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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2 - WASHINGTON - PARIS

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Departure Statement (East Room)	4:10 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	Possible Live TV
Departure from Andrews (no statement)	4:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	Film Footage
Orly Arrival (Closed; no statement)	11:50 p.m.	5:50 p.m.	Film Footage

PRESS BRIEFINGS

none

MORNING SHOWS

No interviews. Clips of RR departure statement, departure and arrival. Regan/Haig clips from previous day's briefing.

EVENING SHOWS

CBS Special: Regan/Hormats/Deaver - Preview of Summit

Nightline: Special on preparation for trip - Deaver

Wires: RR interview of June 1 with AP, UPI, AFP, Reuters embargoed until 6:00 p.m. EDT, June 2. May be picked up on Wednesday evening news.

Foreign TV: RR interview with foreign nets carried live in Europe, picked up in U.S. late afternoon for evening news.

STORY OF DAY: RR leaves for Europe, departure statement from East Room.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3 - PARIS

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
RR Luncheon with Mitterand	2:00-2:45 p.m.	8:00-8:45 a.m.	Pool Coverage
Bilateral with Mitterand	2:45-3:45 p.m.	8:45-9:45 a.m.	Pool Coverage
RR briefed in suite	4:30-6:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.	Possible photo-op
Embassy reception and dinner	8:00-10:30 p.m.	2:00-4:30 p.m.	Photo-op

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Briefing after Mitterand Meeting (Haig) - Meridien Press Center	3:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	On the record
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MORNING SHOWS

Today	<u>Deaver - Preview of Trip - taped 10:00 a.m.</u>
CBS	_____
GMA	_____ (Focus on U.S./French relations)
CNN	_____

EVENING SHOWS

Nightline _____

STORY OF DAY: RR's 1st day in Europe, RR meeting with Mitterand.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4 - PARIS - VERSAILLES

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Meeting with Mrs. Ray and children	4:50-4:55 p.m.	10:50-10:55 a.m.	
Embassy drop-by; remarks	5:00-5:25 p.m.	11:00-11:25 a.m.	Photo-op
Meeting with Mayor Chirac	5:40-5:55 p.m.	11:40-11:55 a.m.	Photo-op??
Versailles arrival with Mitterand (no remarks)	6:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	Photo-op
Reception for Heads of State	7:10-7:45 p.m.	1:10-1:45 p.m.	Photo-op??
Boat ride	7:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	Pool Coverage
Dinner	8:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	Photo-op??
<u>PRESS BRIEFINGS</u>			
<u>Possible</u> briefing after Versailles reception; Overview-Regan/Sprinkel	7:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	On the record??
Backgrounders with small groups. (Sprinkel, Hormats, Nau, Burt, Rentschler, Leland)	Throughout afternoon - evening		
<u>MORNING SHOWS:</u> Pre-taped interviews			
Today	- <u>Regan (set)</u>		
CBS	- _____		
GMA	- <u>Baker (T)</u>		
CNN	- _____		
<u>EVENING SHOWS</u>			
Nightline	<u>Regan pre-taped (set)</u>		

STORY OF DAY: <u>RR arrival at Versailles, Embassy remarks, Chirac meeting.</u>

SATURDAY, JUNE 5 - VERSAILLES

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
First Plenary Session	9:45 a.m.-1:00 p.m.	3:45-8:40 a.m.	Pool Coverage
Luncheon with Heads of State	1:00-2:30 p.m.	7:00-8:30 a.m.	Photo-Op?
Second Plenary Session	2:30-5:50 p.m.	8:30 a.m.-1:50 p.m.	No Cameras
Radio Speech	6:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	Radio/TV Coverage
Reception and dinner with Heads of State	8:30-11:15 p.m.	2:30-5:15 p.m.	Photo-Op?
 <u>OTHER EVENTS</u>			
Mitterand report issued - (American reply?)	11:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	Press Coverage
Mitterand Press Conference (American reply-respond in press briefing)	6:00 p.m.(T)	12:00 p.m.(T)	Full Press Coverage
Paris Demonstration - (anti U.S. involvement in Latin America) - number unknown			
Major anti-U.S. demonstration - Rome, Vatican City			
Bonn demonstration in support of U.S. -			

SATURDAY, JUNE 5 - VERSAILLES CONT'D

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TALK SHOWS

CNN _____

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Briefings for Magazines	a.m. or p.m.		
Regan briefing on first plenary session (L'Orangerie)	1:15 p.m.	7:15 a.m.	On Camera?
Haig/Regan briefing on second plenary session	7:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	On Camera
(Haig briefs on Heads of State luncheon, Regan on Finance Min. luncheon and 2nd plenary) - (L'Orangerie)			
Release RR D-Day Statement	Embargoed for Sunday		

STORY OF DAY: Opening of Summit, RR radio speech, Mitterand report and press conference, demonstrations.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6 - VERSAILLES

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Third Plenary Session	9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.	3:30-6:30 a.m.	
Photo session with Heads of State	12:45 p.m.	6:45 a.m.	
Luncheon with Heads of State	12:50-2:00 p.m.	6:50-8:00 a.m.	
Fourth Plenary Session	2:05-3:05 p.m.	8:05-9:05 a.m.	No Cameras
Bilateral meeting with PM Suzuki	3:45-4:45 p.m.	9:45-10:45 a.m.	Photo Coverage
Joint press communique with Heads of State	4:55-5:45 p.m.	10:55-11:45 a.m.	Full Press Coverage
Dinner with Heads of State	7:45-9:20 p.m.	1:45-3:20 p.m.	Photo-Op
Opera, Concert, Fireworks	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	Photos
<u>OTHER EVENTS</u>			
Peace Rally - Hyde Park			
<u>PRESS BRIEFINGS</u>			
Regan briefing following third plenary session (L'Orangerie)	1:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	On the record On Camera??

SUNDAY, JUNE 6 - VERSAILLES CONT'D

Page 2

Background briefing for key European
journalists following fourth
plenary session. Read-out for
U.S. press (On Suzuki)

Major, overview briefing - Haig/Regan
(L'Orangerie)

6:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m.

On the record

SUNDAY SHOWS

ABC Brinkley
CBS Face the Nation
NBC Meet the Press
CNN

Regan (set)

Baker (set)

STORY OF DAY: End of Summit, Joint press communique, Haig/Regan briefing, demonstrations.

MONDAY, JUNE 7 - VERSAILLES - ROME - LONDON - (WINDSOR)

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Bids Farewell to Mitterand	8:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	
Meeting with Pope, RR remarks (Remarks)	11:30 a.m.-12:55 p.m. (12:45 p.m.)	5:30-6:55 a.m. (6:45 a.m.)	Live Coverage of Remar
Meeting and luncheon with Pertini, toasts and remarks (Toasts - Remarks)	1:45-3:10 p.m. (2:05)	7:45-9:10 a.m. (8:05 a.m.)	Press Coverage of Lunch
Meeting with Spadolini	3:15-3:50 p.m.	9:15-9:50 a.m.	
Arrival in London	5:50 p.m.	12:50 p.m.	Photo Coverage
Arrival at Windsor	6:10 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	Photo Coverage
Dinner with Queen	8:30-10:30 p.m.	3:30-5:30 p.m.	

OTHER EVENTS

Demonstration - Outskirts of Rome - small crowd expected

Pickets at American Embassy - London

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Read out on Italian meetings on AF-1 - Haig/Baker	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	
Possible small backgrounders on press plane (Burt/Rentschler)	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	
On the record briefing - Haig (Possibly Burt) - The Grosvenor House	6:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	On the record

MORNING SHOWS

Live Coverage of RR's Vatican remarks
Today Baker (T)
CBS Regan (set)
GMA Regan (set)

EVENING SHOWS

CNN _____
Nightline _____

STORY OF DAY: Meeting with Pope, Pertini Meeting, Arrival at Windsor, Demonstrators.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9 - LONDON - BONN

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Meeting with PM Thatcher (Departure remarks)	9:00-10:25 a.m. (10:25 a.m.)	4:00-5:25 a.m. (5:25 a.m.)	Press Coverage
Arrival at Bonn	1:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	Press Coverage
Bilateral meeting with Carstens	1:50-2:20 p.m.	7:50-8:20 a.m.	
Bilateral meeting with Schmidt	2:25-3:40 p.m.	8:25-9:40 a.m.	
Address to Bundestag	4:05-4:25 p.m.	10:05-10:25 a.m.	Live Press Coverage?
NATO reception and dinner	8:15-10:30 p.m.	2:15-4:30 p.m.	?

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Read-out on meeting at
No. 10 on AF-1 - Haig??,

Briefing after Bundestag speech - Haig - A.M. Tulpenfeld	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	On Background
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MORNING SHOWS

CBS: Burt (T)
GMA: (possibly) Something on NR's part of trip
Today: A. Burns (??)
CNN: _____

EVENING SHOWS

Nightline _____
McNeil/Lehrer Regan in U.S. (T)

STORY OF DAY: Bundestag speech, Remarks at No. 10 Downing, Schmidt meeting, Haig briefing.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10 - BONN

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Attends NATO opening ceremony, possible Spanish signing ceremony	9:55-10:45 a.m.	3:55-4:45 a.m.	Press Coverage
First Working Plenary Session (Remarks at beginning)	11:00 a.m.-12:45 p.m.	5:00-6:45 a.m.	Press Coverage ??
Luncheon for Heads of State	1:15-3:15 p.m.	7:15-9:15 a.m.	
Second Working Plenary Session	3:15-4:40 p.m.	9:15-10:40 a.m.	Press Coverage ??
Departs NATO Conference site	6:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	Press Coverage

OTHER EVENTS

Bonn:
Demonstration on East bank of
Rhine

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Briefing after first plenary session: Haig/Burt - A.M. Tulpenfeld	1:30 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	Live Coverage for a.m. shows
Briefing after second plenary session: Haig/Burt A.M. Tulpenfeld	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	On the record

FRIDAY, JUNE 11 - BONN - BERLIN - BONN

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Arrival Ceremony at Templehof Airport - Berlin (Remarks to troops)	9:45-10:10 a.m.	3:45-4:10 a.m.	Open coverage
Arrive Berlin Wall	10:20-10:40 a.m.	4:20-4:40 a.m.	Open coverage
Charlottenburg Palace - (Berlin Speech)	11:40 a.m.-12:10 p.m.	5:40-6:10 a.m.	Open coverage
Signing Ceremony at Charlottenburg	12:10 a.m.-12:15 p.m.	6:10-6:15 a.m.	Pool coverage
Reception hosted by Berlin Mayor	12:15-12:40 p.m.	6:15-6:40 a.m.	
Cologne/Bonn Airport Departure statement	Approx. 3:50 p.m.	9:50 a.m.	Live coverage
Arrival Statement at Andrews AFB/South Lawn		6:40 <u>or</u> 7:00 p.m.	Live coverage
<u>OTHER EVENTS</u>			
Berlin demonstrators along motorcade route - number undetermined.			
<u>PRESS BRIEFINGS</u>			
Briefing in Bonn to cover the day. Haig/Meese A.M. Tulpenfeld	3:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	On the record

FRIDAY, JUNE 11 - BONN - BERLIN - BONN CONTD

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MORNING SHOWS

Today: Request any senior official (live?)

GMA: Meese (T)

CBS: Haig (T)

CNN: _____

EVENING SHOWS

Nightline _____

STORY OF DAY: RR Berlin Speech, Berlin Wall, Troops at airport, Demonstrators.

Drew Lewis is skillful infighter on his way up—but to what?

By Fred Barnes

Washington Bureau of The Sun

Washington—Some new rumor about Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis soars almost daily. Mr. Lewis is going to replace David A. Stockman as President Reagan's budget director. He is coming to the White House to be a super-assistant to Mr. Reagan, specializing in politics.

He is said to be on the short list of candidates to replace James A. Baker III as White House chief of staff, should Mr. Baker take a cabinet post.

And then there is the vaulting ambition that lurks above the rumor level. In the upper reaches of the Transportation Department, among his cabinet colleagues, at the White House itself, it is an open secret that

Mr. Lewis would like to be president someday, maybe as early as 1984 if Mr. Reagan decides that a single term is enough.

Drew Lewis as president? Isn't he the guy who couldn't beat the politically inept Milton Shapp for governor of Pennsylvania in his one major shot at elected office? Indeed, he is, but don't laugh, for Mr. Lewis, 50, a short, rather prosaic-looking fellow with slicked-down hair, has in 16 months in Washington made himself a force to be reckoned with, both as a policymaker and a politician.

For a secretary of transportation, this is no small feat. In the ordinary scheme of things, the DOT chief is the person relegated to the outer edge of the cabinet table, the person whose voice is heard publicly only when some horrendous airplane

crash or train derailment occurs.

But Mr. Lewis—born Andrew Lindsay Lewis, Jr.—is no outer-edge man, and his voice is heard often and loudly. He has made himself the most visible and influential secretary of transportation since the department was created in 1967, and he has achieved this by relentlessly pushing his issues and by stretching his authority to its limits.

Take the recent foray by Mr. Lewis into the politically touchy area of raising taxes, an effort in which all the Lewis characteristics were on display—political agility, impatience, a high profile and, most important of all, unflagging zeal.

The president, of course, has embraced the supply-side view that tax increases are akin to economic

See LEWIS, A21, Col. 1



DREW LEWIS
... GOP presidential timber?

Lewis: skillful infighter on the way up—where

LEWIS, from A1

death. Yet Mr. Lewis wanted to raise the gasoline tax, which had been resting at 4 cents a gallon since 1959. The money was needed, he determined, to rebuild the nation's crumbling and pothole-pocked highways, especially the interstate system.

But there was more than Mr. Reagan to worry about. A sizable chunk of Congress looks with more favor upon shoring up mass transit systems in the nation's cities than upon sprucing up highways that course through rural America.

To appease this bloc, Mr. Lewis devised a 5-cent-a-gallon increase that would have 1 cent dedicated to mass transit, the other 4 cents earmarked for highway construction. The mass transit lobby was satisfied.

To ease Mr. Reagan's reservations about the tax boost, Mr. Lewis tried something of an end run. First, he would show how popular the gasoline tax increase was, then he would ask the president to approve.

He got permission from the cabinet Council on Economic Affairs, the collection of all the senior economic officials in the administration, for an unusual mission. He was given the power to pitch the tax increase furiously among interest groups and on

Capitol Hill in search of backers.

Mr. Lewis found many, including such congressional heavyweights as House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D, Mass.) and Representative Barber B. Conable, Jr., of New York, the senior Republican on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee.

The only opposition came from groups such as the American Automobile Association that thought all the money ought to go for highways.

Unwilling to hold off until after the current budget crisis fades, Mr. Lewis brought the issue before the president two weeks ago, proposing a tax increase at the trough of the recession in defiance of normal economic logic. Nevertheless, Mr. Reagan spoke favorably of the idea, Mr. Stockman paid it compliments, and even the cabinet's most ardent critic of new taxes, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, acknowledged the need for more highway revenues.

It was decided, however, to postpone until the 1984 budget any bid to raise the gasoline tax, if only because the 1983 budget was already mired in such controversy in Congress, notably over how much taxes should be boosted in hopes of narrowing the deficit. Mr. Reagan conceded the merit of the proposal, but begged off because of bad timing.

This was not a defeat for Mr. Lewis, merely a setback. By insisting on a quick presidential decision, Mr. Lewis appears to have pushed the

gasoline tax plan to the brink of approval. And when he unleashes his renewed offensive next fall, once planning for the 1984 budget begins, he will have the kind words about the tax increase to read back to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Stockman and Mr. Regan.

Surprisingly, Mr. Lewis's hard-driving style has not angered the White House and generated strong detractors—just the opposite. Asked to name the three cabinet secretaries with the highest standing at the White House, a senior presidential adviser said, "Well, there's Don Regan and Drew Lewis and..."

He couldn't think of a third.

Another senior Reagan aide mused recently about what might have happened if Mr. Lewis had been in charge of the enterprise zone initiative, a proposal that gestated for more than a year in administration policy councils and now is languishing in Congress.

"If Lewis had had this one, we'd have enterprise zones in place today," the aide said.

But there is one strain of criticism of Mr. Lewis at the White House. It holds that he is too much of a political operator.

"He's very effective, but don't turn your back on him," said a presidential assistant who deals with Mr. Lewis regularly. "He's a little tricky," added a senior official. "He plays both sides of the coin," claimed another White House aide.

In Republican struggles, Mr. Lew-

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2 - WASHINGTON - PARIS

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Departure Statement (East Room)	4:10 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	Possible Live TV
Departure from Andrews (no statement)	4:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	Film Footage
Orly Arrival (Closed; no statement)	11:50 p.m.	5:50 p.m.	Film Footage

PRESS BRIEFINGS

none

MORNING SHOWS

No interviews. Clips of RR departure statement, departure and arrival. Regan/Haig clips from previous day's briefing.

EVENING SHOWS

CBS Special: Regan/Hormats/Deaver - Preview of Summit

Nightline: Special on preparation for trip - Deaver

Wires: RR interview of June 1 with AP, UPI, AFP, Reuters embargoed until 6:00 p.m. EDT, June 2. May be picked up on Wednesday evening news.

Foreign TV: RR interview with foreign nets carried live in Europe, picked up in U.S. late afternoon for evening news.

STORY OF DAY: RR leaves for Europe, <u>departure statement</u> from East Room.
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THURSDAY, JUNE 3 - PARIS

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
RR Luncheon with Mitterand	2:00-2:45 p.m.	8:00-8:45 a.m.	Pool Coverage
Bilateral with Mitterand	2:45-3:45 p.m.	8:45-9:45 a.m.	Pool Coverage
RR briefed in suite	4:30-6:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.	Possible photo-op
Embassy reception and dinner	8:00-10:30 p.m.	2:00-4:30 p.m.	Photo-op

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Briefing after Mitterand Meeting (Haig) - Meridien Press Center	3:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	On the record
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MORNING SHOWS

Today	<u>Deaver - Preview of Trip - taped 10:00 a.m.</u>		
CBS	_____		
GMA	_____	(Focus on U.S./French relations)	
CNN	_____		

EVENING SHOWS

Nightline _____

STORY OF DAY: <u>RR's 1st day in Europe, RR meeting with Mitterand.</u>

FRIDAY, JUNE 4 - PARIS - VERSAILLES

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Meeting with Mrs. Ray and children	4:50-4:55 p.m.	10:50-10:55 a.m.	
Embassy drop-by; remarks	5:00-5:25 p.m.	11:00-11:25 a.m.	Photo-op
Meeting with Mayor Chirac	5:40-5:55 p.m.	11:40-11:55 a.m.	Photo-op??
Versailles arrival with Mitterand (no remarks)	6:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	Photo-op
Reception for Heads of State	7:10-7:45 p.m.	1:10-1:45 p.m.	Photo-op??
Boat ride	7:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	Pool Coverage
Dinner	8:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	Photo-op??
<u>PRESS BRIEFINGS</u>			
<u>Possible briefing after Versailles reception; Overview-Regan/Sprinkel</u>	7:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	On the record
Backgrounders with small groups. (Sprinkel, Hormats, Nau, Burt, Rentschler, Leland)	Throughout afternoon - evening		
<u>MORNING SHOWS: Pre-taped interviews</u>			
Today	- <u>Regan (set)</u>		
CBS	- _____		
GMA	- <u>Baker (T)</u>		
CNN	- _____		
<u>EVENING SHOWS</u>			
Nightline	<u>Regan pre-taped (set)</u>		

STORY OF DAY: RR arrival at Versailles, Embassy remarks, Chirac meeting.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5 - VERSAILLES

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
First Plenary Session	9:45 a.m.-1:00 p.m.	3:45-8:40 a.m.	Pool Coverage
Luncheon with Heads of State	1:00-2:30 p.m.	7:00-8:30 a.m.	Photo-Op?
Second Plenary Session	2:30-5:50 p.m.	8:30 a.m.-1:50 p.m.	No Cameras
Radio Speech	6:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	Radio/TV Coverage
Reception and dinner with Heads of State	8:30-11:15 p.m.	2:30-5:15 p.m.	Photo-Op?
 <u>OTHER EVENTS</u>			
Mitterand report issued - (American reply?)	11:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	Press Coverage
Mitterand Press Conference (American reply-respond in press briefing)	6:00 p.m. (T)	12:00 p.m. (T)	Full Press Coverage
Paris Demonstration - (anti U.S. involvement in Latin America) - number unknown			
Major anti-U.S. demonstration - Rome, Vatican City			
Bonn demonstration in support of U.S. -			

SATURDAY, JUNE 5 - VERSAILLES CONT'D

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TALK SHOWS

CNN _____

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Briefings for Magazines	a.m. or p.m.		
Regan briefing on first plenary session (L'Orangerie)	1:15 p.m.	7:15 a.m.	On Camera?
Haig/Regan briefing on second plenary session	7:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	On Camera
(Haig briefs on Heads of State luncheon, Regan on Finance Min. luncheon and 2nd plenary) - (L'Orangerie)			
Release RR D-Day Statement	Embargoed for Sunday		

STORY OF DAY: Opening of Summit, RR radio speech, Mitterand report and press conference, demonstrations.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6 - VERSAILLES

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Third Plenary Session	9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.	3:30-6:30 a.m.	
Photo session with Heads of State	12:45 p.m.	6:45 a.m.	
Luncheon with Heads of State	12:50-2:00 p.m.	6:50-8:00 a.m.	
Fourth Plenary Session	2:05-3:05 p.m.	8:05-9:05 a.m.	No Cameras
Bilateral meeting with PM Suzuki	3:45-4:45 p.m.	9:45-10:45 a.m.	Photo Coverage
Joint press communique with Heads of State	4:55-5:45 p.m.	10:55-11:45 a.m.	Full Press Coverage
Dinner with Heads of State	7:45-9:20 p.m.	1:45-3:20 p.m.	Photo-Op
Opera, Concert, Fireworks	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	Photos
<u>OTHER EVENTS</u>			
Peace Rally - Hyde Park			
<u>PRESS BRIEFINGS</u>			
Regan briefing following third plenary session (L'Orangerie)	1:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	On the record On Camera??

SUNDAY, JUNE 6 - VERSAILLES CONT'D

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Background briefing for key European
journalists following fourth
plenary session. Read-out for
U.S. press (On Suzuki)

Major, overview briefing - Haig/Regan
(L'Orangerie)

6:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m.

On the record

SUNDAY SHOWS

ABC Brinkley
CBS Face the Nation
NBC Meet the Press
CNN

Regan (set)

Baker (set)

STORY OF DAY: End of Summit, Joint press communique, Haig/Regan briefing, demonstrations.

MONDAY, JUNE 7 - VERSAILLES - ROME - LONDON - (WINDSOR)

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Bids Farewell to Mitterand	8:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	
Meeting with Pope, RR remarks (Remarks)	11:30 a.m.-12:55 p.m. (12:45 p.m.)	5:30-6:55 a.m. (6:45 a.m.)	Live Coverage of Rema
Meeting and luncheon with Pertini, toasts and remarks (Toasts - Remarks)	1:45-3:10 p.m. (2:05)	7:45-9:10 a.m. (8:05 a.m.)	Press Coverage of Lunc
Meeting with Spadolini	3:15-3:50 p.m.	9:15-9:50 a.m.	
Arrival in London	5:50 p.m.	12:50 p.m.	Photo Coverage
Arrival at Windsor	6:10 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	Photo Coverage
Dinner with Queen	8:30-10:30 p.m.	3:30-5:30 p.m.	

OTHER EVENTS

Demonstration - Outskirts of Rome - small crowd expected

Pickets at American Embassy - London

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Read out on Italian meetings on AF-1 - Haig/Baker	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	
Possible small backgrounders on press plane (Burt/Rentschler)	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	
On the record briefing - Haig (Possibly Burt) - The Grosvenor House	6:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	On the record

MORNING SHOWS

Live Coverage of RR's Vatican remarks Today
 Baker (T)
 CBS Regan (set)
 GMA Regan (set)

EVENING SHOWS

CNN _____
 Nightline _____

STORY OF DAY: Meeting with Pope, Pertini Meeting, Arrival at Windsor, Demonstrators.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9 - LONDON - BONN

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Meeting with PM Thatcher (Departure remarks)	9:00-10:25 a.m. (10:25 a.m.)	4:00-5:25 a.m. (5:25 a.m.)	Press Coverage
Arrival at Bonn	1:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	Press Coverage
Bilateral meeting with Carstens	1:50-2:20 p.m.	7:50-8:20 a.m.	
Bilateral meeting with Schmidt	2:25-3:40 p.m.	8:25-9:40 a.m.	
Address to Bundestag	4:05-4:25 p.m.	10:05-10:25 a.m.	Live Press Coverage?
NATO reception and dinner	8:15-10:30 p.m.	2:15-4:30 p.m.	?

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Read-out on meeting at
No. 10 on AF-1 - Haig??,

Briefing after Bundestag speech - Haig - A.M. Tulpenfeld	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	On Background
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MORNING SHOWS

CBS: Burt (T)
GMA: (possibly) Something on NR's part of trip
Today: A. Burns (??)
CNN: _____

EVENING SHOWS

Nightline _____
McNeil/Lehrer Regan in U.S. (T)

STORY OF DAY: Bundestag speech, Remarks at No. 10 Downing, Schmidt meeting, Haig briefing.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10 - BONN

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Attends NATO opening ceremony, possible Spanish signing ceremony	9:55-10:45 a.m.	3:55-4:45 a.m.	Press Coverage
First Working Plenary Session (Remarks at beginning)	11:00 a.m.-12:45 p.m.	5:00-6:45 a.m.	Press Coverage ??
Luncheon for Heads of State	1:15-3:15 p.m.	7:15-9:15 a.m.	
Second Working Plenary Session	3:15-4:40 p.m.	9:15-10:40 a.m.	Press Coverage ??
Departs NATO Conference site	6:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	Press Coverage
 <u>OTHER EVENTS</u>			
Bonn: Demonstration on East bank of Rhine			
 <u>PRESS BRIEFINGS</u>			
Briefing after first plenary session: Haig/ <u>Burt</u> - A.M. Tulpenfeld	1:30 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	Live Coverage for a.m. shows
Briefing after second plenary session: Haig/ <u>Burt</u> A.M. Tulpenfeld	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	On the record

FRIDAY, JUNE 11 - BONN - BERLIN - BONN

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Arrival Ceremony at Tempelhof Airport - Berlin (Remarks to troops)	9:45-10:10 a.m.	3:45-4:10 a.m.	Open coverage
Arrive Berlin Wall	10:20-10:40 a.m.	4:20-4:40 a.m.	Open coverage
Charlottenburg Palace - (Berlin Speech)	11:40 a.m.-12:10 p.m.	5:40-6:10 a.m.	Open coverage
Signing Ceremony at Charlottenburg	12:10 a.m.-12:15 p.m.	6:10-6:15 a.m.	Pool coverage
Reception hosted by Berlin Mayor	12:15-12:40 p.m.	6:15-6:40 a.m.	
Cologne/Bonn Airport Departure statement	Approx. 3:50 p.m.	9:50 a.m.	Live coverage
Arrival Statement at Andrews AFB/South Lawn		6:40 <u>or</u> 7:00 p.m.	Live coverage
<u>OTHER EVENTS</u>			
Berlin demonstrators along motorcade route - number undetermined.			
<u>PRESS BRIEFINGS</u>			
Briefing in Bonn to cover the day. Haig/Meese A.M. Tulpenfeld	3:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	On the record

FRIDAY, JUNE 11 - BONN - BERLIN - BONN CONTD

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MORNING SHOWS

Today: Request any senior official (live?)
GMA: Meese (T)
CBS: Haig (T)
CNN: _____

EVENING SHOWS

Nightline _____

STORY OF DAY: RR Berlin Speech, Berlin Wall, Troops at airport, Demonstrators.

Drew Lewis is skillful infighter on his way up—but to what?

By Fred Barnes
Washington Bureau of The Sun

Washington—Some new rumor about Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis soars almost daily. Mr. Lewis is going to replace David A. Stockman as President Reagan's budget director. He is coming to the White House to be a super-assistant to Mr. Reagan, specializing in politics.

He is said to be on the short list of candidates to replace James A. Baker III as White House chief of staff, should Mr. Baker take a cabinet post.

And then there is the vaulting ambition that lurks above the rumor level. In the upper reaches of the Transportation Department, among his cabinet colleagues, at the White House itself, it is an open secret that

Mr. Lewis would like to be president someday, maybe as early as 1984 if Mr. Reagan decides that a single term is enough.

Drew Lewis as president? Isn't he the guy who couldn't beat the politically inept Milton Shapp for governor of Pennsylvania in his one major shot at elected office? Indeed, he is, but don't laugh, for Mr. Lewis, 50, a short, rather prosaic-looking fellow with slicked-down hair, has in 16 months in Washington made himself a force to be reckoned with, both as a policymaker and a politician.

For a secretary of transportation, this is no small feat. In the ordinary scheme of things, the DOT chief is the person relegated to the outer edge of the cabinet table, the person whose voice is heard publicly only when some horrendous airplane

crash or train derailment occurs.

But Mr. Lewis—born Andrew Lindsay Lewis, Jr.—is no outer-edge man, and his voice is heard often and loudly. He has made himself the most visible and influential secretary of transportation since the department was created in 1967, and he has achieved this by relentlessly pushing his issues and by stretching his authority to its limits.

Take the recent foray by Mr. Lewis into the politically touchy area of raising taxes, an effort in which all the Lewis characteristics were on display—political agility, impatience, a high profile and, most important of all, unflagging zeal.

The president, of course, has embraced the supply-side view that tax increases are akin to economic

See LEWIS, A21, Col. 1



DREW LEWIS
... GOP presidential timber?

Lewis: skillful infighter on the way up—where

LEWIS, from A1

death. Yet Mr. Lewis wanted to raise the gasoline tax, which had been resting at 4 cents a gallon since 1959. The money was needed, he determined, to rebuild the nation's crumbling and pothole-pocked highways, especially the interstate system.

But there was more than Mr. Reagan to worry about. A sizable chunk of Congress looks with more favor upon shoring up mass transit systems in the nation's cities than upon sprucing up highways that course through rural America.

To appease this bloc, Mr. Lewis devised a 5-cent-a-gallon increase that would have 1 cent dedicated to mass transit, the other 4 cents earmarked for highway construction. The mass transit lobby was satisfied.

To ease Mr. Reagan's reservations about the tax boost, Mr. Lewis tried something of an end run. First, he would show how popular the gasoline tax increase was, then he would ask the president to approve.

He got permission from the cabinet Council on Economic Affairs, the collection of all the senior economic officials in the administration, for an unusual mission. He was given the power to pitch the tax increase furiously among interest groups and on

Capitol Hill in search of backers.

Mr. Lewis found many, including such congressional heavyweights as House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D, Mass.) and Representative Barber B. Conable, Jr., of New York, the senior Republican on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee.

The only opposition came from groups such as the American Automobile Association that thought all the money ought to go for highways.

Unwilling to hold off until after the current budget crisis fades, Mr. Lewis brought the issue before the president two weeks ago, proposing a tax increase at the trough of the recession in defiance of normal economic logic. Nevertheless, Mr. Reagan spoke favorably of the idea, Mr. Stockman paid it compliments, and even the cabinet's most ardent critic of new taxes, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, acknowledged the need for more highway revenues.

It was decided, however, to postpone until the 1984 budget any bid to raise the gasoline tax, if only because the 1983 budget was already mired in such controversy in Congress, notably over how much taxes should be boosted in hopes of narrowing the deficit. Mr. Reagan conceded the merit of the proposal, but begged off because of bad timing.

This was not a defeat for Mr. Lewis, merely a setback. By insisting on a quick presidential decision, Mr. Lewis appears to have pushed the

gasoline tax plan to the brink of approval. And when he unleashes his renewed offensive next fall, once planning for the 1984 budget begins, he will have the kind words about the tax increase to read back to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Stockman and Mr. Regan.

Surprisingly, Mr. Lewis's hard-driving style has not angered the White House and generated strong detractors—just the opposite. Asked to name the three cabinet secretaries with the highest standing at the White House, a senior presidential adviser said, "Well, there's Don Regan and Drew Lewis and..."

He couldn't think of a third.

Another senior Reagan aide mused recently about what might have happened if Mr. Lewis had been in charge of the enterprise zone initiative, a proposal that gestated for more than a year in administration policy councils and now is languishing in Congress.

"If Lewis had had this one, we'd have enterprise zones in place today," the aide said.

But there is one strain of criticism of Mr. Lewis at the White House. It holds that he is too much of a political operator.

"He's very effective, but don't turn your back on him," said a presidential assistant who deals with Mr. Lewis regularly. "He's a little tricky," added a senior official. "He plays both sides of the coin," claimed another White House aide.

In Republican struggles, Mr. Lewis has, in fact, played both sides of

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2 - WASHINGTON - PARIS

*To Stobb
Latest updated
schedule
Deaver*

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Departure Statement (East Room)	4:10 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	Possible Live TV
Departure from Andrews (no statement)	4:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	Film Footage
Orly Arrival (Closed; no statement)	11:50 p.m.	5:50 p.m.	Film Footage

PRESS BRIEFINGS

none

MORNING SHOWS

No interviews. Clips of RR departure statement, departure and arrival. Regan/Haig clips from previous day's briefing.

EVENING SHOWS

CBS Special: Regan/Hormats/Deaver - Preview of Summit

Nightline: Special on preparation for trip - Deaver

STORY OF DAY: RR leaves for Europe, departure statement from East Room.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3 - PARIS

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
RR Luncheon with Mitterand	2:00-2:45 p.m.	8:00-8:45 a.m.	Pool Coverage
Bilateral with Mitterand	2:45-3:45 p.m.	8:45-9:45 a.m.	Pool Coverage
RR briefed in suite	4:30-6:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.	Possible photo-op
Embassy reception and dinner	8:00-10:30 p.m.	2:00-4:30 p.m.	Photo-op

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Briefing after Mitterand Meeting (Haig) At Embassy piped back to Meridien	4:00 p.m.	10:00 a.m.	On the record
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MORNING SHOWS

Today	<u>Deaver - Preview of Trip - taped 9:00 a.m.</u>
CBS	_____
GMA	_____ (Focus on U.S./French relations)
CNN	_____

EVENING SHOWS

Nightline _____

STORY OF DAY: RR's 1st day in Europe, RR meeting with Mitterand.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4 - PARIS - VERSAILLES

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
RR briefed in suite	2:00-2:30 p.m.	8:00-8:30 a.m.	
Bilateral meeting with PM Thatcher	2:30-3:00 p.m.	8:30-9:00 a.m.	Photo-op?
Bilateral meeting with PM Suzuki	3:30-4:00 p.m.	9:30-10:00 a.m.	Photo-op?
Meeting with Mrs. Ray and children	4:50-4:55 p.m.	10:50-10:55 a.m.	
Embassy drop-by; remarks	5:00-5:25 p.m.	11:00-11:25 a.m.	Photo-op
Meeting with Mayor Chirac	5:40-5:55 p.m.	11:40-11:55 a.m.	Photo-op??
Versailles arrival with Mitterand (no remarks)	6:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	Photo-op
Reception for Heads of State	7:10-7:45 p.m.	1:10-1:45 p.m.	Photo-op??
Boat ride	7:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	Pool Coverage
Dinner	8:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	Photo-op??
 <u>PRESS BRIEFINGS</u>			
Briefing on both bilaterals - Haig (Meridien)	4:30 p.m.?	10:30 a.m.?	On the record
Backgrounders with small groups. (Sprinkel, Hormats, Nau, Burt, Rentschler, Leland)	Throughout afternoon - evening		

SATURDAY, JUNE 5 - VERSAILLES

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
First Plenary Session	9:45 a.m.-1:00 p.m.	3:45-8:40 a.m.	Pool Coverage
Luncheon with Heads of State	1:00-2:30 p.m.	7:00-8:30 a.m.	Photo-Op?
Second Plenary Session	2:30-5:50 p.m.	8:30 a.m.-1:50 p.m.	No Cameras
Radio Speech	6:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	Radio/TV Coverage
Reception and dinner with Heads of State	8:30-11:15 p.m.	2:30-5:15 p.m.	Photo-Op?
 <u>OTHER EVENTS</u>			
Mitterand report issued - (American reply?)	11:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	Press Coverage
Mitterand Press Conference (American reply-respond in press briefing)	6:00 p.m. (T)	12:00 p.m. (T)	Full Press Coverage
Paris Demonstration - (anti U.S. involvement in Latin America) - number unknown			
Major anti-U.S. demonstration - Rome, Vatican City			
Bonn demonstration in support of U.S. -			

SATURDAY, JUNE 5 - VERSAILLES CONT'D

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TALK SHOWS

CNN _____

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Briefings for Magazines

a.m. or p.m.

Regan briefing on first
plenary session
(L'Orangerie)

1:15 p.m.

7:15 a.m.

On the record

Haig/Regan briefing on
second plenary session

7:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m.

On Camera

(Haig briefs on Heads of State
luncheon, Regan on Finance Min.
luncheon and 2nd plenary) - (L'Orangerie)

Release RR D-Day Statement

Embargoed for Sunday

TORY OF DAY: Opening of Summit, RR radio speech, Mitterand report and press conference, demonstrations.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6 - VERSAILLES

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Third Plenary Session	9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.	3:30-6:30 a.m.	
Photo session with Heads of State	12:45 p.m.	6:45 a.m.	
Luncheon with Heads of State	12:50-2:00 p.m.	6:50-8:00 a.m.	
Fourth Plenary Session	2:05-3:05	8:05-9:05 a.m.	No Cameras
Joint press communique with Heads of State	4:55-5:45 p.m.	10:55-11:45 a.m.	Full Press Coverage
Dinner with Heads of State	7:45-9:20 p.m.	1:45-3:20 p.m.	Photo-Op
Opera, Concert, Fireworks	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	Photos
 <u>OTHER EVENTS</u>			
Peace Rally - Hyde Park			
 <u>PRESS BRIEFINGS</u>			
Regan briefing following third plenary session (L'Orangerie)	1:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	On the record On Camera??

SUNDAY, JUNE 6 - VERSAILLES CONT'D

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Background briefing for key European
journalists following fourth
plenary session. Read-out for
U.S. press

Major, overview briefing - Haig/Regan
(L'Orangerie)

6:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m.

On the record

SUNDAY SHOWS

ABC Brinkley

Regan (set)

CBS Face the Nation

Baker (set)

NBC Meet the Press

CNN

NBC Special on Summit

11:00 a.m. EDT (?)

STORY OF DAY: End of Summit, Joint press communique, Haig/Regan briefing, demonstrations.

MONDAY, JUNE 7 - VERSAILLES - ROME - LONDON - (WINDSOR)

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Bids Farewell to Mitterand	8:10 a.m.	2:10 a.m.	
Meeting with Pope, RR remarks (Remarks)	11:30 a.m.-12:55 p.m. (12:45 p.m.)	5:30-6:55 a.m. (6:45 a.m.)	Live Coverage of Remarks
Meeting and luncheon with Pertini, toasts and remarks (Toasts - Remarks)	1:45-3:10 p.m. (2:05)	7:45-9:10 a.m. (8:05 a.m.)	Press Coverage of Luncheon
Meeting with Spadolini	3:15-3:50 p.m.	9:15-9:50 a.m.	
Arrival in London	5:50 p.m.	12:50 p.m.	Photo Coverage
Arrival at Windsor	6:10 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	Photo Coverage
Dinner with Queen	8:30-10:30 p.m.	3:30-5:30 p.m.	

OTHER EVENTS

Demonstration - Outskirts of Rome - small crowd expected
Pickets at American Embassy - London

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Read out on Italian meetings on AF-1 - Haig/Baker	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	
Possible small backgrounders on press plane (Burt/Rentschler)	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	
On the record briefing - Haig (Possibly Burt)	6:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	On the record
At Windsor piped to Grosvenor House			

MORNING SHOWS

Live Coverage of RR's Vatican remarks
Today Baker (T)
CBS Regan (set)
GMA Regan (set)

EVENING SHOWS

CNN _____
Nightline _____

STORY OF DAY: Meeting with Pope, Pertini Meeting, Arrival at Windsor, Demonstrations.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9 - LONDON - BONN

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Meeting with PM Thatcher (Departure remarks)	9:00-10:25 a.m. (10:25 a.m.)	4:00-5:25 a.m. (5:25 a.m.)	Press Coverage
Arrival at Bonn	1:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	Press Coverage
Bilateral meeting with Carstens	1:50-2:20 p.m.	7:50-8:20 a.m.	
Bilateral meeting with Schmidt	2:25-3:40 p.m.	8:25-9:40 a.m.	
Address to Bundestag	4:05-4:25 p.m.	10:05-10:25 a.m.	Live Press Coverage?
NATO reception and dinner	8:15-10:30 p.m.	2:15-4:30 p.m.	?

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Read-out on meeting at
No. 10 on AF-1 - Haig??

Briefing after Bundestag speech - Haig - A.M. Tulpenfeld	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	On Background
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MORNING SHOWS

CBS: Burt (T)
GMA: (possibly) Something on NR's part of trip
Today: A. Burns (??)
CNN: _____

EVENING SHOWS

Nightline
McNeil/Lehrer Regan in U.S. (T)

STORY OF DAY: Bundestag speech, Remarks at No. 10 Downing, Schmidt meeting, Haig briefing.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10 - BONN

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Attends NATO opening ceremony, possible Spanish signing ceremony	9:55-10:45 a.m.	3:55-4:45 a.m.	Press Coverage
First Working Plenary Session (Remarks at beginning)	11:00 a.m.-12:45 p.m.	5:00-6:45 a.m.	Press Coverage ??
Luncheon for Heads of State	1:15-3:15 p.m.	7:15-9:15 a.m.	
Second Working Plenary Session	3:15-4:40 p.m.	9:15-10:40 a.m.	Press Coverage ??
Departs NATO Conference site	6:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	Press Coverage

OTHER EVENTS

Bonn:
Demonstration on East bank of
Rhine

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Briefing after first plenary session: Haig/ <u>Burt</u> or Tapley Bennett A.M. Tulpenfeld	1:30 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	Live Coverage for a.m. shows
Briefing after second plenary A.M. Tulpenfeld	5:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	On the record

THURSDAY, JUNE 10 - BONN CONTD

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Backgrounders - Burt/Rentschler

MORNING SHOWS

Today:	<u>Haig (T)</u>
GMA:	<u>Burt (set)</u>
CBS:	<u>Meese (T)</u>
CNN:	<u> </u>

EVENING SHOWS

Nightline	<u>Burt (set)</u>
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STORY OF DAY: NATO opening session, Haig/Burt briefing, demonstrations.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11 - BONN - BERLIN - BONN

<u>RR EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL EUROPEAN TIME</u>	<u>EDT</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Arrival Ceremony at Templehof Airport - Berlin (Remarks to troops)	9:45-10:10 a.m.	3:45-4:10 a.m.	Open coverage
Arrive Berlin Wall	10:20-10:40 a.m.	4:20-4:40 a.m.	Open coverage
Charlottenburg Palace - (Berlin Speech)	11:40 a.m.-12:10 p.m.	5:40-6:10 a.m.	Open coverage
Signing Ceremony at Charlottenburg	12:10 a.m.-12:15 p.m.	6:10-6:15 a.m.	Pool coverage
Reception hosted by Berlin Mayor	12:15-12:40 p.m.	6:15-6:40 a.m.	
Cologne/Bonn Airport Departure statement	Approx. 3:50 p.m.	9:50 a.m.	Live coverage
Arrival Statement at Andrews AFB/South Lawn		6:40 <u>or</u> 7:00 p.m.	Live coverage

OTHER EVENTS

Berlin demonstrators along
motorcade route - number undetermined.

PRESS BRIEFINGS

Briefing in Bonn to cover the day. Haig/Meese A.M. Tulpenfeld	3:30 p.m.??	9:30 a.m.	On the record
Possible Overview background briefing on AF-1 - Haig			

FRIDAY, JUNE 11 - BONN - BERLIN - BONN CONTD

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MORNING SHOWS

Today: Request any senior official (live?)
GMA: Meese (T)
CBS: Haig (T)
CNN: _____

EVENING SHOWS

Nightline _____

STORY OF DAY: RR Berlin Speech, Berlin Wall, Troops at airport, Demonstrators.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

For Guidance Only

SUMMARY OF MRS. REAGAN'S SEPARATE SCHEDULE

FOR EUROPE

Note: Mrs. Reagan has no schedule independent from the President's on Wednesday and Thursday, June 2 and 3, and on Wednesday and Friday, June 9 and 11, 1982.

Friday, June 4, 1982 - Paris

pm Mrs. Reagan visits Institut National des Jeunes Aveugles (National Institute for Blind Youth).

pm Mrs. Reagan attends Reception for Americans Living In Paris hosted by Ambassador and Mrs. Galbraith at Petit Palais.

Remains overnight - Ambassador's residence

Saturday, June 5, 1982 - Paris

pm Mrs. Reagan arrives Giverny to tour the Monet gardens and home.

pm Mrs. Reagan attends Paris Opera for performance of Romeo & Juliet.

Remains overnight - Ambassador's residence

Sunday, June 6, 1982 - Normandy/Paris

am Arrives Normandy to attend Memorial Ceremony at Normandy American Cemetery. Following the ceremony, Mrs. Reagan will tour the cemetery.

pm Mrs. Reagan will attend a luncheon in the Normandy area.

pm Mrs. Reagan returns to Paris. Departs Paris later pm to join the President at Versailles for the dinner for Heads of Delegations in Hall of Mirrors.

Remains overnight - Grand Trianon

Monday, June 7, 1982 - Rome/London

pm Mrs. Reagan arrives Il Centro di Solidarieta (Solidarity Center), a drug rehabilitation center for young people, where she will join a discussion group.

Remains overnight - Windsor Castle, London

Tuesday, June 8, 1982 - London

pm Mrs. Reagan arrives St. Bartholomew's Hospital to tour the oncology ward for children undergoing treatment for cancer.

Remains overnight - Windsor Castle

Thursday, June 10, 1982 - Bonn

am Mrs. Reagan visits Schloss Bornheim (Phoenix House), a drug rehabilitation center, where she will attend a "rap session."

pm Mrs. Reagan will join other NATO wives for a boat trip on the Rhine River.

Remains overnight - Schloss Gymnich

#

pool report/3

Earlier:

There were these bits and pieces of news from various sources at the Reagan stops along the way in Rome, most of which you probably have long since had: **MIDEAST:** While at the Pertini meeting and lunch at the Quirinale Palace, Clark told poolers around 2:45p Rome time that he had information that two bazooka rounds were fired into US embassy in Beirut, but there were no casualties. He also said at that time, he was told that Begin would be meeting Habib at 3 pm Rome time. In the photo opportunity with Pertini, Reagan was asked about Lebanon and said he had discussed it with the Pope. "Well, we discussed Lebanon and I'm sure both of us expressed our hopes that there could be a peaceful settlement there. I explained to him that Ambassador Habib is on his way." In a separate photo op that Haig had with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Haig answered "No" when asked if he had any reports of clashes between Israelis and the Syrians.

THE MEETING WITH THE POPE: White House people didn't have much to add.

Reagan said, when asked at the Pertini photo op, what he discussed with the Pope: "Just the general state of the world, his forthcoming visit to Argentina and so forth." Spokes said Reagan left "even more personally impressed" with the Pope than he had been before.

REAGAN'S STAMINA: At the Quirinale Palace luncheon with Pertini attended by about 60 people, your pool thought — and Donaldson agrees — that Reagan looked extremely tired and on two occasions, after long periods of looking down at something while Pertini read his toast in Italian, appeared to snap his head back up as if he were coming to. One pooler earlier asked Spokes whether Reagan was beat and Spokes said in answer to questions that the President had some "late nights" but "don't make a case out of it." He said Reagan "was not taking anything" medicinally, we presume. Any plans to schedule in additional rest? Spokes: "Not really. He's pretty well scheduled." Donaldson said that Ruge told him the President was tired today.

DOXIER RESCU: At the Chigi Palace, where Reagan went for the bilateral with Spadolini, Reagan joined Spadolini in a previously-unannounced ceremony to honor the Italian special cops who freed Gen. Dozier. Your pool caught only snatches because of a number of run-ins with the Italians that resulted in getting into a crowded room late in the game. As far as we could see, there were seven of the Italian cops wearing blue uniforms and a beret-type hat. They stood facing Reagan and Spadolini but with their backs to the camera so their faces wouldn't be recorded. One of the remarks Reagan made was "It may be necessary for you in your work to hide your faces, but you can't hide your hearts. So from America, thank you." This was translated into Italian and when the interpreter said "grazie" Reagan said: "I could say that — gracias — that I can say." He also said in his remarks: "With men like yourselves doing what you have done, we're going to wipe terrorism off the face of the earth." Reagan said they would get a U.S. public service award for what you have done not only on behalf of the general but on behalf of civilization and, believe me, all Americans thank you from the bottom of our hearts." Reagan said "the world has put up with them (terrorists) long enough." Reagan also referred to the Dozier episode in the luncheon with Pertini earlier saying that the operation that freed Dozier was "brilliant" and was an example of Italy's "integrity in the face of terrorism."

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pool report-2

the united states inevitably is expected to exercise its influence in bringing about termination of the conflict, that's an obligation we've historically borne and that's why we've been so intensely busy in the last 72 hours."

Q: what exactly do we want israelis to do

A: We want them to do what the united nations resolution calls for them to do and that's to withdraw join in a ceasefire and withdraw their forces simultaneously."

Q: Immediate withdrawal?

A: Yes.

We want the fighting to stop we want the ceasefire reinstated we want *would like* to see the central govt of lebanon strengthened and the border area made secure. we certainly do not misunderstand or misappreciate the vulnerability of the galilee area to terrorist actions or rockets of the kind which preceded the israeli invasion."

He also said "clearly there's going to have to be more than just a ceasefire, there's going to have to be a readjustment of the internal arrangements in lebanon... a strengthening of the central government."

(more)

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see pool report ~~of~~

DLDR (as requested by several of our colleagues): Reagan helicoptered to the
Miralta palace for the Pertini luncheon about 30 minutes late. The arrival
ceremony was in a large rectangular, stone-paved courtyard with a red carpet
that stretched about two-thirds down the length and went off at a right angle
still it reached the roadways of the building itself. Building was a two story
duccio affair with a terra cotta roof and a clock tower that, we were told,
and in it a dining room that could seat 40 and had the best view in Rome.
However, Pertini luncheon was too large for it.
in the courtyard

SUN finished

DRAKE / NY News

POOL REPORT

Addendum to Vatican Report
Through London Arrival

June 7, 1982

Following is loose ends left open because Haig briefing on Air Force One ran long.

Reagan and Pertini walked on red carpet through courtyard past the Italian military police band in white tunics and black pants (they played the national anthem), the "lancieridi montebello" who were dressed in khaki uniforms with black berets and held out long lances with blue banners and finally they turned left when the red carpet took a right angle and passed the Presidential guard mounted on 22 chestnut horses. These guys had on silver helmets and an armor top, white pants, high black boots and held swords out diagonally over their chests.

Reagan and Pertini then proceeded to Pertini's office used to receive VIP visitors and they chatted for a while through an interpreter (who also translated Donaldson's questions to Reagan on Lebanon and the Pope meeting). At lunch, Pertini foiled Italian television by reading his toast with his nose practically pressed to the paper, totally blocking his face throughout. He read in Italian, no translation provided to pool, and reportedly blasted the Israelis for their incursion in Lebanon. Printed translations of each toast were passed to the guests, but not us. Reagan's toast was the expected, some of which referred to earlier in this report.

The pool did not see much of the Chigi Palace meeting with Spadolini except for the ceremony with the Italian cops. By the time Reagan was ready to leave, a good crowd had gathered in the square outside the palace and waved to Reagan as motorcade left. There was a good turnout of the curious along much of the motorcade within the city.

Finally, Haig touched on these points other than Lebanon in his chat with the Air Force One pool. He called the meeting with the Pope "unusually productive." Much of the rest Haig said followed the theme of Reagan's public remarks. He said the Pope was "extremely concerned" about Falklands situation, particularly in light of his upcoming visit to Argentina. Haig said Reagan has developed an "unusual rapport" with Pertini who he (Haig) described as "very outspoken, uninhibited and rather delightful ... sparkly and frank." He said Pertini stressed belief that Falklands crisis must be solved in "a sensitive way where long term consequences do not result" from today's conflict, that there should be a "settlement and not a humiliation." Haig did not volunteer any comment about Pertini's reported remarks on Israel.

Bruce Drake, NY Daily News

POOL REPORT

Air Force One - Paris to Home
June 7, 1982

Pool was taken to the cabin in the front of the plane where the President in shirtsleeves was sitting across the table from Italian President Spadolini. During the photo opportunity we asked the President if he had any word from the Middle East. He said, "No, we're going to wait until our man, Habib, gets there and gives us a first-hand account."

Q: What do you hope to accomplish in Italy? Reagan: I think it's very worthwhile to meet there with the heads of government."

The President said he does not intend to talk to the Pope about their attempted assassinations and terrorism because it "would not be a happy subject."

Haig came back to the pool later and told us that the reports from Lebanon indicate that the Israel forces are some 30 km into Lebanon and have captured Beauford Castle and that there was a strong air attack in the area. One column of the Israeli forces has bypassed Tyre with extremely heavy fighting. On the east front they have continued moving north with little resistance. We had reports of a contact with a Syrian battalion but not confirmed yet."

Asked what Habib's purpose is, Haig replied, "We supported the U.N. Resolution which DEMANDS withdrawal of Israeli forces from South Lebanon and immediate ceasefire." Haig said reported casualties read from 60 to 160 killed.

Haig said the President sent a second message to Begin that Habib is coming and urged him to see Habib promptly. Begin at the time was at a front command post.

Asked if he thought the Israeli response was extreme, Haig said he doesn't use terms like that. Asked what terms he does use, Haig said he is "dismayed" by the rising cycle of violence, noting however that the Israelis also have been attacked.

Ted Knap - Scripps Howard

POOL REPORT

Visit with American Seminarians
The Vatican

June 7, 1982

First the news: President Reagan blinked away tears, and Mrs. Reagan wiped away tears with her hand, when the seminarians sang "America the Beautiful," followed by "God Bless America."

When Reagan said he hoped the Pope might visit the United States again, the Pope smiled and nodded approvingly.

Assembled were 175 seminarians from the United States and about 100 priests -- most of them doctoral students and faculty members.

As you saw, Reagan worked the crowd after his little speech and their singing. They were very enthusiastic, cheering and applauding, some waving small U.S. flags.

The Reagans seemed genuinely moved by their response, particularly the singing.

Ted Knap - Scripps-Howard

POOL REPORT

Visit with the Pope at the Vatican

June 7, 1982

This was the scene inside the library. Seven cardinals stood behind Reagan and the Pope who sat in chairs facing each other at an angle. The room was warm. Brown drapes, red Persian-style carpet, well-worn. I don't know enough about the art to describe it.

Sixteen persons in the official party, including five women with the traditional black veils. Your pooler recognized Al and Mrs. Haig, William and Joan Clark, military attache Ed Hickey and William and Mrs. Wilson (all Catholics) plus Mike Deaver, James Baker, Dr. Ruge, and, of course, Nancy Reagan. Nancy was in all black, wearing an ankle-length dress and a mantilla which went to the back of her knees.

As Reagan walked through the Clementine Room, which is one of several outer chambers, about a dozen Swiss Guards snapped to attention, and the Prez gave them a slight smile. Reagan wore a dark blue suit with red and blue dotted tie. Pope wore white cassock and white skull cap and a gold cross, as you saw.

As the President walked into the final outer office, the room of the small throne, at 11:48, the Pope emerged from the library, the two men shook hands, the Pope said: "I'm very pleased to meet with you here at the Vatican." Reagan said: "It's a great honor and pleasure for me, too." They then entered the library and the Pope said that the last U.S. president to visit him was Jimmy Carter in 1980. There was an Alphonse-Gaston routine as President motioned to a chair, the Pope said, "please," and Reagan took his seat. They sat in similar off-white high-backed armchairs across a wooden desk about four feet apart. The Pope was behind the desk and the President his visitor. In the words of the inimitable *Ms. Helen Thomas*, "It was very clear was was asking for the loan." The private meeting lasted about 45 minutes.

Now back to the remarks, which you presumably have. When Reagan spoke, the Pope appeared to be listening attentively with his characteristic gesture of the middle finger of his left hand on his upper lip and his index finger on his chin. He looked directly at Reagan when the President used the phrase "good Samaritan" during one passage of his remarks.

After Reagan had finished a cardinal came forward and took the microphone away and another stepped forward from the other row and took a mike on a stand and placed it in front of the Pope. Another cardinal brought forth a red covered binder and took out sheets of regular-size paper containing the Pope's speech. (Reagan spoke from cards). Reagan sat with hands folded. At times his eyes were opened no wider than slits and his head slipped down.

After the speeches the President, the Pope and Mrs. Reagan moved toward a wooden table on which various gifts were waiting. The Pope gave the President a statue of Mary, carved from an ivory tusk. It was about 18 inches long and retained the original curve of the tusk. The President was also given by the Pope three pontifical medals, one of gold, one of silver, one of bronze. Other members of the party were given medals, either silver or bronze. The President gave to the Pope a Steuben glass goblet that Mark Weinberg informs us was engraved with three shepherds looking at the star of Bethlehem.

Lou Cannon - Washington Post
Jim Gerstenzang - AP

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 10, 1982

INTERVIEW OF JAMES BAKER, III
CHIEF OF STAFF
BY ROBERT PIERPOINT
ON "CBS MORNING NEWS"

June 7, 1982

(Provided Tape)

MR. PIERPOINT: Has not the President's grand tour of Europe been somewhat marred by events?

MR. BAKER: The President of the United States, by virtue of the nature of his job, has to deal with these situations as and when they occur. And, obviously, it would have been better if these incidents had not taken place. Of course, the South Atlantic fracas was underway before the President left. And, clearly, we would prefer that that not happen -- those kinds of things not happen, but the President has to deal with them wherever he is.

MR. PIERPOINT: There have been some critics, foreign diplomats, who seem to remain unnamed who are saying that the outbreak of fighting, particularly in the Middle East, shows that American diplomacy is still at odds with itself and doesn't know how to handle its allies. What do you say to that criticism?

MR. BAKER: I think we would -- we would knock that down as strongly as we could. I think we would point out that this administration, particularly, has been involved in strong efforts to keep the peace -- and successful efforts, by the way -- to keep the peace in the Middle East almost from the very day that he came into office.

And, as you know, Ambassador Habib's mission last July was successful in achieving a cease-fire, and that cease-fire lasted for quite a while. And our objective now, of course, is to see that happen again.

MR. PIERPOINT: But Mr. Baker, American officials have known that Prime Minister Begin was almost straining at the leash in order to start an invasion of Lebanon, and yet, apparently, we did nothing about it as the time drew near.

MR. BAKER: I don't think that you can say that the United States has done nothing diplomatically in order to forestall this event, because we have done things diplomatically. We have recently in the last two days voted for a resolution in the United Nations condemning the action and calling for a cessation of hostilities and withdrawal. I mean, these kinds of steps -- we continue to be in touch with all governments that we recognize that might have influence over this situation. So, it's not as if we were doing nothing. We're doing everything we can to see peace restored in the region.

MR. PIERPOINT: Do you see any possibility of the United States withholding future aid and arms to Israel if it does not withdraw?

MR. BAKER: The United States right now would like to see an end to the fighting. And that's our objective. Our objective now is not to finger-point or not to speculate on what we might or might not do in the future. And it would be premature, I think, to talk about what might happen in the future. Although, I think, by the same token, it's fair to say that the administration does not discount any action, although it's premature now to be talking about what those steps might be.

MORE

MR. PIERPOINT: You're saying you do not discount any action. In other words, you may be considering withholding some further aid?

MR. BAKER: No, I'm not saying that. What I'm saying is that our objective is to end the fighting, and that's what we have our central focus on right now. It would be premature to talk about any other steps.

MR. PIERPOINT: Have you heard anything from Ambassador Habib that indicates we can end the fighting?

MR. BAKER: Ambassador Habib, as you know, met with Prime Minister Begin yesterday. He will meet with him again today, and he is hopeful that these meetings -- out of these meetings will grow some form of arrangement under which the fighting would stop. That's the whole purpose and focus of his trip.

MR. PIERPOINT: Do we have any real idea what the Israeli objectives are in this fighting?

MR. BAKER: The objectives, as they have been stated, are to strengthen the security arrangements in the area bordering Israel, and there have been some statements, I think, to the effect that -- by the government of Israel that it's going only so far. The distance being measured in terms of 40 -- 30-50 kilometers, something in that range up to the Zirheni (?) River. So we take those statements at face value.

MR. PIERPOINT: I'd like to ask you one question on the Falklands. There seems to be some difference of opinion between the U.S. government and the British government over the future of the Falklands. We have indicated we think that eventually Great Britain is going to have to give up sovereignty over those Islands. They're too far away from this country to be defended well, or that the Argentines do have a relatively fair claim. We've always been neutral on that. Mrs. Thatcher has been saying the last few days that the British will not give up sovereignty on the Falklands. Is that not a difference in opinions between our two governments?

MR. BAKER: As I understand it, Bob, we've avoided taking a position on the issue of sovereignty for the Falklands for 140 years, and we're still in that posture. We're just simply not going to take a position on it. And I'm not sure that you could characterize that as a difference. Obviously, the British position is well known. The Argentine position is well known. The United States takes no position.

MR. PIERPOINT: So, in other words, we're going to say let them fight it out and then settle it afterward?

MR. BAKER: -- We, of course, would like to see a cessation of hostilities there, a withdrawal of the Argentine forces and a negotiated -- some sort of a negotiated settlement on the question of sovereignty under U.N. Resolution 502.

MR. PIERPOINT: Thank you very much, Mr. Baker, for appearing with us this morning.

END

BRIEFING BY
AMBASSADOR WILLIAM TAPLEY BENNETT, JR.,
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE U.S. MISSION, NATO

Tulpenfeld Press Center
June 10, 1982

1:34 P.M. LOCAL TIME

MR. GERGEN: Good afternoon. Ambassador Tapley Bennett is here for an on-the-record briefing with regard to this first session this morning.

As you know, he has been Ambassador to NATO for approximately five years and is well acquainted with many of the issues that were discussed this morning.

If I may, I was hit -- several of you were asking about a report with regard to Secretary Haig's plans. And let me just -- I've just spoken with the Secretary before coming over here and can tell you that there are no firm plans for the Secretary to travel and we are not going to have any more for you on that question at this time.

Mr. Ambassador.

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: I might say a few words about -- the meeting got under way this morning pretty much on schedule. You had the plenary and then the exchange of opinions among the heads of government and chiefs of state.

Our own President spoke among the first. He made the point that the NATO Alliance remains the foundation of American foreign policy, that we do it in our own national interest, that we feel we're not doing enough, that more needs to be done to redress some imbalances, that we believe fully that arms control negotiations are important and that we will do our utmost to work out agreements and to plan for reductions in strategic forces along the lines of his recent May speech, that we will look for equitable and verifiable means of doing this. He paid tribute to what the Europeans are doing. He felt that was not always adequately recognized. He paid special mention to the German government, which is the host, and the German people, which are the hosts to the forces of six nations. And they do this, as he put it, with unparalleled hospitality.

That, I think, covers most of the main -- in the most emphatic terms, he told his fellow leaders that the American troop presence in Europe, which is the symbol of our commitment to NATO, will remain. There will be no unilateral withdrawal of the American presence. At the same time, this unswerving American commitment should be balanced by an unquestionable European resolve to contribute a fair share to the Alliance and its efforts. And I think that covers, largely, the main points.

MORE

The President was followed by others and I think the meeting could be said to be doing quite well. Each one has picked up on some of the points he made. There's been a substantial agreement and there's certainly strong support for the proposals that he's made on the talks in Geneva and certainly a strong desire to see the existing Geneva talks go on on the basis of the earlier American proposal to do away with the land-based inter- -- short-range or intermediate-range nuclear forces. That's largely, of course, the SS-20s from the Soviet Union. And that would -- if that were possible, that would make unnecessary the implacement of the American missiles which was agreed on in the December '79 so-called "double decision," which coupled that modernization of our own forces with the intention to start arms control talks which are underway in Geneva on the intermediate range and which are now beginning on the START talks later this month.

Q Mr. Ambassador, are there going to be any changes or surprises in the communique compared with what came out in Luxembourg?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: No, I think it's better -- it's larger, it will be -- there are three documents, as you probably know. There's the Declaration of Bonn, which is the central document, then there's a separate paper on defense plans primarily aimed towards conventional defense, and then there's the third paper, which is a catalogue of our arms control efforts and including a new initiative, which will be taken quite soon on the MBFR.

Q Will there be a separate statement on the Middle East?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: That's under discussion now and I can't say yet. That is a matter of concern in the meeting and was mentioned --

Q Well, how close are you to bridging the gap between the FEC statement last night and the agreed statement?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: There's some discussions going on now so we'll just have to wait and see.

Q You say it was brought up this morning?

Q -- about extra-NATO crises? Didn't the President address those at all -- in his intervention --

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: Yes, we all -- we've talked about that and that does figure in the --

Q Didn't the President talk about this this morning?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: No, the President did not this morning. His whole approach was on strengthening, and that is the

MORF

central feature of this meeting, of course.

Q Was there discussion --

Q Was the Lebanese crisis specifically brought up during these various interventions?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: One of two leaders referred to it.

Q Did anyone mention the possibility that it might lead to manifestations that would effect NATO?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: No; it was not discussed in that context really, just the seriousness of the situation, and the people are concerned about that, and they will probably be focusing on it.

Your were next.

Q Was there any discussion of the NATO drawdown by the British to the Falklands? Was that discussed at all yesterday?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: No; no.

Q Was President Reagan among those who brought up the Middle East during the session?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: No; I said he did not mention it.

Q Then who did? Who did? Did Mitterrand?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: Well, I remember Mrs. Thatcher did and, I believe, one or two others. But I would not want to be held to it.

Q And what was the context of this discussion, or what was the --

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: Just serious concern over what is happening there and where it may lead to.

Q Was it --

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: And that -- we may get to it more this afternoon. As I say, there is discussion now as to what, if anything, should be said by the group.

Q Can you tell us who originally proposed a separate statement on the Middle East?

Q No, I think it was Mr. Luns who announced that that is under consideration.

Q Was there anything by Mitterrand that could be interpreted --

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: Mitterrand was not present. Mauroy spoke for France.

Q Are the plenary sessions finished now, or are they still going on?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: No; we did not get through. Well, this is not plenary. This is general committee.

Q About how many more do you have before you can get down to discussing the Middle East?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: Oh, I would say there are about six to go. It is not easy to get around. You have got one more now, your know. It is sixteen.

Q Mr. Ambassador, I thought the Spanish Prime Minister did say that the Falklands crisis threatened to cause a deep rift in the Western world.

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: Well, that was in the plenary this morning. I am to describe the meeting we just had.

Q Was Chancellor Schmidt's linking of the domestic, economic situation in the NATO nations with their military preparedness -- does that bother the American position, which --

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: No; and the President himself recognizes, and did so in his remarks, that we have all got economic problems. At the same time we have, compared to everybody, unparalleled economic resources to draw on. And we can do what we have to do.

Q Was there any discussion of the need to replace NATO forces, or not to drawdown in the Mediterranean specifically, also possibly the Atlantic approaches in the event of extra NATO crises such as the Middle Eastern?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: I do not recall we got into that kind of detail this morning.

Q Will the final declaration pick up the words "genuine detente" as it was in the Luxembourg declaration?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: Well, now the declaration is -- it is in the process of being printed now. It has been agreed. That was the first thing that was done this morning. So it could be printed and got to you in time, because we recognized that some of the ministerial communiques have gotten quite late. So the idea is to have it for you this afternoon.

Q Was there any disagreement about the opening statement by Prime Minister Trudeau that there should be linkage with any other issues when it comes to START talks?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: Well, I think we have a somewhat different view on that.

Q Did the President mention that?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: I believe he did, yes.

Q Could you tell us what he said?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: I will see if I can find it. Do you know where this is? I may be wrong on that; I do not see that direct connection here. I do not see any exact language on that.

Q Can you give us the gist of it?

MORE

Q You do recall his saying something in that context?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: Well, I think it has been pretty standard with us that you cannot divorce everything else from arms control. It does not stand by itself. It is a part of the whole context of our relationship. And it is up to the Soviets to act with some restraint and responsibility or else it inevitably effects other aspects of our relations including arms control.

Q Has the President made that point today?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: It is in my mind that that linkage is likely, yes.

Q Has the President informed the other heads of government about his communication with Brezhnev?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: No; I do not think so. No.

Q -- German Chancellor --

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: Well, the German Chancellor has not spoken yet.

Q He has not spoken?

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: No; I think he wants to be last and sort of sum up.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

AMBASSADOR BENNETT: Thank you very much.

END

1:44 P.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

1

POOL REPORT

Date JUNE 11, 1982
City Air Force One
Event Return from Europe

Mood on Air Force One was joyous as we left Bonn for the United States. Larry Speakes said that President Reagan toasted his staff with champagne upon completion of "a very successful trip."

Secretary of State Alexander Haig talked to the pool for 40 minutes, assessing the trip and discussing Lebanon. Larry allowed silent television pictures to be shot — no sound.

Asked why it took so long to get a ceasefire in Lebanon, ~~and was there anything we could have done to get it earlier~~, he replied: "No. There was no way we could have gotten it earlier. It's similar to the South Atlantic — once people resort to violence..."

Why did they stop? "They realized their objectives. That's usually what brings nations to stop, unless counterforce does. They seemed to hold to their basic objectives. There was a reference today to an independent Lebanon."

Does the U.S. have any leverage? "The U.S. has a great deal of leverage in this situation. ~~When~~ When pressed to define what leverage the U.S. has, he said: "I'M sure Israel's relationship (with the U.S.) is extremely important to them." He also said "a nation doesn't resort to force and then simply stop under pressure from an ally." He also referred to the ~~UN~~ UN resolution and the "character of the President's message."

Are we confident that they will withdraw soon? He said Habib has been with Begin and other Israeli leaders today and they have reports the ceasefire is holding in some places — but there is a continuation of fighting in ~~others~~ ^{others}. He said it's ~~not~~ not unusual. The administration will be working over the weekend on it. "We have a great deal of work to do." He expressed hope that the ceasefire would take hold.

What can we do now? "We will have to wait and see."

He also said that it is "too early to say" whether U.S. troops will be sent ~~or~~ ~~whether~~ whether a DMZ would be established.

Asked if ~~he~~ ~~still~~ ~~wants~~ ~~to~~ ~~go~~ ~~to~~ ~~Jerusalem~~, he replied -- somewhat ~~in~~ tongue-in-cheek, "There's ~~nothing~~ ^{like} more than travel."

(more)

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

2

POOL REPORT

Date June 11, 1982
City Air Force One
Event Returning ~~XXXX~~ from Europe.

page 2

~~Reagan's Overview of the Trip.~~

Demonstrations:

Did you know about the violent demonstrations in Berlin today? ~~XXXX~~ He said Chancellor Schmidt told him that they expected it. It was a huge influx from outside the city — "all imports." Many came from the Bonn demonstrations. "They are traveling troops," he said. "They knew they were hard core guys. They knew it two days ago. Many were funded and supported by the East."

Overview of the Trip. Despite the Falklands and Lebanon, "we consider the trip to be highly successful." ~~■~~ Did these crises overshadow the trip? "I Don't think it has," he said.

These issues were dealt with ^{in WASHINGTON} by the national security mechanism, which "continues to function in the absence of the President." He continued: "It was a burden on the trip." He said Reagan ~~xxx~~ often came back to his room from meetings and was interrupted all night by these issues.

Summit. Much of what he said was a restatement of what he said at the end of the Economic summit in Versailles. "The President, in an atmosphere of stress and strain" between Europe and the United States, Japan and the United States and "especially" between Japan and Europe ~~X~~ was an active participant.

He denied that the U.S. ~~x~~ "caved-in" on global negotiations. "Nothing could be farther from the truth," he said. "We didn't give a damn thing on North-South that we didn't intend to. Infact, we came out better than we thought we would."

"Where we got ~~xx~~ less than we wanted was on credits," he said ^{"but more than anyone thought we could."} It was the first time the countries were willing to agree on a "framework" for dealing with ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the East.

"We know there will be continuing resistance from France, but we have moved them substantially in our direction," he said.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ In sum: "The economic summit was a success because all the issues we wanted addressed were addressed and a framework was put in place to deal with them."

Why were the French sending conflicting signals on the East West issue? Off the record:

"It's a new administration. They Hadn't got their act together." **REPORTED BY:**

(more)

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

3

POOL REPORT

Date
City
Event

June 11, 1982

Aboard Air Force I

Returning from Europe.

Pg. 3.

NATO. The ~~XXXX~~ NATO meeting was "a total success!" He was asked to interpret the higher profile of the French at the meeting. He replied: "The French demeanor changed toward the alliance." He noted that the Prime minister attended and that the French went along with the communique. "I read it as a fundamental change in the French attitude. It was an important change in French thinking which, in East-West terms, was an improvement."

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ On the East-West issue: "The President opened a lot of eyes (minds). They did not understand where he was coming from. They saw him as a cold warrior, a hip-shooting cowboy. But when they heard his views first hand...they knew ~~XXXX~~ better."

On the subject of Reagan's personal achievement: "The ~~XXXXXX~~ president's personal imprint was clear ~~throughout~~ throughout. He did it on his own terms. He did not compromise one iota on his basic values. In his spare time, he managed two international crises. He comes home with a deep sense of satisfaction. The President was very short on sleep, yet he didn't skip a beat on the purpose of the trip."

Kirkpatrick. "I just wish that we'd had better communications with the ~~XX~~ UN."

OECD and Pipeline. He indicated that he expects the OECD to affirm the consensus agreement on interest rates for the Soviet Union. ~~XX~~ "There will be great pressure to implement the consensus. France is the foot-dragger. We'll keep lobbying to get it done. June 15 is awfully close."

The President has not made a decision on the pipeline parts. He denied there was a ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ "deal" made on the pipeline ~~parts~~ parts in exchange for an agreement on credits-- "in the sense of a rigid trade." But he added: "There was the inference of greater flexibility. It was more of a linkage than a deal."

He said the future debate on these issues will be "rough and tumble."

(more)

REPORTED BY:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

POOL REPORT

Date June 11, 1982
City Air Force One
Event Return from Europe
Add to pool report.

Mike Deaver told us that the ~~XXXXXX~~ President wants the next economic summit to be in the West -- Idaho, the Grand Tetons, ~~XX~~ California or Alaska. He said he worries that the weather will not be good in California in June. Another consideration: Hotel accommodations.

Deaver says he expects the location of the summit to be decided by September 1. The reason for holding a summit in the west: "The natural beauty of the West is what he's talking about. He wants to be home for that." He ~~xx~~ compared the beauty of the West with the beauty of Versailles.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

A senior White House official who helicoptered over Berlin with the President said they saw some ~~pink~~ protest signs written on roofs. Among them: ~~1~~ A large seven-letter epithet painted in white -- "FUCK YOU."

Your pool.

REPORTED BY:
