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Last Updated: 12/17/2024

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

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
N	D	0	1	2	-	1	0
T	R	0	0	1	-		
R	A	0	0	2	-		
F	G	0	0	6	-	0	2
H	E	0	0	7	-		
F	G	1	2	2	-		
F	G	0	1	0	-	0	1
F	G	3	8	4	-		
W	E	0	0	4	-		
H	E	0	0	1	-	0	5
F	G	0	3	1	-		
V	A				-		
I	M				-		
C	C	1	7	2	-		
P	R	0	1	1	-		
T	R	0	0	1	-		
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- 1) Subject: Meeting with Ensign KRISTINE HOLDERIED who graduated number one in the 1984 Class from the United States Naval Academy.
- 2) Groundbreaking Ceremony for new Central Intelligence Agency ~~building~~ addition in Virginia.
- 3) Meeting to discuss environmental issues with:
 - A) JAY HAIR, National Wildlife Federation.
 - B) William Clark, Secretary of the Interior
 - C) William Ruckelshaus, Environmental Protection Agency
- 4) Cabinet Meeting regarding the recommendation of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control.

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:

Referral Note:

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Thursday, May 24, 1984



9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (5 min)	<u>Photo with Kristine Holderied</u> (Hickey) (TAB A)	Oval Office
10:05 am (55 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Depart for Groundbreaking Ceremony for</u> <u>Addition to CIA Headquarters at Langley</u> (Henkel/McFarlane) (TAB B) (draft remarks provided separately)	South Lawn
12:00 m	<u>Arrive Back at White House</u>	South Lawn
12:15 pm (45 min)	<u>Lunch with Vice President</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Jay Hair</u> (Fuller) (TAB C)	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Fuller) (TAB D)	Cabinet Room
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</u>	Oval Office
	1. Photo with Multiple Sclerosis Society's Mother and Father of the Year (Whittlesey) 2. Photo with Representative Bobbi Fiedler (Tutwiler) 3. Photo with National Commander of AMVETS (Whittlesey) 4. Photo with Chi Luu (Ryan)	(TAB E)
5:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Video-taping Session for Incumbent</u> <u>GOP Congressmen (Tutwiler)</u> (TAB F)	Oval Office
7:35 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan Depart</u> <u>for Private Dinner (Henkel/Rosebush)</u>	South Lawn
Approx. 10:00 pm	N <u>Arrive Back at White House</u> (TAB G)	South Lawn

UNP 05/23/84
4:00 pm

CABINET MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Thursday, May 24, 1984 -- 2:00 p.m.

The Cabinet -- All Members *

- * ☒ Richard Lyng, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, for Secretary Block
- * ☒ Ford B. Ford, Under Secretary of Labor, for Secretary Donovan
- * ☒ John J. Knapp, Acting Secretary of Housing and Urban Development/General Counsel, for Secretary Pierce
- * ☒ James H. Burnley, IV, Deputy Secretary of Transportation, for Secretary Dole
- * ☒ Robert Lighthizer, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, for Ambassador Brock
- ☒ See Hodel did NOT attend
- * ☒ Secretary Bell will not attend
- ☒ Dir Casey did NOT attend
- * ☒ Ambassador Kirkpatrick will not attend

~~James A. Baker, III~~

~~Michael K. Deaver~~

- ☒ Richard G. Darman
- ☒ Martin Feldstein
- ☒ Craig L. Fuller
- ~~John H. Herring~~
- ☒ Jack Svahn
- ☒ Lee Verstandig
- ~~Michael Baroody~~ for ☒ Mike McManus
- ☒ Kenneth Cribb
- ☒ Frank Donatelli for Faith Whittlesey
- ☒ Jim Cicconi
- ☒ Marlin Fitzwater for Larry Speakes
- ☒ Nancy Risque for M. B. Oglesby
- ☒ Daniel Murphy
- ☒ Tom Gibson
- ☒ Karen Hart

For Presentation:

- ☒ Donald J. Devine, Director, OPM
- ☒ Harry N. Walters, Administrator, VA
- ☒ Ray Kline, Acting Administrator, GSA
- ☒ Joseph R. Wright, Deputy Director, OMB
- ☒ David Neuman, OCA
- ☒ Ralph Bledsoe

Guest in Attendance:

- ☒ Muliufi Hannemann, White House Fellow - VP
- ☒ Nancy Maloney, DOI

VP.
Shultz
Regan
Weinberger
Smith
Clark
(Lyng)
Baldridge
(Ford)
Hickel
(Knapp)
(Burnley)

Meese
Stockman

(Lighthizer)

JCR

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Thursday, May 24, 1984

9:04 oval

9:00 am (30 min)	Staff Time <i>9:06</i> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	National Security Briefing <i>9:28-9:46</i> (McFarlane) <i>BUSH, GM, JR, MKR, POINOSKTER</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	Senior Staff Time	Oval Office
10:00 am (5 min)	Photo with Kristine Holderied (Hickey) <i>9:58-10:07 INDIAN (TAB A) Room</i>	Oval Office
10:05 am (55 min)	Personal Staff Time <i>10:07 -</i>	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	Depart for Groundbreaking Ceremony for Addition to CIA Headquarters at Langley (Henkel/McFarlane) (TAB B) (draft remarks provided separately)	South Lawn
12:00 m	Arrive Back at White House	South Lawn
12:15 pm (45 min)	Lunch with Vice President	Oval Office
1:00 pm (30 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
1:30 pm (15 min)	Meeting with Jay Hair <i>1:32-1:59</i> (Fuller) (TAB C)	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)	Cabinet Meeting <i>2:05-3:00</i> (Fuller) (TAB D)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (60 min)	Personal Staff Time <i>3:01 -</i>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	Personnel Time <i>4:00-4:08</i> (Herrington) <i>BECKY DUNLOP</i>	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	<i>4:12-4:17 UP BUSH, PHILCOX, KIRK, NASSO HALLABY, POINOSKTER</i> Administrative Time <i>4:30-4:45</i> 1. Photo with Multiple Sclerosis Society's Mother and Father of the Year (Whittlesey) 2. Photo with Representative Bobbi Fiedler (Tutwiler) 3. Photo with National Commander of AMVETS (Whittlesey) 4. Photo with Chi Luu (Ryan) <i>CHIEF LUV</i>	Oval Office (TAB E)
5:00 pm (30 min)	Video-taping Session for Incumbent GOP Congressmen (Tutwiler) <i>5:16-5:26</i>	Oval Office
7:35 pm	<i>5:28 RESIDENCE</i> The President and Mrs. Reagan Depart for Private Dinner (Henkel/Rosebush)	South Lawn
Approx. 10:00 pm	Arrive Back at White House (TAB G)	South Lawn

UNP 05/23/84
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



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1:30 pm - 1:59 (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Jay Hair</u> (Fuller) (TAB C)	Oval Office
2:00 pm - 2:05 (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Fuller) (TAB D)	Cabinet Room
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Approx. 10:00 pm	N <u>Arrive Back at White House</u> (TAB G)	South Lawn

UNP 05/23/84
4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH ENSIGN KRISTINE HOLDERIED, USN

Thursday, May 24, 1984
The Oval Office
10:00 a.m.

FROM: EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E.V.H.*

I. PURPOSE.

To enable the President to greet and congratulate Ensign Holderied for her noteworthy achievement.

II. BACKGROUND.

Ensign Holderied graduated number one in the Class of 1984 from the United States Naval Academy. Of the 1004 graduates, 63 were women.

An oceanography major with an overall grade point average of 3.88, she was also Deputy Brigade Commander and conducted independent research as a Trident Scholar during her senior year. In the four years that women have graduated from the service academies, "Kris" is the first woman to graduate first in her class. She graduated and was commissioned on Wednesday, 23 May 1984 and following a summer foreign language study program in Germany will report for duty to Naval Station Rota, Spain.

III. PARTICIPANTS.

Ensign Kristine Holderied, USN (Kris)
Robert Max Holderied (father)
Barbara Holderied (mother)

IV. PRESS PLAN.

White House Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS.

Introduction of the Holderied family by Commander Sutton, USN to the President followed by a White House photograph session.

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1984 MAY 23 PM 5:42

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1984

EVENT: Groundbreaking Ceremony for CIA Building Addition
WEATHER: Cloudy, 10% Chance of Rain, Mid 70's
DRESS: Men's Business Suit

10:55 a.m. Proceed to South Lawn for Marine One boarding.
- PHOTO COVERAGE

11:00 a.m. MARINE ONE departs South Lawn en route Central
Intelligence Agency Landing Zone.

Flight Time: 10 mins.

11:10 a.m. MARINE ONE arrives Central Intelligence Agency Landing
Zone. - PRESS POOL

Deplane.

Met by:

Mr. William J. Casey, Director, Central
Intelligence

Accompanied by Director Casey, proceed to motorcade and
board.

Accompanied by Director Casey, depart Landing Zone en
route CIA Headquarters Building. Drive Time: 2 mins.
In Limo: Director Casey, J. Baker.

11:15 a.m. Accompanied by Director Casey, arrive CIA Headquarters
Building, VIP garage entrance, and proceed to holding
room.

Accompanied by Director Casey, depart holding room en
route Reception Room, via elevator.

- OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

Met in Reception Room by:

The Vice President

Mr. John McMahon, Deputy Director, Central
Intelligence

Accompanied by The Vice President, Director Casey and Deputy Director McMahon, proceed to off-stage announcement area.

Announcement (off-stage)

Accompanied by The Vice President, Director Casey and Deputy Director McMahon, proceed to podium.

11:20 a.m. Proceed to make brief remarks. - OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

Conclude brief remarks and, accompanied by The Vice President, Director Casey, and Deputy Director McMahon, proceed to Groundbreaking Ceremony off-stage announcement area.

Accompanied by The Vice President, Director Casey, and Deputy Director McMahon arrive off-stage announcement area.

Ruffles and Flourishes
Announcement (off-stage)
"Hail to the Chief"

11:25 a.m. Accompanied by The Vice President, Director Casey, and Deputy Director McMahon, proceed to dais and remain standing. - OPEN PRESS

National Anthem.

Colonel Clifford T. Weathers, Chaplin, Military District of Washington, gives invocation.

Be seated.

Director Casey makes brief remarks and introduction.

Proceed to podium and make remarks. - OPEN PRESS

11:35 a.m. Conclude remarks and, accompanied by The Vice President, Director Casey and Deputy Director McMahon proceed to shovels.

NOTE: The following Members of Congress also proceed to shovels:

Sen. John H. Chafee (R-RI)
Sen. John W. Warner (R-VA)
Cong. Edward P. Boland (D-MA)
Cong. Frank Wolf (R-VA)

Proceed to groundbreaking site and break ground with shovel. - OPEN PRESS

The Vice President, Director Casey, Deputy Director McMahon and Members of Congress proceed to groundbreaking site and break ground with shovel.

11:40 a.m. Conclude groundbreaking and depart en route motorcade.

Director Casey bids farewell.

The Vice President proceeds to a separate motorcade and departs en route The White House.

Depart en route Central Intelligence Agency Landing Zone. Drive Time: 2 mins. In Limo: Director Casey, J. Baker.

11:45 a.m. Arrive Landing Zone, proceed to Marine One and board. - PRESS POOL

11:50 a.m. MARINE ONE departs en route South Lawn.

Flight Time: 10 mins.

12:00 p.m. MARINE ONE arrives South Lawn.

Deplane and proceed to Oval Office.

(Dolan/BE)
May 23, 1984
4:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY FOR ADDITION
TO CIA HEADQUARTERS
THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1984

When President Eisenhower came to this place a quarter of a century ago to dedicate the cornerstone of this building, he spoke of "undecorated" and "unsung" heroes. When I was with you here 2 years ago, I mentioned those words, and noted the heroes President Eisenhower spoke about were you, the men and women of the Central Intelligence Agency.

I return to the CIA today with exactly the same thought in mind. Without you, our Nation's safety would be more vulnerable and our security fragile and endangered. The work you do each day is essential to the survival and to the spread of human freedom. You remain the eyes and ears of the Free World, you are the tripwire over which the forces of totalitarian rule must stumble in their quest for global domination.

Though it sometimes has been forgotten here in Washington, the American people know full well the importance of vital and energetic intelligence operations. From Nathan Hale's first covert operation in the Revolutionary War, to the breaking of the Japanese code at Midway in World War II, America's security and safety have relied directly on the courage and collective intellect of her intelligence personnel. Today, I want to stress to you again that the American people are thankful for your professionalism, for your dedication -- and for the personal sacrifice each of you makes in carrying on your work.

You are carrying on a great and noble tradition; and I believe you are adding a brilliant new chapter to the annals of America's intelligence services. In 3-1/2 years, spectacular changes have occurred at this Agency. New and vitally important missions are being performed that a few years ago many would have said were impractical or unachievable: Funding and personnel have grown substantially; the operations and analysis sections have seen enormous increases in productivity and product; morale has steadily improved; recruiting is highly successful with a continuing growth in the number of talented young Americans who want to work at CIA; individual employees are gaining greater recognition for their work; and throughout this Agency -- as well as in the Congress and our Nation itself -- there is a new recognition of the urgent importance of the mission of CIA.

There are many quantitative measures of what you are achieving. You have increased the number of national intelligence estimates from 19 in 1980 to 55 in 1983 -- and in addition, completed 800 other special research projects. Though the specifics are classified, new stations have been opened abroad and work with friendly intelligence and security services has been greatly expanded.

As most of you know, Bill Casey recently sent me an extensive document outlining all of this -- and, frankly, it's a bit breathtaking. Something else equally dramatic has happened here recently -- in 2 separate reports to you during the past 6 months, your Director has outlined an exciting new process of management reform and renewal. Your guidelines in this process

are the techniques of modern management used at America's top companies, including many of the concepts outlined in the remarkable management study and best seller, In Pursuit of Excellence. There has been a new emphasis on lean management staffs and, above all, establishing a consensus on the mission and role of the Agency.

Underlying all this is a central insight: that even more than material rewards, the chance to create, to build and to put into action the shared values of an institution is the strongest inducement to human excellence. Memoranda and suggestions have been asked for from all of you -- suggestions and memos that have been read by the Director personally. All this has meant not only a stimulating period of discussion and analysis leading to many specific reforms, but also the adoption of a new Agency Credo written by you, the personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

I've had a chance to read the Credo of CIA; it is everything such a credo should be: practical yet idealistic, careful but inspiring, specific yet general enough to explain not only what it means to be a member of the CIA, but what it means to be an American serving the cause of freedom in a dangerous and difficult world.

On this point, I want to stress an intelligence agency cannot operate effectively unless its necessary secrets are maintained even in this, the most open and free country on earth. We cannot expect you or your informants to endanger life and work because of carelessness, sensationalism or unnecessary exposure

to risk. Hostile intelligence activities conducted in this country and directed at U.S. interests abroad threaten not only our legitimate secrets and our technological advantages, but also our privacy and ultimately our freedom. To the danger of espionage is added "active measures" designed to subvert and deceive, to "disinform" the public opinion upon which our democracies are built.

One of the greater dangers facing you is also the loss of necessary secrets through unauthorized and illegal disclosures of classified information. As I said in my memorandum last summer to all Federal employees, "the unauthorized disclosure of our Nation's classified information by those entrusted with its protection is improper, unethical and plain wrong." I cite for emulation by the rest of the Government another phrase from the CIA credo: "We subordinate our desire for public recognition to the need for confidentiality . . . we give unfailing loyalty to each other and to our common purpose."

Let me conclude by adding that the changes you have underway at CIA are a reflection of a larger renewal among the forces of freedom throughout the world. I think many of you realize that the days of defeatism and weakness are over for America, and that in contrast to previous times, the objectives of our foreign policy are being met.

Our economic recovery has strengthened the hand of the democracies, even as it has widened the economic and technological gap between ourselves and totalitarian nations. Our defense build-up has been a signal to the world that the

American people remain ready to make the sacrifices necessary for the protection of human freedom. Our alliances have been renewed and revitalized -- there is no better evidence of this than in the successful deployment of our Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe over strong attempts at intimidation. Our support -- both direct and indirect -- for people whose countries are the victims of totalitarian aggression has blunted the communist drive for power in the Third World.

Indeed, not only is the era of easy communist territorial victories over, we are seeing in many places around the globe a new trend toward insurgencies against repressive rule. I believe the tide of the future is a freedom tide.

And finally, American foreign policy has a new coherence and moral purpose. We have proposed the most extensive series of arms reduction proposals in history; at the same time we have made it clear that we will continue to be candid about the critical moral distinctions between the democratic way of life and those political systems that deny the most elementary human rights. In this way, we are making it clear that peace and freedom are not mutually exclusive; that we can pursue the cause of peace even as we stand ready to protect our own freedom and help others who seek theirs.

We are now in period of readjustment; some of our adversaries, who had grown used to disunity or weakness from the democracies, are not enthusiastic about the success of our policies or the brightening trend in the fortunes of freedom. What is needed now is steadiness and calm; and, above all, a

quiet resolve to advance the cause of freedom as we continue to press our program for arms reductions and many other peace initiatives.

When historians look back at all of this I am sure they will conclude that no one has played a more important role in this exciting new era than all of you here at CIA. Your work, the work of your Director and other top officials have been an inspiration to your fellow Americans and to free people everywhere. I wanted to come here today not only to dedicate this new building, which will assist greatly in better coordinating and consolidating CIA activities, but to pledge to you my continued support and bring to each and every one of you the heartfelt thanks of the American people.

God bless you all.

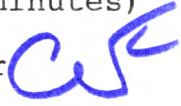
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1984

MEETING WITH

JAY D. HAIR, WILLIAM P. CLARK AND WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS

DATE: May 24, 1984
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 1:30 P.M. (15 Minutes)
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

To meet with Jay D. Hair, Executive Vice President, National Wildlife Federation, William P. Clark, and William D. Ruckelshaus, to exchange views on environmental subjects.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Wildlife Federation, founded in 1936, is the largest conservation organization in the Nation with over 4.2 million members. Although the Federation staff joined with several other Washington-based environmental groups in opposition to your candidacy in 1980, it is estimated that nearly three-quarters of the membership supported you on Election Day. This resulted in a change in executive vice presidents, as well as a reassessment by the group regarding partisan involvement. Since his selection, Jay Hair has attempted to establish a dialogue with the Administration and subsequent to Secretary Watt's departure, that effort has increased.

Hair, while certainly critical of many Administration positions on environmental issues, has been a lonely voice of moderation among Washington-based environmental groups. His group supported the nomination of Bill Ruckelshaus to head EPA and, while taking no position on the nomination of Secretary Clark, Hair has established very good relations with him since he entered the Interior Department.

Of principal concern to Hair is our position on acid rain. The National Wildlife Federation has taken the position that this problem must be addressed immediately and supports efforts in Congress to limit sulfur emissions from coal-fired power plants. On April 22, Hair released a report stating that this problem is a "crisis", affecting all parts of the Nation and urged immediate action. In your State of the Union Message, you called for a doubling of research funds (\$55 million) to look into this problem. In addition, you asked for \$64 million in Fiscal Year 1985 for pollution control and fossil fuel technology research and

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development. Finally, you called for a program to identify sensitive lakes and the establishment of a state grant program for lake liming and fish re-stocking.

Attached is an article from the most recent issue of Fortune questioning some of the scientific assumptions about the cause of acidic lakes in the Northeast. While Hair will disagree with it, this points out the need for additional study prior to the commitment of significant resources for a sulfur control program.

Hair also may raise the subjects of immediate reauthorization of the Superfund and Interior's coal leasing policy. With regard to Superfund, you made the commitment for reauthorization in your State of the Union Message. The current law requires EPA to complete an analysis of its effectiveness and to make recommendations to Congress prior to December. EPA is in the process of this study and expects to provide Congress with this information by then. Efforts are underway by the Democrats, however, to expedite this process in the House and action is expected this summer. Regarding the question of leasing, Congress established a commission to look into this policy. The Commission reported its findings in February. It recognized the necessity for continuation of a proper coal leasing program.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- Jay D. Hair
- William P. Clark
- William D. Ruckelshaus
- Craig L. Fuller

IV. PRESS PLAN

Wire Service Photographers

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The participants will enter the Oval Office and be seated. Administrator Ruckelshaus will introduce Dr. Hair and the meeting will begin.

Attachments: - Fortune Article on Acid Rain
- Talking Points for Meeting

MAYBE ACID RAIN ISN'T THE VILLAIN

Maybe it's God. Or, no kidding, Smokey the Bear. In any case, some recent scientific findings suggest that the Reagan Administration is right to call for more study before spending billions to fight acid rain. ■ *by William M. Brown*

THE CONTROVERSY over acid rain has political, economic, and scientific dimensions, but in a presidential election year it was doubtless inevitable that national politics would drive the debate. So most of the disagreements we're reading about these days relate to federal policy. Why is President Reagan resisting an all-out attack on acid rain? (His latest budget proposes only modest amounts for further study of the problem.) Why is William Ruckelshaus, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, defending the President instead of pushing his own more aggressive program to control acid rain? Which of the numerous bills floating around Congress has a chance of passage? How should we deal with the maddening difficulty that the costs associated with many of the bills generally fall most heavily on Midwestern states (whose industry would have to spend huge sums to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide) while the expected benefits generally accrue to other states, mostly in the East (whose lakes and forests would be less exposed to the acidified rain)?

The emphasis on the politics of the issue is especially unfortunate because the big news may be scientific. The standard scientific view of acid rain's effects may simply be wrong. It is too soon to state categorically that it's wrong, but some recent evidence suggests that we have at least good reason to pause. In a study of acid rain

WILLIAM M. BROWN is director of technological studies at the Hudson Institute and a co-author of *The Next 200 Years*.

done at the Hudson Institute, my colleagues and I calculated that it could eventually cost Americans about \$100 billion in today's dollars to achieve a major reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions. Before committing to any program of this magnitude, we should want to be more certain that acid rain is in fact a major threat to the country's environment.

The standard scientific view is easy enough to understand, intuitively plausible, and manifestly true—up to a point. It tells us that the Midwestern factories are spewing tons of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere and that some of these and other pollutants combine with water vapor, become oxidized and acidic, are borne east by the prevailing winds, and finally rain down on the lakes and forests of New England, the mid-Atlantic states, and Canada. This is the part that's clearly true. It is based on compelling scientific evidence, much of it marshaled in a 1981 study performed by the National Academy of Sciences.

Since that study, however, we have been learning more about how rainwater filters into lakes and streams. Recent research by soil scientists, especially Edward C. Krug and Charles R. Frink of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, suggests that the portrait drawn in the National Academy study is incomplete. This is also the conclusion of the Hudson Institute study, which was finished last November. (Its title: *A Perspective on Current Acid Rain Issues*.) In it we reached conclusions substantially different

from those of other investigations.

It is not surprising that there should be sharp disagreements about acid rain. The rain has been studied only for about six years, and scientists working in the field have been raising questions about acidified lakes faster than researchers can provide answers. Thus the view propounded in this article—in most respects a minority view—claims only to be a provocative hypothesis, not a proven reality.

Nevertheless, we now have grounds for suspecting that the following propositions are true: First, the pollutants in the rain are only a minor contributor to the high-level acidity found in some Eastern lakes and streams. Second, this acidity, which is indeed hostile to the existence of game fish and other aquatic creatures, is mostly natural rather than industrial in origin. Third, the popular notion that acid rain is threatening forests in the Eastern U.S., and indeed all across the earth's Temperate Zone, is based less on substance than upon ill-informed conjecture and is probably wrong.

OBVIOUSLY, the perspective afforded by these propositions has different policy implications from the National Academy study (which recommended a major reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions). The new perspective would not deny that industrial emissions should continue to be controlled in a reasonable manner, as required by the Clean Air Act. But it also tells us to focus on the possibility that the threats from these emissions may



Big Moose Lake, one of the 200-odd Adirondack lakes that have been heavily acidified, has also been heavily researched. Syracuse University scientists use the "cylindrical columns" at left to isolate portions of the lake water so that it can be chemically tested without leaving its natural environment.

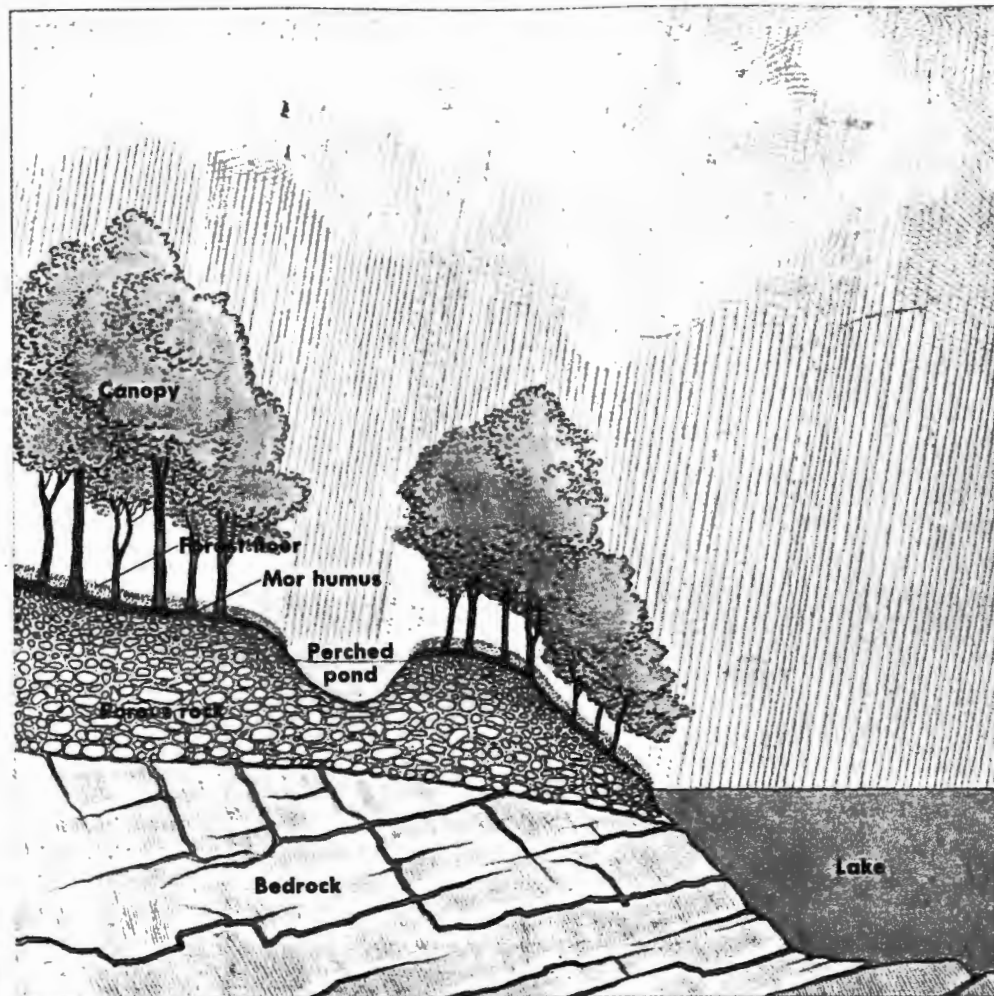


ILLUSTRATION BY LASZLO KUBANYI

turn out to be largely illusory.

The most important argument used to justify a heavy spending war on acid rain is that it is entering our aquatic systems and threatening their populations. It has been shown, for example, that over 200 lakes in New York's Adirondack Mountains, along with the streams that feed them, are now devoid of fish, or at least of trout and other desirable game fish. Since the decline of the fish populations clearly derives from acidified water, many scientists have naturally come to view the problem somewhat as follows: (a) acidified precipitation falls onto the watershed, (b) it then runs into the streams and lakes, and (c) it kills the fish—at least, it does so unless the lake waters contain enough alkalis to neutralize the acid.

It is also natural for many scientists to fear that this process could eventually spread far beyond Adirondack lakes and, ultimately, produce a worldwide ecological disaster. If any such threat seemed genuine, then a \$100-billion program to forestall it would clearly not be excessive in my judgment. However, the underlying reality appears at once more complex and less threatening.

ON THE WAY TO THE LAKE

■ Many people assume that acid rain attacks lakes by simply falling on them out of the sky. In fact, little of the acidity in lakes is rained onto them directly. Instead the rainwater passes through a series of filters, during which its chemistry is repeatedly changed. In this schematic drawing the changes are represented by colors, with intense acidity shown as bright red, weaker acidity as pink, and alkalinity as a shade of blue.

The first filter is the so-called forest canopy—the leaves atop the trees—which absorbs some of the rain's acidity. The second filter consists of assorted greenery and litter on the forest floor, which absorbs still more of it. However the third filter, the "mor humus," is intensely acidic (hence the bright red) and contains as much acid as would be expected to fall on the forest in 1,000 years of acid rainfall. The fourth filter is the porous

rock beneath the humus; the rock tends to contain limestone and other alkaline minerals, which reduce the acidity level again. It may be further reduced as the water passes through cracks in the bedrock. The lake's purplish color here signifies the mixture of acids and alkalis that have acted on the water. The perched pond is more acidic (hence pinker), because its water had less contact with alkaline minerals.

Measuring the effects of these different filters is not easy. Clearly, some water falls directly into the lake as acid rain, and some passes into the lake from each of the filter systems. But the bulk of the water typically enters the lake through the cracks in the bedrock—meaning that it has gone through all the filters. In short, the process by which lakes become acidified is complex. Just blaming it on acid rain may be simplistic.

RAINFALL, whether acidic or not, gets into our aquatic systems by circuitous processes. Except for the very small fraction of rain that falls directly onto lakes, the precipitation that ends up in them passes through a series of filters in the watershed. Each of these filters affects the water's acidity in its own way (see box). At least one of these natural filters, the so-called mor humus, can put far more acid into the rainwater than could any anticipated amount of industrial pollution. Indeed this humus may contain as much as 1,000 times the acid that falls from the sky in a year. Regardless of its initial acidity or alkalinity, water percolating through mor humus emerges from it far more acidic than acid rain. In short, the forests of the Temperate Zones—especially coniferous forests—are *natural acid creators*.

These forests would long since have killed off the desirable game fish in most of the lakes and streams throughout the Temperate Zone but for another

The prevalence of forest fires in earlier periods is a fact not well appreciated. Our ancestors, including the Pilgrims, set them deliberately and routinely.

er natural phenomenon. Other filters through which the rainwater passes are alkaline—that is, acid neutralizing. These deeper filters, mostly porous layers of mineral rock, are often several feet thick and generally contain substantial amounts of limestone and other alkaline substances. They not only neutralize the acid in water seeping into them but often generate natural buffers, such as alkaline bicarbonates, that neutralize any acids that might enter lakes from other sources—for example, from adjacent bogs or from the acid rain that falls directly onto the lakes.

However, these layers of acid-neutralizing rock are not found everywhere. In some parts of the Adirondacks and in a few other areas of the U.S., the deeper soil layers lack enough limestone or other alkaline minerals to neutralize the acidic water emerging from the humus above them. Might this lack explain all by itself why the fish of some Adirondack lakes have been in trouble? It might—except for one bothersome detail. The geology of the region hasn't changed lately, and yet the higher acidity levels of some lakes, and the related problems of their fish populations, are relatively recent events.

The possibility that our acidified lakes got that way naturally is hard for people to accept precisely because of this logical difficulty. If some of the fish are now in a more hostile environment than they were in earlier decades, then we must look to something new in the environment. Sulfur dioxide from heavy industry seems to be just the kind of suspect that makes sense. In fact, however, these emissions are not the only change in the forest environment. Another new feature is Smokey the Bear. Or, less metaphorically, the huge success of the United States in preventing forest fires during the past half-century or so.

Forest fires can have a tremendous impact on the acidity of adjacent lakes. The fires can totally destroy the acid-producing humus, replacing it with a layer of alkaline ash. When that happens, a naturally acidified lake within the burned area may become neutralized and temporarily—meaning for several decades—more hospitable to fish. Eventually, of course, the forest

would be expected to regrow, the alkaline ash left by the fire would be used up, the acidic humus layer would be regenerated, and the fish would be in trouble again.

The possibility that fire prevention accounts for a major portion of the lakes' acidity still has to be viewed as just that—a possibility. It's another of the many fascinating hypotheses that are still too new to have been tested properly by field researchers undertaking controlled experiments. Meanwhile, all we know for sure is that the fires are far less prevalent than they once were.

Until early in this century they were normal all through the earth's temperate zone. Our ancestors in America, including the Pilgrims, set them deliberately and routinely because they were the simplest way to clear sizable tracts of land. Later, during the 18th and 19th centuries, rough-and-ready logging practices created large areas that were susceptible to forest fires in dry spells. There is essentially no virgin forest in the Eastern U.S. today—only regrown forest.

So it really is possible that one new element in the forest and lake environment of the East is the absence of forest fires. It is clear, in any case, that the forests of the Northeast have expanded remarkably during the past half-century. And, of course, their growth has been accompanied by sizable increases in the amount of humus and natural acidity in the soil.

If this is indeed the process by which the lakes have been acidified and the fish killed, it would appear to follow that the outlook for trout fishing is much less bleak. We can plausibly expect industrialization to keep spreading on the planet, so the acid rain hypothesis predicts that more and more lakes and streams will get in trouble. The forest fire hypothesis predicts that relatively few lakes—those lacking the natural acid neutralizers—will be troubled. It is worth recalling that the acidified lakes in what New York State calls the Adirondack Ecological Zone constitute only a minority (19%, to be exact) of the lakes in the area and represent even less of the lakes' total surface area (4%) and volume (2%).

What about the widespread belief

that acid rain represents a threat to the future of the forests? The evidence for this view turns out to be elusive. It is true, to be sure, that we occasionally find damage to clumps of trees in forests and often have no ready explanation of the damage. But it is not established that such damage is new, or growing, or, indeed, that similar damage couldn't have been observed a million years ago. Acid rain is simply not a likely suspect. The acid in Eastern rainfall is usually diluted to about four parts per million or less. Why should we believe that this relatively weak dose is the *likely* cause of the signs of stress observed in a few forest areas? If it is the cause, how do we explain that vast areas of Temperate Zone forest subject to similar precipitation have *not* been damaged?

FINALLY, why are so few forest ecologists, either in the U.S. or Europe, supporting the concept that acid rain is the villain identified in the media? Some of these scientists have publicly scorned the concept. Here, for example, is a summary statement on the subject by the respected British ecologist Kenneth Mellanby, writing last year in *Nature*: "Reports in the press and on television on the ill effects of acid rain have implied widespread damage to trees, directly caused by sulfur output from industry. But by the end of a recent international meeting . . . at which no less than 50 papers were delivered on the topic of acid precipitation, it was apparent that these simplistic views were neither accurate nor supported by scientific investigation."

All of which suggests that the Administration's much criticized current proposal on acid rain, which is to go slow and spend relatively little—the fiscal 1985 budget includes \$55.5 million for study of the problem—makes a lot of sense. I certainly agree that less sulfur dioxide emissions are better than more. But less spending is also better than more, especially when there's a chance we're spending to solve the wrong problem. Before doing any spending, we need to start thinking of acid rain as a scientific rather than a political issue.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR THE MEETING WITH
JAY D. HAIR, WILLIAM P. CLARK AND WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS

ACID RAIN

- I know that the National Wildlife Federation has been principally concerned with the question of acid rain in recent years. I want to tell you that we have spent a great deal of time discussing this question.
 - o We have had scientific experts in the field brief us. They could not definitively establish a scientific conclusion that sulfur emissions are the principal cause of acid rain.
 - o The Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment considered several approaches to this subject and I must tell you the difference of opinion was significant.
- I want to get to the bottom of this problem but I want to make sure that before we invest large sums of money, we are confident that we are attacking the correct cause. When the best approach to this problem is found, I will recommend an appropriate effort to address it.

SUPERFUND

- I made the commitment for reauthorization in my State of the Union Message. EPA is presently doing the analysis that is required by the existing law, prior to making its recommendations to Congress and I look forward to signing the reauthorization of the law, once Congress acts.

COAL LEASING

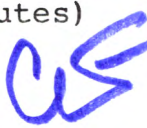
- The Coal Leasing Commission has reported its findings to Secretary Clark and he submitted his response to Congress in March. The Department expects to have a responsible program for leasing Federal coal resources in place by the end of the year.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MAY 23, 1984

CABINET MEETING

DATE: May 24, 1984
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 2:00 PM (60 minutes)
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the Full Cabinet and hear a report on the efforts to review and implement the recommendations of the Grace Commission (President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control - PPSSCC).

II. BACKGROUND

In January of this year, the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, Chaired by J. Peter Grace, issued its final report to you. The Grace Commission report was the culmination of an unprecedented review of the management and administration practices of the Federal government by experienced members of the American business and academic community.

Thirty Six Task Forces, chaired by 161 top executives issued reports that contained 2,478 recommendations on how to manage the Federal government more efficiently and at less cost to the taxpayer. Over 2,000 volunteers participated.

Many of the Grace Commission reports were released in time to have their recommendations included in the 1985 Administration budget. Example: Recommendations on Cash management, now being implemented by the Treasury, will save an estimated \$4.7 billion over three years. Another recommendation implemented by GSA will save \$25 million a year by having Federal employees use government-issued credit cards to pay for official travel.

David Stockman has done a rigorous review of each of all of the Grace Commission recommendations and will present OMB's analysis of the savings potential that is contained in the Grace Commission reports.

I have been meeting regularly with representatives of departments and agencies to review the Grace Commission reports and ensure that all possible recommendations will be implemented in a timely fashion. An automated tracking system will monitor agency compliance.

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R. S.

To date these meetings have reviewed 15 non-DOD agency task force reports and two reports with recommendations having government-wide application. These 17 reports encompass 30 issues and 1,091 recommendations. Eighty one percent of the Grace recommendations have been "forwarded" for implementation. These recommendations should account for \$81.3 billion in savings over three years.

There is still considerable work to be done - 1,387 recommendations contained under 476 issue headings are yet to be reviewed.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Members of the Cabinet and White House Senior Staff.

IV. PRESS PLAN

None.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Ed Meese will be prepared to introduce the issues involved in the review of the Grace Commission recommendations. He will defer to David Stockman and Craig Fuller for presentation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1984

MEETING WITH THE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS MOTHER AND FATHER OF THE YEAR

DATE: May 24, 1984

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 4:30 p.m.

FROM: Faith Whittlesey



I. PURPOSE

To meet with the National Multiple Sclerosis (MS) Society's Mother of the Year and Father of the Year and to present the award plaques to them.

II. BACKGROUND

Multiple Sclerosis is a chronic, progressive disease of the central nervous system. Its symptoms run the gamut from slight blurring of vision to complete paralysis. The Multiple Sclerosis Society was founded in 1946, has 400,000 members in 141 chapters in 50 states.

The MS Mother of the Year and Father of the Year are chosen for their exemplary courage as citizens and parents in spite of their handicap.

Diane Victor, the MS Mother of the Year, is 28 years old, has had MS for 10 years. She and her husband (Tony) have three children, she is active in Girl Scouting and numerous school activities.

Phil Krieg, the MS Father of the Year, is 37 years old, has had MS for 7 years. He and his wife (Sue) have three children, two biological children and one adopted child. Mr. Krieg is active in the Boys Club of America, his church and many other activities, in addition to teaching full time.

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III. PARTICIPANTS

Mrs. Diane Victor (Mother of the Year)
Mr. John (Tony) Victor (Diane's Husband)
Mr. Philip Krieg (Father of the Year)
Mrs. Sue Krieg (Phillip's wife)
Mrs. Ursula Meese (Active volunteer for MS Society)
Congresswoman Lynn Martin, (R., Ill.)
Senator Dan Quayle, (R., Ind.)
Congressman John Hiler, (R., Ind)
Vice Admiral Thor Hanson (Ret.), (President and Chief Executive Officer, National Multiple Sclerosis Society)
Mr. Norman Cohn (Chairman, National Multiple Sclerosis Society)
Mr. John P. Donnelly (Vice President, Public Affairs, NMSS)

STAFF:

Faith Whittlesey
Judi Buckalew

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographers

AP/UPI wire photographers

NOTE: The organization would like to have their own photographer, Mr. Wayne Partlow, present.

V. SEQUENCE

4:30 p.m. Guests enter the Oval Office and are greeted by the President.

4:32 p.m. President Reagan presents the award plaques to the Mother of the Year and the Father of the Year while remarks are exchanged and photos taken.

4:35 p.m. Guests leave the Oval Office.

Attachment: Talking points

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TALKING POINTS FOR THE MEETING WITH THE NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY'S MOTHER OF THE YEAR AND FATHER OF THE YEAR

- Welcome to the White House, it is a great pleasure to meet you all.
- The Multiple Sclerosis Society is to be commended for the active role it is taking in the fight against Multiple Sclerosis.
- Diane, it gives me great pleasure to present this plaque to you in honor of your selection as the MS Mother of the Year. Your accomplishments are outstanding. My staff tells me you do all your own housework in addition to taking part in your children's activities.
- Phil, this plaque is a small token of the high esteem in which you are held by your community. Your activities on behalf of the Boys Club, your Photography club and your teaching job all demonstrate the wisdom of your selection as the MS Father of the Year.
- Thank you for coming here today.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1984

PHOTO-OPPORTUNITY FOR CONGRESSWOMAN BOBBI FIEDLER

DATE: Thursday, May 24, 1984
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:30 p.m.

FROM: Margaret Tutwiler

I. PURPOSE

To allow Congresswoman Fiedler an opportunity to have her picture taken with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

One of nine women Republicans in the House of Representatives, Bobbi Fiedler (CA - 21) has been a consistent supporter of the President's legislative programs for the past two years. A member of the House Committee on the Budget, Representative Fiedler is the only Republican woman in Congress from the President's home state of California.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Congresswoman Fiedler

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Congresswoman Fiedler enters the Oval Office.
- Photographs are taken with THE PRESIDENT.
- Congresswoman Fiedler departs the Oval Office.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH ROBERT L. WILBRAHAM

DATE: May 24, 1984
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:30 p.m. (Duration: 5 minutes)
FROM: Faith Whittlesey *FAW*

I. PURPOSE

To provide a photo opportunity with Mr. Wilbraham, who is the National Commander of American Veterans (AMVETS).

II. BACKGROUND

Mr. Wilbraham, a resident of Mentor, Ohio was elected National Commander of AMVETS on August 27, 1984. AMVETS is the fourth largest veterans organization with approximately 225,000 members. AMVETS was formed by World War II veterans.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Robert L. Wilbraham
National Commander

Morgan Ruph
National Executive Director

Edith Wilbraham
Commander Wilbraham's wife
and a member of AMVETS

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Frank Donatelli will bring Commander Willabraham, Mr. Ruph and Mrs. Wilbraham to the Oval Office and introduce them to the President. (Douglas Riggs will accompany Mr. Donatelli.)
- The President and Commander Wilbraham will pose for the picture
- Mr. Donatelli will escort Commander Wilbraham and party from the Oval Office.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1984

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH CHI LUU AND FAMILY

DATE: Thursday, May 24, 1984

TIME: 4:30 pm

FROM: Frederick J. Ryan, Jr. *FR*

I. PURPOSE

Photo opportunity and brief congratulatory meeting with Mr. Chi Luu (Chēē Lū) and his family, refugees from South Vietnam.

II. BACKGROUND

Chi Luu, age 25, graduated today (May 24) from the City College of New York as the Valedictorian of his class.

Chi escaped from South Vietnam in 1979, spending six days on a small fishing boat with 100 refugees, and five months at a Malaysian refugee camp. He immigrated to the United States in November of that year and settled in New York City. Unable to speak the English language, Chi began work in a local factory. He enrolled at City College of New York in 1981 where he has excelled in the field of electrical engineering, winning several honors in the engineering school and graduated with a 3.98 average. Chi, approached by five leading graduate schools, will be attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on fellowship this fall where he will continue his study of engineering.

Chi's parents immigrated to the United States in 1980.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Chi Luu
Khanh Luu (father)
Phuong Trieu (mother)

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer
Wire Services

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 4:30 pm | - Chi Luu and his family enter the Oval Office. Photos are taken and a brief visit. |
| 4:35 pm | - Chi Luu and his family depart the Oval Office. |

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1984

VIDEO-TAPING SESSION FOR INCUMBENT REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN

DATE: Thursday, May 24, 1984
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 5:00 p.m.
FROM: Margaret Tutwiler *not*

I. PURPOSE

To provide incumbent Republican Congressmen the opportunity to have individual video-tapes made with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

Earlier this year, the National Republican Congressional Committee requested a video-taping session for approximately 30 incumbent Republican Congressmen. Twelve Congressmen participated in the video-taping done last week and nineteen Congressmen are expected to attend this video-taping session.

These taping sessions involve the production of video-taped footage only; scripts will not be used. Each Congressman will then coordinate directly with the NRCC to utilize the video-tapes in their respective re-election campaigns.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Please see attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Taping crew and photographer from NRCC.
White House Photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Participants enter the Oval Office individually and are seated next to THE PRESIDENT at his desk.
- When his or her taping segment is completed, each participant departs the Oval Office as the next participant enters.

VIDEO-TAPING SESSION FOR INCUMBENT REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN

PARTICIPANTS

1. Congressman Jack Hiler	IN	3
2. Congressman Lyle Williams	OH	17
3. Congressman Herb Bateman	VA	1
4. Congressman Rod Chandler	WA	8
5. Congressman Dan Coats	IN	4
6. Congressman Bill Emerson	MO	8
7. Congressman Nancy Johnson	CT	6
8. Congressman Tom Lewis	FL	12
9. Congressman Ron Marlenee	MT	2
10. Congressman Jock McKernan	ME	1
11. Congressman Ron Packard	CA	43
12. Congressman Stan Parris	VA	8
13. Congressman Tom Ridge	PA	21
14. Congressman Don Ritter	PA	15
15. Congressman Clay Shaw	FL	15
16. Congressman Chris Smith	NJ	4
17. Congressman Bob Smith	OR	2
18. Congressman Floyd Spence	SC	2
19. Congressman Don Sundquist	TN	7

Ref: 155

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1984

EVENT: Private Dinner at Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce's
Residence
DRESS: Men's Business Suit; Ladies' Evening Dress
WEATHER: Mostly Cloudy; Mid to Upper 70's

7:30 p.m. Accomp. by Mrs. Reagan, depart Residence en route
motorcade for boarding.

7:35 p.m. Depart The White House en route The Watergate South.
Drive Time: 5 mins.

7:40 p.m. Arrive Watergate South and proceed via elevator to
Suite 906.

7:45 p.m. Arrive Suite 906. - OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

Met by:

Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce
Judge William Webster
The Honorable and Mrs. William Clark
Mr. and Mrs. George Will
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Novak
Mr. and Mrs. Arnaud de Borchgrave

Cocktails are served.

8:00 p.m. Dinner is served. - CLOSED PRESS

9:50 p.m. Depart Suite 906 via elevator en route motorcade for
boarding.

9:55 p.m. Depart The Watergate South en route The White House.
Drive Time: 5 mins.

10:00 p.m. Arrive The White House and proceed inside.

05/23/84 3:00 p.m.

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