL INSIST THAT ANY
FORMULAS FOR ALLOCATIONS BE BASED ON ACCURATE AND CURRENT DATA,
PARTICULARLY IN REGARD TO POPULATION.
I AM ALWAYS WILLING TO WORK WITH OTHER GOVERNORS TO RESOLVE STATE
ISSUES, BUT I AM NOT WILLING TO ACCEPT LESS THAN TEXAS' FAIR AND
EQUITABLE SHARE UNDER THE NEW FEDERALISM PROPOSALS.
WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.