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Senate Banking Comm
1 copy 1st 100 Days

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Immigration Bldg
119 C St., NE

20510



PHILIP MORRIS

INCORPORATED

100 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

JAMES C. BOWLING
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
ASSISTANT TO THE
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

May 8, 1981

Dear Frank:

Just returned to the office from a series of trips throughout the Southeast. It certainly will not be news to you that the President's talk to the Congress met with a fantastic and well deserved response. It was important, it was timely, and the people needed to see their President.

I have reproduced the First 100 Days piece for some educators and other influence leaders. Thanks for your letter, Frank, and for your kind comments.

Look forward to all opportunities to be of service. Best personal regards.

Cordially,



James C. Bowling

Mr. Frank A. Ursomarso
Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

White House Assessment Shows a Perfect Record

By Jeremiah O'Leary
Washington Star Staff Writer

While the nation's newspapers and commentators were going through the ritual of assessing the first 100 days of the Reagan administration, the White House Communications Office has produced an appraisal that lists no failures and borders on being boastful.

The seven-page document was compiled by the office of press aide Frank Ursomarso and was given to reporters only on request.

Entitled "A New Beginning: The First 100 Days," the document is a highly personalized litany of achievements attributed to President Reagan's decisions. It contends that Reagan's program for economic recovery has altered the nation's public policy agenda even before its passage by Congress.

"It is no longer an issue whether federal taxes and spending should be cut and regulatory burdens reduced, but only whether they should be cut more or less," the document says with a finality that might surprise some Democrats.

The document says that Reagan's first 100 days have been filled with actions that have defined his administration's policy themes and management style by reversing 50 years of domestic policy direction with his commitment to shrinking government growth. It states that Reagan, where possible, has taken action on his own to freeze federal hiring, decontrol oil prices, abolish the Council on Wage and Price Stability, take steps to eliminate waste and fraud and cut Federal regulatory activity in half.

Reagan, the document said, instituted "true Cabinet government," moved quickly to rebuild American military strength, asserted American leadership and opened lines of communication by meeting with more than 400 members of Congress. This renewed working relationship with legislators of both parties, the Black Caucus, freshmen congressmen and others has "led to early and

widely unexpected legislative successes."

Every meeting Reagan has had with governors, mayors, city and county officials and people from business, labor, professional, ethnic and religious organizations is listed. He also has met with 100 editors and reporters, held two televised press conferences and, the document even relates, "engaged in scores of impromptu Q and A sessions with members of the press."

In the first months, the recitation of triumphs said, The president has dramatically signalled the world that the U.S. is ready to resume its position of Free World leadership and resume the pursuit of peace through strength and allied cooperation.

The report also listed what it called critical decisions Reagan made to increase the defense budget, proceed with the MX missile, bring two battleships and a carrier out of mothballs, call for a pay increase for enlisted personnel and even the completion of negotiations for military installations in the Bahamas and the Seychelles.

In foreign policy matters, the report lists these as achievements: the trip to Canada to re-establish strong ties; supporting the Duarte government in El Salvador; inviting Chile back into joint naval exercises with the United States, serving as a guarantor of the cease-fire between Peru and Ecuador and the decision to support the Seaga government in Jamaica.

U.S.-Soviet Summit Seen Unlikely Soon

President Reagan's principal adviser says prospects for a summit meeting with Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev are no brighter, despite the lifting of the grain embargo.

Edwin Meese III, the presidential counselor, said that lifting of the embargo was unrelated to U.S.-Soviet relations.

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WORLD
For people

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

FM: Frank A. Ursomarso *fa*
RE: Clearance of "100 Day" Report

Comments in writing were received by:

- Red Cavaney
- David Stockman
- Martin Anderson
- Alan Holmer for Richard Williamson

Comments by phone were received by:

- Richard Allen
- Robert Garrick
- E. Pendleton James
- Lyn Nofziger

We will follow procedures you outlined to me in all our future endeavors.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 29, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR:

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH
RICHARD ALLEN
JAMES A. BAKER III
JOSEPH W. CANZERI
MICHAEL K. DEEVER
ELIZABETH DOLE
FRED FIELDING
MAX FRIEDERSDORF
CRAIG FULLER
ROBERT GARRICK
DAVID GERGEN

EDWIN L. HARPER
EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR.
FRANK S.M. HODSOLL
E. PENDLETON JAMES
EDWIN MEESE III
PETER MCCOY
DANIEL MURPHY
LYN NOFZIGER
DAVID STOCKMAN
MURRAY WEIDENBAUM
RICHARD WILLIAMSON

FROM:

Frank A. Ursomarso *fu-*

SUBJECT:

"A New Beginning: The First 100 Days"

Attached are the Administration's accomplishments for the first 100 days.

This report was prepared by Mike Baroody and Barbara Gleason of the Communications Office.

A NEW BEGINNING: THE FIRST 100 DAYS

file

"What makes you think I'd be happy about that?"

President Reagan's response to assurances from aides that Government was running normally.

In his first 100 days in office, President Reagan has defined broad policy themes and a management style for his Administration. In the spirit of both, he has taken and proposed many specific initiatives. Actions taken have already begun to restrain the cost of government, the size of the bureaucracy, and the burden of regulation. Proposals made, particularly the Program for Economic Recovery, have even before passage altered the nation's public policy agenda and changed the terms of the policy debate. It is no longer an issue whether federal taxes and spending should be cut and regulatory burdens reduced; but only whether they should be cut more, or less.

A Comprehensive Policy

Less than three weeks after Inauguration, President Reagan outlined his proposals for an economic program in a televised speech to the nation on February 5th. He provided the specific details in a message to a Joint Session of Congress on February 18th. His Program for Economic Recovery proposed:

- the largest tax cuts in history, to total \$293 billion for individuals and businesses between fiscal 1982 and 1984.
- the largest spending cuts in history to reduce the growth in federal spending by almost \$200 billion between fiscal 1982 and 1984.
- a commitment not merely to study but to reduce federal regulation.
- a policy of monetary restraint.

Where possible, the President took action on his own:

- on Inauguration day ordered a freeze on the hiring of federal employees.
- two days after Inauguration created the cabinet level Task Force on Regulatory Review headed by Vice President Bush. The Task Force has already acted to:
 - designate for postponement 36 regulations issued in the final hours of the previous Administration.
 - designate an additional 27 regulations for review by various agencies.

A NEW BEGINNING: THE FIRST 100 DAYS

President Reagan's first 100 days have been filled with actions that have defined his Administration's policy themes and management style..

Some key points on the first 100 days follow:

1. A Comprehensive Policy -- President Reagan has reversed 50 years of domestic policy direction with his commitment to shrinking the size of government growth. The centerpiece of this effort is his four-part Program for Economic Recovery to:
 - reduce federal spending
 - cut tax rates
 - relieve the burden of federal regulation
 - encourage stable, predictable monetary growth
2. Where possible, the President has taken action on his own:
 - ordered federal hiring freeze
 - decontrolled oil prices
 - abolished Council on Wage and Price Stability
 - took steps to eliminate waste and fraud
 - applied the brakes to federal regulations, cutting the pace of federal regulatory activity in half.
3. Opening lines of communication
 - met with the leadership and most of the members, both Democrats and Republicans, from the House and Senate
 - met with wide variety of citizens' organization representatives and with elected officials from all levels of government
 - granted numerous interviews with journalists and news organizations.
4. Management style -- instituted true cabinet government
 - presided over 14 Cabinet meetings in first two months, more than any President since Roosevelt
 - established five Cabinet Councils which have met frequently and already begun to make policy recommendations to the President.
5. Moved quickly to rebuild American military strength
 - proposed substantial increases in defense spending for current year and next five years
 - expedited decisions to begin immediate restoration of conventional military capability and go forward with needed strategic programs such as MX.
6. Asserting American leadership
 - acted quickly to establish contact with and renew ties with allies
 - gave series of clear signals to world on U.S. position on human rights, humanitarianism and willingness to support victims of subversion and aggression.

- on January 28th, he ordered the decontrol of oil prices and an end to the cumbersome entitlements regulations.
- on January 29th, the President directed Departments to delay the effect of all final regulations until March 30th and to refrain from issuing any additional final regulations until the same date:
 - under this review, 172 regulations were initially postponed, 72 of which were withdrawn or further delayed.
- as a result, the rate of regulatory activity has been cut in half since the beginning of the year:
 - the number of final regulations issued was down 47% in March from the January rate -- from 38 final rules a day to 20.
 - the number of proposed rules is down 54% -- from 24 a day to 11.
 - the number of pages in the Federal Register (which last year ran to almost 90,000 pages) declined 60%, from 525 a day in January to 208 a day in March.
- on February 14th, the President abolished certain functions of the Council on Wage and Price Stability:
 - eliminating 135 federal jobs.
 - eliminating burden of paperwork imposed by the agency.
- on March 26th, the President established the Council on Integrity and Efficiency to root out waste and fraud in Federal Government programs:
 - to bring together Inspectors General of the major Departments with support and leadership of OMB and help from the Department of Justice and the FBI to coordinate investigative and law enforcement activities.
 - to develop comprehensive plans for a government-wide attack on waste and fraud.
- on April 21st, the President ordered limits on the production of films and audio-visual products by the Departments and agencies--cuts could add up to \$100 million a year.
- on April 23rd, the President directed Departments to institute aggressive debt collection procedures to recover delinquent loan repayments to the federal governments from citizens whose education, home purchases or businesses were financed with federal loans.

Opening Lines of Communication

In his first 100 days, the President has reopened lines of communication between the White House and Congress:

- Since the Inauguration, he has met with more than 400 Members of Congress, meeting in the first week alone with 35 Members in 24 separate meetings.
- has twice gone to the Capitol for Congressional meetings.
- has met with:
 - majority and minority leadership of both Houses;
 - Committee Chairmen and ranking minority Members;
 - the black caucus, a group of Congresswomen, freshman and sophomore Republicans and conservative Democrats.
- this renewed working relationship has led to early (and widely unexpected) legislative successes.
 - passage of legislation to limit dairy price supports helping to keep both inflation and federal spending down.
 - Senate passage, by a vote of 88-10 of a budget reconciliation bill incorporating most of the President's spending revisions for fiscal 1981-83.

In addition to working with the Congress, President Reagan has made strenuous efforts to explain his Administration's programs to other elected officials, the press and people in general.

- the President has met with 51 of the 55 Governors of states and territories, either individually or in larger groups.
- the President has addressed approximately 4,000 city officials and has met with more than 230 state legislators and over 180 city and county officials.
- the President has created a Federalism Advisory Committee to assist in the effort of returning power and authority to state and local governments.
- the President has heightened the level of Executive Branch participation in the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.
- the President has had 18 meetings with 223 mayors and other city and county officials, 49 Governors, and more than 230 state legislators.

--the President has met personally with representatives of major local, state and national organizations representing millions of Americans involved with business, labor, professional, agricultural, ethnic, social and religious activities.

--on the economic program alone:

- 19 such meetings in which the President and/or the Vice President participated.
- 89 briefings by Cabinet or White House staff members.
- 148 meetings to follow-up on the above 108.
- 9 larger briefings for various group representatives.
- almost 200 such citizens' organizations representing every segment of society have expressed their public support for the economic program.

The President has made himself available to the media:

- has held two nationally televised news conferences:
- conducted seventeen separate interviews with news agencies ranging from the Washington Post and CBS network to Inside Sports and the Harvard Crimson.
- addressed three national media associations.
- met with more than 100 editors and reporters representing local media from around the country.
- engaged in scores of impromptu Q and A sessions with members of the press.

Management Style

Many Presidents have made a commitment to Cabinet government. President Reagan has made it work.

- on February 26, he announced the creation of five Cabinet Councils:
 - on Economic Affairs chaired by Treasury Secretary Regan
 - on Commerce and Trade, chaired by Commerce Secretary Baldrige
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 - on Human Resources, chaired by Health and Human Services Secretary Schweiker
 - on Natural Resources, chaired by Interior Secretary Watt

- these Cabinet Councils have met 19 times, an average of more than twice a week.
- President Reagan has presided over 14 full Cabinet meetings.
- even before the Councils were operational, the President displayed his commitment to Cabinet government by assigning the review of American automobile industry problems to an ad-hoc Cabinet Level Task Force chaired by Transportation Secretary Lewis.
- based on Task Force findings, Vice President Bush announced the Administration's plan to modify or cancel 34 regulatory requirements which would have increased consumer costs by \$9.3 billion and industry capital costs by \$1.3 billion over the next five years.

Staffing the Government

The President moved first, during the transition period, to select his Cabinet all of whom were announced by January 7th and confirmed in the Senate by February 4th.

- minorities are well-represented in the top 400 substantive jobs. More Hispanics, for example, will be in these positions after 4 months than were in them after 4 years of the Carter Administration.
- over 25,000 resumes were screened and over 2,000 personal interviews conducted for just these 400 jobs.

Establishing America's Strength and Asserting its Leadership

In his first months in the White House the President has dramatically signalled the world that the United States is ready to resume its position of Free World leadership and resume the pursuit of peace through strength and allied cooperation:

-- he immediately moved to bring our allies into his confidence:

-- the President has met with foreign leaders from seven countries and the foreign ministers of six more.

-- the President dispatched his Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense to Europe to show our commitment to the Atlantic alliance and to keep our allies informed of our policies and intentions.

-- he made critical decisions affecting our strength:

-- immediately called for an increase in the Defense Budget of \$7.2 billion dollars.

-- determined to proceed with the M-X missile and established a commission of civilian experts to evaluate strategic options for basing mode.

-- announced the decision to improve our current chemical warfare deterrent capability and to diminish our vulnerability to chemical weapons.

-- completed negotiations for military installations in the Bahamas and Seychelles.

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-- in the UN the U.S. called upon the Human Rights Commission to apply a consistent standard to all countries violating human rights, while not turning a blind eye to the Soviet bloc.

-- announced U.S. intention to provide \$283 million over 2 years in special aid to African refugees.

--withheld signing of the International tin agreement, so that better prices might be secured for U.S. and other tin purchasers.

--reasserted U.S. concern for the Western hemisphere:

--travelled to Canada to reestablish strong ties, withdrawing fisheries treaty and submitting boundary dispute to arbitration as a show of good faith.

--scheduled a trip to Mexico for meeting there with President Lopez-Portillo to discuss issues of energy, trade and immigration.

--determined to support Duarte government in El Salvador, providing economic and security aid and diplomatic support in countering external subversion.

--restored eligibility for Export-Import Bank financing for Chile. Chile has been invited to participate in this year's UNITA Inter-American naval exercise.

--provided technical support and agreed to serve as guarantor power to facilitate cease-fire agreement between Peru and Ecuador.

--announced the decision to support the Seaga government in Jamaica with economic and security assistance.

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- virtually all of the 400 major sub-Cabinet positions (and 80% requiring Senate confirmations) have been filled.
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-- he signalled the world where the U.S. would stand:

-- in the UN the U.S. called upon the Human Rights Commission to apply a consistent standard to all countries violating human rights, while not turning a blind eye to the Soviet bloc.

-- announced the decision to seek repeal of the Clarke amendment prohibiting assistance related to military and para-military operations in Angola.

-- announced U.S. intention to provide \$283 million over 2 years in special aid to African refugees.

Production and Timeliness

POT BUCHANAN
GOLDER WILL
NEEL PRASAD - COMM D.C.
NEEL PRASAD - BUREAU OFFICE
JIM DOYLE
NICH TIMMONS OH

MARY MARY
FTC - WASH DC
D. DEMOCRATS
PRESIDENTIAL STAFF
Foreign Trade - Pres policy
Restrictions on US of Japan
FREE TRADE
GOOD FOR PEOPLE

INFOS CONTROL -
moving from
W.H. COM
TODAY.

DISTRIBUTION OF PARIS REVENUE
ON HILL

Governors

US -> countries in - Cogen -
media
TAX DUTY
GIVEN - TRUST - CARGO FOR VARY
PROVINCE ADMITTANCE

REAR - COIN

DISTRIBUTION - CASH TIMMONS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

VIA: David Gergen

FM: Frank A. Ursomarso *for*

RE: TV Interview Request

Les Crystal, producer of NBC's "100 Day" series, is renewing his request for an interview with the President. As you may recall, he was not able to interview the President as scheduled because of the President's accident.

THE REAGAN PRESIDENCY AFTER 100 DAYS:

RIDING HIGH IN THE POLLS

As President Reagan marks his 100th day in office on Wednesday, April 29, public opinion polls place him high up in the stratosphere of popularity -- both for his own performance and for his programs.

Over the past 10 days, a series of poll results have been published, and more are expected later this week from CBS New York Times. Among their findings:

Approval for his Performance as President

- * 66% according to AP-NBC (survey taken April 13-14).
- * 76% according to a DMI poll taken for the Republican National Committee (mid-April survey)
- * 83% according to a national survey by the Los Angeles Times (April 12-16).
- * And a California poll conducted by Mervin Field this month found that the President's popularity there -- 64% -- was the highest of any President in more than 20 years.

Approval for his Economic Program

- * Polls have consistently shown high support. For example:
 - A Washington Post-ABC poll (taken Feb. 19-20) found that his spending cuts were favored 72-21% and his tax cuts by 73-22%.
 - A Harris poll (Feb. 19-22) found that by a margin of 70-25%, the public thought the economic program fair and equitable.
- * The April AP-NBC poll found that 61% backed the President's budget cuts and 71% favored his tax plan.
- * The April DMI poll found that 72-20%, people said the Reagan economic program would help the economy.

Approval for His Handling of Economic Affairs

- * 3-1 favorable according to the DMI poll this April.
- * 3-1 favorable according to the LA Times poll this April.

Approval for Handling Foreign Affairs

- * 3-1 favorable according to the DMI poll this April.
- * 4-1 favorable according to the LA Times poll this April.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 23, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN
MARTIN ANDERSON
JAMES A. BAKER III
RED CAVANEY
MICHAEL K. DEEVER
CRAIG FULLER
ROBERT GARRICK
EDWIN L. HARPER
PENDLETON E. JAMES
EDWIN MEESE
LYN NOFZIGER
DAVID STOCKMAN
RICHARD WILLIAMSON

VIA: David Gergen

FROM: Frank Ursomarso *fan*

SUBJECT: President Reagan's First 100 Days In Office

The attached is being circulated to you for clearance. It is intended to be a summarization of the President's First 100 Days In Office, and his major accomplishments, and those of his Administration. The document is intended for distribution to the press for their information, and to Administration spokesmen for their background and briefing needs.

It would be appreciated if you would read the attached and give us your thoughts and recommendations for change on points of style and accuracy. Please submit your comments to Mike Baroody (Rm. 158 -- X7920) by 10:30 a.m., Friday, April 24.

A NEW BEGINNING: THE FIRST 100 DAYS

President Reagan's first 100 days have been filled with actions that have defined his Administration's policy themes and management style.

Some key points on the first 100 days follow:

1. A Comprehensive Policy -- President Reagan has reversed 50 years of public policy direction with his commitment to shrinking the size of government growth. The centerpiece of this effort is his four-part Program for Economic Recovery to:

- cut tax rates
- reduce federal spending
- relieve the burden of federal regulation
- restrain monetary growth.

2. Where possible, the President has taken action on his own:

- ordered federal hiring freeze
- decontrolled oil prices
- abolished Council on Wage and Price Stability
- took steps to eliminate waste and fraud
- applied the brakes to federal regulations, cutting the pace of federal regulatory activity in half.

3. Opening lines of communication

- met with the leadership and most of the members, both Democrats and Republicans, from the House and Senate
- met with wide variety of citizens organization representatives and with elected officials from all levels of government
- granted numerous interviews with journalists and news organizations.

4. Management style -- instituted true cabinet government

- presided over 14 Cabinet meetings in first two months, more than any President since Roosevelt
- established five Cabinet Councils which have met frequently and already begun to make policy recommendations to the President.

5. Moved quickly to rebuild American military strength

- proposed substantial increases in defense spending for current year and next five years
- expedited decisions to begin immediate restoration of conventional military capability and go forward with needed strategic programs such as MX.

6. Asserting American leadership

- acted quickly to establish contact with and renew ties with allies
- gave series of clear signals to world on U.S. position on human rights, humanitarianism and willingness to support victims of subversion and aggression.

A NEW BEGINNING: THE FIRST 100 DAYS

"What makes you think I'd be happy about that?"

President Reagan's response to assurances from aides that Government was running normally.

In his first 100 days in office, President Reagan has defined broad policy themes and a management style for his Administration. In the spirit of both, he has taken and proposed many specific initiatives. Actions taken have already begun to restrain the cost of government, the size of the bureaucracy, and the burden of regulation. Proposals made, particularly the Program for Economic Recovery, have even before passage altered the nation's public policy agenda and changed the terms of the policy debate. It is no longer an issue whether federal taxes and spending should be cut and regulatory burdens reduced; but only whether they should be cut more, or less.

A Comprehensive Policy

Less than three weeks after Inauguration, President Reagan outlined his proposals for an economic program in a televised speech to the nation on February 5th. He provided the specific details in a message to a Joint Session of Congress on February 18th. His Program for Economic Recovery proposed to Congress:

- the largest tax cuts in history, to total \$293 billion for individuals and businesses between fiscal 1982 and 1984.
- the largest spending cuts in history to reduce the growth in federal spending by almost \$200 billion between fiscal 1982 and 1984.
- a commitment not merely to study but to reduce federal regulation.
- a policy of monetary restraint.

Where possible, the President took action on his own:

- on Inauguration day ordered a freeze on the hiring of federal employees.
- two days after Inauguration created the cabinet level Task Force on Regulatory Review headed by Vice-President Bush. The Task Force has already acted to:
 - designate for postponement 36 regulations issued in the final hours of the previous Administration.
 - designate an additional 27 regulations for review by various agencies.

- on January 28th, he ordered the decontrol of oil prices and an end to the cumbersome entitlements regulations.
- on January 29th, the President directed Departments to delay the effect of all final regulations until March 30th and to refrain from issuing any additional final regulations until the same date:
 - under this review, 172 regulations were initially postposed, 72 of which were ultimately withdrawn.
- as a result, the rate of regulatory activity has been cut in half since the beginning of the year:
 - the number of final regulations issued was down 47% in March from the January rate -- from 38 final rules to 20.
 - the number of proposed rules is down 54% -- from 24 to 11.
 - the number of pages in the Federal Register (which last year ran to almost 90,000 pages) declined 60%, from 525 a day in January to 208 a day in March.
- on February 14th, the President abolished the Council on Wage and Price Stability:
 - eliminating 202 federal jobs.
 - eliminating burden of paperwork imposed by the agency in its assignment to monitor (but not reduce) inflation.
- on March 26th, the President established the Council on Integrity and Efficiency to root out waste and fraud in Federal Government programs:
 - to bring together Inspectors General of the major Departments with support and leadership of OMB and help from the Department of Justice and the FBI to coordinate investigative and law enforcement activities.
 - to develop comprehensive plans for government-wide attack on waste and fraud.
 - on April 21st, the Council mounted its first assault, ordering limits on the production of films and audio-visual products by the Departments and agencies--cuts could add up to \$100 million a year.

Opening Lines of Communication

In his first 100 days, the President has reopened the lines of Communication between the White House and Congress:

- beginning right after Inauguration, he has met with over 400 Members of Congress, meeting in the first week alone with 35 members in 24 separate meetings.

--has twice gone to the Capitol for Congressional meetings.

--has met with:

- majority and minority leadership of both Houses;

- Committee Chairmen and ranking minority members;

- the black caucus, a group of Congresswomen, freshman and sophomore Republicans and conservative Democrats.

--this renewed working relationship has led to early (and widely unexpected) legislative successes.

- obtained passage of legislation to limit dairy price supports helping to keep both inflation and federal spending down.

- secured Senate passage, by a vote of 88-10 on a budget reconciliation bill incorporating the President's spending revisions for fiscal 1981.

In addition to working with the Congress, President Reagan has made strenuous efforts to explain his Administration's programs to other elected officials, the press and people in general.

--the President has had 18 meetings with __ mayors, __ Governors, and __ state legislators.

--the President has met personally with representatives of major local, state and national organizations representing millions of Americans involved with business, labor, professional, agricultural, ethnic, social and religious activities.

--on the economic program alone:

- 19 such meetings which the President and/or the Vice-President participated.

- 89 briefings by Cabinet or White House staff members.

- 148 meetings to follow-up the above 108.

- 9 larger briefings for various group representatives.

- almost 200 such organizations have expressed their public support for the economic program.

The President has made himself available to the media:

--has held two nationally televised news conferences.

--conducted seventeen separate interviews with news agencies ranging from the Washington Post and CBS network to Inside Sports and the Harvard Crimson.

- addressed three national media associations.
- met with more than 100 editors and reporters representing local media from around the country.
- engaged in scores of impromptu Q and A sessions with members of the press.

Management Style

Many President's have made a commitment to Cabinet government. President Reagan has made it work.

- on February 26, he announced the creation of five Cabinet Councils:
 - on Economic Affairs chaired by Treasury Secretary Regan
 - on Commerce and Trade, chaired by Commerce Secretary Baldrige
 - on Food and Agriculture, chaired by Agriculture Secretary Block
 - on Human Resources, chaired by Health and Human Services Secretary Schweiker
 - on Natural Resources, chaired by Interior Secretary Watt
- these Cabinet Councils have met 19 times, an average of more than twice a week.
- President Reagan has presided over 14 full Cabinet meetings and attended ___ of the Cabinet Council meetings.
- even before Councils were operational, the President displayed his commitment to Cabinet government by assigning the review of American automobile industry problems to an ad-hoc Cabinet Level Task Force chaired by Transportation Secretary Lewis.
 - based on Task Force findings, Vice-President Bush announced the Administration's plan to modify or cancel 34 regulatory requirements which would have increased consumer costs by \$9.3 billion and industry capital costs of \$1.3 billion over the next five years.

Staffing the Government

The President moved first, during the transition period, to select his cabinet all of whom were announced by January 7th and confirmed in the Senate by February 4th.

- virtually all of the major sub-cabinet positions (and 80% of those requiring Senate confirmation) have been filled.
- there are now pending on the floor of the Senate more Presidential nominations than at any time in History.
- Many of the appointees who will be nominated are already in place, providing cabinet secretaries with their counsel, pending completion of their ethics in government and FBI clearances.
- minorities are well-represented in the top 375 substantive jobs, with more Hispanics, for example, in these positions at the start of this Administration than were in them at the end of the last.
- over 25,000 resumes were screened and over 2000 personal interviews conducted for just these 375 jobs.

Establishing American Strength and Asserting its Leadership

In his first months in the White House the President has dramatically signalled the world that the United States is ready to resume its position of Free World leadership and resume the pursuit of peace through strength and allied cooperation:

--He immediately moved to bring our allies into his confidence:

--The President has met with foreign leaders from seven countries and the foreign ministers of six more. He has spoken on the telephone with foreign leaders _____ times.

--The President dispatched his Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense to Europe to show our commitment to the Atlantic alliance and to keep our allies informed of our policies and intentions.

--He made critical decisions affecting our strength:

--Immediately called for an increase in the Defense Budget of \$7.2 billion dollars.

--Determined to proceed with the M-X missile and established a commission of civilian experts to evaluate strategic options for basing mode.

--Announced the decision to improve our current chemical warfare deterrent capability and to diminish our vulnerability to chemical weapons.

--Completed negotiations for military installations in the Bahamas and Seychelles.

--Determined to de-mothball and equip with missiles the battleships New Jersey and Iowa and the carrier Oriskany to provide immediate heavy firepower to the Navy.

--Called for a 5.3 percent pay increase for enlisted personnel to facilitate retention of trained, qualified military personnel.

--He signalled the world where the U.S. would stand:

--In the UN the U.S. called upon Human Rights Commission to apply a consistent standard to all countries violating human rights, while not turning a blind eye to the Soviet bloc.

--Announced the decision to seek repeal of the Clarke amendment prohibiting assistance related to military and para-military operations in Angola.

--Announced U.S. intention to provide \$_____ million in special aid to African refugees and \$_____ million in aid for (Southern Africa).

American Strength 2

--Withheld signing of the International tin agreement, so that better prices might be secured for U.S. and other tin purchasers.

--Reasserted U.S. concern for the Western hemisphere:

--Travelled to Canada to reestablish strong ties, withdrawing fisheries treaty and submitting boundary dispute to arbitration as a show of good faith.

--Scheduled a trip to Mexico for meeting there with President Lopez-Portillo to discuss issues of energy, trade and immigration.

--Determined to support Duarte government in El Salvador, providing economic and security aid and diplomatic support in countering external subversion.

--Restored eligibility for Export-Import Bank financing for Chile. Chile has been invited to participate in this years UNITA Inter-American naval exercise.

--Provided technical support and agreed to serve as guarantor power to facilitate cease-fire agreement between Peru and Ecuador.

--Announced the decision to support the Seaga government in Jamaica with economic and security assistance.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 20, 1981

TO: FRANK URSOMARSO

FROM: MISSY HODAPP 
OFFICE OF CABINET ADMINISTRATION

Craig Fuller wanted you to have a copy of the attached "Summary of Major Accomplishments" -- our first effort at establishing a departmental reporting procedure which accounts for the Administration's accomplishments.

This version covers the period January 20 through April 3 and is the first of what will be a monthly continuum -- "month end reports", if you will.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Pam -

Per our
conversation

Sally.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

This forum
has been
cancelled.

Dodie
4/9

File
~~File~~
James Cannon

515-284-8000

DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE
DES MOINES, IOWA 50304

JAMES P. GANNON
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

February 18, 1981

Mr. James Brady
Press Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

I have an idea for what could be an important news-making and opinion-shaping event which I would like you to consider. This letter is a little long-winded, but please bear with me while I explain:

Everyone agrees that this early period of the Reagan-Bush administration is critically important. What happens in the first 100 days--or the first few months--of the administration may well decide whether this presidency will be a successful one or not.

That was our thinking in conceiving of the Reagan-Watch: the First 100 Days, which is running daily in The Register. I sent you a few of the first stories.

When the 100 days are up, there inevitably will be a lot of appraisals written and commentaries broadcast on how the new administration is doing, and what the outlook is for action on the president's program. This will certainly happen whether or not the White House agrees that 100 days is a fair testing period. You know that.

So, I have been giving some thought to sponsoring an event, here in Iowa, that would bring important people together to discuss and appraise the political governmental situation at the end of the 100 days.

Specifically, what I am thinking of is a two-day forum. The Register and Tribune, as sponsors, would invite officials of the Reagan administration, Republicans and Democrats in Congress, members of the press and other authorities to come together to participate in panels on various topics.

I would envision a panel on economic policy in which someone like Murray Weidenbaum or Dave Stockman would participate; another on agriculture which would include John Block; another on foreign affairs/national security which might include Al Haig or Cap Weinberger, or perhaps the vice president; another on Reagan and the Press, with you and some Washington newsmen; another on Reagan and Congress, with Howard Baker and maybe Max Friedersdorf or one of his underlings.

What we'd have here is an intensive, two-day examination of all the key issues--the substance and the politics. We'd do this before an audience of concerned Iowans--farm leaders, businessmen, political types, etc.

If we could bring this off, it would be a major newsmaking event--which is our interest in it, plus the prestige for the newspapers. (Let's be frank about that; there is some self-interest involved here). But there is a public interest to be served as well: some intelligent discussion of the pros and cons of the policies of the administration obviously would be valuable. And unlike an election-year debate, this event would not be an explicitly political affair, with all the negative baggage that implies. It could be high-toned, educational, and all that.

Why do this in Iowa? Well, they do this kind of stuff at the Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard, or at the Brookings Institution in Washington all the time. But why not do it in the real America? This is where the folks are. If the Reagan administration can take its program to a place like Iowa and sell it well, then it won't matter much what the eggheads at Harvard and Brookings think.

Well, you get the idea, so I won't belabor it. I think, given our experience with putting on the Iowa Republican debate last January, that we could bring this off well.

I think it would be in the newspapers' interest, in the public interest, and probably in the Administration's interest. If we got the thing put together and it looked good, I would even hope that the President might find it an attractive forum to give a speech. Or if the President couldn't, I would hope the vice president would.

The 100 days are up on April 29. I think the ideal time to do this forum would be on the weekend following, May 1 and 2.

OK, so it's a grandiose idea. But isn't it worth thinking about? I want to pursue it, and hope to talk to you about it soon.

Mr. James Brady
February 18, 1981
Page 3

If it comes off, I promise to pay for the microphone.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jim Gannon".

James P. Gannon
Executive Editor

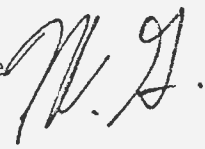
JPG:lek

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: Control Center
WHCA
White House Electrician

FROM: Mark Goode 

SUBJECT: NBC taping of "The President's First
100 Days, Tomorrow, April 3rd."

Tomorrow, Friday April 3rd, NBC will be taping a portion of an upcoming program, The President's First 100 Days.

Following is a schedule of events throughout the day:

6:00 AM NBC crew arrives at George Washington Hospital. White, Sung and Crystal are escorted to I street entrance for taping of the arrival of Meese, Deaver and Baker at 6:30 AM. The rest of the crew is escorted to the Hospital cafeteria.

6:30 AM Deaver, Baker and Meese arrive at I street entrance. The crew will move with them to the cafeteria.

7:00 AM Deaver, Baker and Meese move through cafeteria line and into a private dining room. One two-man crew tapes move through line. Entire crew tapes meeting.

7:30 AM Crew breaks and leaves for White House.

7:45 AM Crew arrives at White House and reconvenes in the Press Room.

8:30 AM NBC crew is escorted to the Vice-President's White House office to install equipment. WHCA and White House electrician should be present at this time.

8:40 AM One two-man crew tapes Vice-President's arrival at West Basement, then rejoins balance of group in the Vice-President's office.

9:15 AM The Vice-President meets with NSC group. The start of this meeting will be taped.

9:45 AM The Vice-President meets with Baker, Meese and Deaver Freidersdorf, Speakes, Gergen. A portion of this meeting will also be taped.

10:00 AM Crew breaks down equipment and departs.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

NBC PERSONNEL FOR CLEARANCE:

Sung, Stephen
1/2/42
Bronx, NY
131-34-6911

Fraser, Wilford
3/21/46
Revere, Mass.
025-34-9701

White, James
11/25/45
Denver, CO
522-58-7734

Fekete, Charles
*White House Pass

Turque, William
11/26/30
Brooklyn, NY
081-24-9871

Robinson, Clyde
*White House Pass

Hopper, Robert
10/31/55
Baltimore, MD
217-68-5678

Crystal, Lester
9/13/34
Duluth, MN
475-36-0604

Chambers, Albert
3/27/41
New York, NY
128-32-2972

Cullin, Ray
8/30/31
Amarillo, TX
128-32-2972

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 1, 1981

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'file', written diagonally across the top right of the page.

MEMORANDUM FOR JOSEPH W. CANZERI

FM: Frank A. Ursomarso

RE: NBC White Paper
The President's First 100 Days

Les Crystal, producer of the NBC White Paper, called today with the following request:

1. Coverage of Max Friedersdorf performing his duties as Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs.
2. Coverage of the National Security morning briefing with Secretary Haig present.
3. Coverage of Edwin Meese, James Baker and Michael Deaver meeting with the President at the hospital.
4. Reaffirmation of the interview with the President and Roger Mudd.

The White Paper will be broadcast April 23. We should discuss the coverages we will permit so that I can inform Les Crystal of our decision.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR JOSEPH W. CANZERI

FM: Frank A. Ursomarso

RE: President's First One Hundred Days

Jim Brady, Joe Canzeri and I met with Les Crystal of NBC this morning. They are requesting the following:

1. A fifteen minute film in the Oval Office, of the President and Vice President eating lunch;
2. The beginning of the NSC meeting in the Oval Office with Secretary of State Alexander Haig present;
3. A 45 minute one-on-one interview with the President and Roger Mudd.

I recommend that we do all of the Oval Office film in one day since pre-lighting of the Oval Office is required. The President will be briefed for the Washington Star interview on April 22. We should also attempt to do the one-on-one interview with Mudd on April 22.

Les Crystal can be reached at (O) (212) 664-5601
(H) (202) 686-5087

cc: James Brady
David Gergen
Mark Goode - Production Coordinator

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR JOSEPH W. CANZERI

FM: Frank A. Ursomarso, jr.

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Les Crystal can be reached at (O) (212) 664-5601
(H) (202) 686-5087

cc: James Brady
David Gergen
Mark Goode - Production Coordinator

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL DEEVER

FM: Frank A. Ursomarso *fu*

RE: President's First One Hundred Days

NBC and CBS are planning a major special telecast on Ronald Reagan's First 100 Days. While Joe Holmes' proposals have some merit, I do not believe we should proceed with them at this time.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Frank M. Johnson

FROM: MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

- ☐ Information
- ☐ Action

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1981

MEMORANDUM

To: Mike Deaver

From: Joe Holmes *Joe*

I have some thoughts on the project of Ray Stark and Al Bloomingdale's Production of Ronald Reagan's First 100 Days.

I think they should do the project as a commercial venture and provide the funding themselves.

Do not believe it should be a speech format. Instead, a one hour documentary narrated by someone like James Stewart, Jack Webb, etc. We can provide them with all the footage they need from the tape and film I have accumulated since January 20th. This is perfectly legal, provided they pay the minimal cost of making duplications of the material.

Upon completion, the one hour documentary could be shown on television as a sponsored program. Surely some major corporation would want to do this.

Our involvement would be to have a meeting of the minds on the thrust of the program, have script approval, provide film and tape and coordination of the project.

My reasons for us not being visible in the production would be a possible media charge that we were bringing show biz into the White House. Also it would probably be more difficult to "sell" a network if they thought it was an "in-house" production.

In any event, it would be up to them to market the program. As far as the White House is concerned, we would only be providing the cooperation we normally do for any legitimate project, and if they were not successful, we would have an excellent one hour documentary to use as we see fit.

THE
WILLIAM
CARRUTHERS
COMPANY

March 25, 1981

Mr. Bob Butler
201 "D" Street N.W.
Patrick Henry Bldg.
#1402
PGM-TPC
Washington, D.C. 20547

Dear Bob,

In response to your memorandum requesting changes on the Reagan film titled: Ronald Reagan: "A New Beginning", I have acquired the services of a second writer who I'm sure will provide us with the additional input you have requested in the narrative.

Noel Koch has long enjoyed a fine reputation as a political speech writer. He worked with us on the Reagan/Hush campaign and made considerable contributions to the President's speeches, as well as writing for several of our video tape and film projects.

The Carruthers Company will absorb half of his \$6000 fee. If you agree to fund the remainder, we can proceed immediately. The revised draft will be submitted to you in approximately two weeks. Upon approval, we will proceed to recut the work print. The additional costs attendant to a revised work print are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 3/4" off line edit system | \$2,500.00 |
| 2. Researcher/Production Ass't. | \$ 720.00 |
| 3. Office overhead | <u>\$2,656.00</u> |

TOTAL: \$8,876.00

Be advised that I have already absorbed two weeks extra payroll and office overhead while waiting for your revisions and that we will have to absorb additional costs until such time as we receive approval on a final script. I trust you will find this a fair and equitable resolve to this situation.

Regards,


Bill Carruthers

cc: Jack Shirley
Frank Ursomorso ✓
Harvey Palash