

# Ronald Reagan Presidential Library

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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF THE: PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING PAPERS

**Withdrawer**

RBW 1/16/2008

**File Folder** 03/22/1984 (CASEFILE 292222)

**FOIA**

S07-0077/01

**Box Number**

236

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	SCHEDULE	OF THE PRESIDENT [PG 1, PARTIAL]	1	3/21/1984	B7(C)
2	SCHEDULE	RE PRESIDENT MITTERAND WHITE HOUSE WELCOME CEREMONY [PG 2]	1	3/21/1984	B2 B7(E)

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

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WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

- ☐ X-MEDIA  
☐ H-INTERNAL

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

M A R 2 2 8 4

Subject Codes:

1) Subject: Scenario for the visit of Francois  
Mitterand, the President of France

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
C	O	0	5	1	-		
S	P	8	6	3	-		
F	G	0	1	0	-	0	2
U	T				-		
G	I	0	0	2	-		
P	U				-		
F	G	0	0	2	-		
C	O	0	3	7	-		
P	R	0	1	3	-		
S	O	0	0	2	-		
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2) Meeting to discuss upcoming foreign  
policy speech to be given at Georgetown  
Center for International Affairs.

3) Meeting with the Cabinet Council on  
Natural Resources and Environment  
regarding the status of the Nation's  
energy situation.

4) Meeting to receive a copy of the book,  
"The Presidents: A Reference History",  
edited by HENRY F. GRAFF

5) Meeting with Costa Rican businessmen to  
receive a petition of support from  
Costa Rican citizens

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHENL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:



# THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Thursday, March 22, 1984

9:00 am (30 min)		<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (30 min)		<u>Briefing for Mitterrand Visit</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office (distributed previously)
10:00 am (30 min)	N	<u>Arrival Ceremony for President</u> <u>Francois Mitterrand of France</u> (McFarlane/Henkel)	South Lawn (TAB A)
10:40 am (60 min)		<u>Meeting with Mitterrand</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office/ Cabinet Room
11:40 am (20 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)		<u>Lunch with the Vice President</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (30 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (30 min)		<u>Speech Meeting</u> (Darman)	Oval Office (TAB B)
2:00 pm (60 min)		<u>Cabinet Council on Natural</u> <u>Resources and the Environment</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (TAB C)
3:00 pm (60 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)		<u>Personnel Time</u> (Herrington)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (15 min)		<u>Administrative Time</u> 1. Presentation of book on history of the Presidency by Charles Scribner (Speakes) 2. Meeting with Costa Rican Businessmen (McFarlane)	Oval Office (TAB D) (available later)
7:15 pm	N	<u>State Dinner Honoring President</u> <u>Mitterrand (Black Tie)</u> (McFarlane/Rosebush)	Residence (TAB E)

Received S S

1984 MAR 21 PM 4:15

# THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Thursday, March 22, 1984

9:00 am (30 min)		<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (30 min)		<u>Briefing for Mitterrand Visit</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office (distributed previously)
10:00 am (30 min)	N	<u>Arrival Ceremony for President -</u> <u>Francois Mitterrand of France</u> (McFarlane/Henkel)	South Lawn (TAB A)
10:40 am (60 min)		<u>Meeting with Mitterrand</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office/ Cabinet Room
11:40 am (20 min) <i>(10 mins.)</i>		<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>W.F. Smith - JAB</i>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)		<u>Lunch with the Vice President</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (30 min) <i>1:14-1:22</i>		<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>JAB -</i>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (30 min)		<u>Speech Meeting</u> (Darman)	Oval Office (TAB B)
2:00 pm (60 min) <i>15 WPC Jitter Mutter</i>		<u>Cabinet Council on Natural</u> <u>Resources and the Environment</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (TAB C)
3:00 pm (60 min)		<i>WPC - 10 mins alone w/RR -</i> <u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)		<u>Personnel Time</u> (Herrington)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (15 min)		<u>Administrative Time</u> 1. Presentation of book on history of the Presidency by Charles Scribner (Speakes) 2. Meeting with Costa Rican Businessmen (McFarlane)	Oval Office (TAB D) (available later)
7:15 pm	N	<u>State Dinner Honoring President</u> <u>Mitterrand (Black Tie)</u> (McFarlane/Rosebush)	Residence (TAB E)

UNP 03/21/84  
4:00 pm

Jef

THE SCHEDULE OF  
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Thursday, March 22, 1984

*8:58 OVA*

9:00 am (30 min)		<u>Staff Time</u> <i>9:00 -</i> (Baker/Meese/Deaver) <i>9:00 Filing - 9:11</i>	Oval Office
9:30 am (30 min)		<u>Briefing for Mitterrand Visit</u> <i>9:30 -</i> (McFarlane) (distributed previously)	Oval Office
10:00 am (30 min)	N	<u>Arrival Ceremony for President -</u> <u>Francois Mitterrand of France</u> (McFarlane/Henkel) (TAB A)	South Lawn
10:40 am (60 min)		<u>Meeting with Mitterrand</u> <i>10:55 - 12:05</i> (McFarlane)	Oval Office/ Cabinet Room
11:40 am (20 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>12:13 - 12:23 A.G. W. F. Smith</i>	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)		<u>Lunch with the Vice President</u> <i>12:26 -</i>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (30 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (30 min)		<u>Speech Meeting</u> <i>1:35 - 1:54</i> (Darman) (TAB B) <i>1:54 - 2:11 J.G. MERR, Darman</i>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (60 min)		<u>Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment</u> (Fuller) (TAB C) <i>2:11 Sec. Wm. Clark, Evans - 2:45</i>	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (60 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>Wm. Clark 2:35 - 2:45</i>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)		<u>Personnel Time</u> <i>4:02 - 4:14</i> (Herrington), <i>Becky Dunlop</i>	Oval Office
4:30 pm (15 min)		<u>Administrative Time</u> <i>4:45</i> 1. Presentation of book on history of the Presidency by Charles Scribner (Speakes) (TAB D) 2. Meeting with Costa Rican Businessmen (McFarlane) (available later)	Oval Office
7:15 pm	N	<i>4:55 RESIDENCE</i> <u>State Dinner Honoring President Mitterrand (Black Tie)</u> (McFarlane/Rosebush) (TAB E)	Residence

UNP 03/21/84  
4:00 pm





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## Ronald Reagan Library

### Collection Name

PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF THE: PRESIDENTIAL BRIEFING PAPERS

### Withdrawer

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### File Folder

03/22/1984 (CASEFILE 292222)

### FOIA

S07-0077/01

### Box Number

236

DOC Document Type	No of	Doc Date	Restric-
NO Document Description	pages		tions

1	SCHEDULE	1	3/21/1984	B7(C)
	OF THE PRESIDENT [PG 1, PARTIAL]			

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCENARIO FOR THE VISIT  
OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. MITTERRAND OF  
THE FRENCH REPUBLIC  
THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1984

EVENT SUMMARIZATION

Brief Remarks (at Ceremony)  
Meeting

WEATHER

Upper 40's  
Partly Cloudy  
20% Chance of Showers

DRESS

Men's Dark Business Suit  
Ladies' Afternoon Dress

ADVANCE

ROBERTS, KAREN  
ELSTON, JAN  
[REDACTED]  
LUCAS, RANDY  
DRENNAN, WILLIAM

STAFF  
PRESS  
USSS  
WHCA  
MIL. AIDE

CONTACT

Presidential Advance Office: 202/456-7565

03/21/84 3:00 p.m.

9:15 a.m. Secretary Shultz arrives The White House, West Lobby.

9:40 a.m. Mrs. Shultz arrives The White House, West Lobby.

9:40 a.m. French Official Party, escorted by Chief of Protocol Selwa Roosevelt, arrives Diplomatic Entrance and is escorted to toemarks.

9:45 a.m. General and Mrs. Vessey arrive The White House, West Lobby, and are escorted to Diplomatic Reception Room.

The Vice President and Mrs. Bush arrive Diplomatic Reception Room.

Edwin Meese III, James A. Baker III, Michael K. Deaver, Robert C. McFarlane, and Daniel K. Murphy arrive Diplomatic Reception Room and are escorted to toemarks.

9:55 a.m. The Vice President and Mrs. Bush, Secretary and Mrs. Shultz, and General and Mrs. Vessey are escorted to toemarks.

9:55 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan join in the Diplomatic Reception Room.

9:55 a.m. President and Mrs. Mitterrand, accompanied by Deputy Chief of Protocol Timothy L. Towell, depart Vista International Hotel.

9:58 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan proceed from Diplomatic Reception Room through Diplomatic Entrance.

Ruffles and Flourishes  
Announcement  
"Hail to the Chief"

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

9:59 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan arrive edge of red carpet and await arrival.

9:59 a.m. President and Mrs. Mitterrand's motorcade enters Southwest Gate and proceeds to Diplomatic Entrance from The President's left.

NOTE: Drum roll begins.

03/21/84 3:00 p.m.

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### Box Number

236

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### DOC Document Type

### No of pages

### Doc Date

### Restric- tions

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### NO Document Description

2 SCHEDULE

1 3/21/1984 B2

RE PRESIDENT MITTERAND WHITE HOUSE  
WELCOME CEREMONY [PG 2]

B7(E)

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10:08 a.m. THE PRESIDENT makes welcoming remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

10:15 a.m. Response by President Mitterrand.

NOTE: Interpretation follows.

10:22 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and President Mitterrand face troops and the Commander of the Troops indicates that the ceremony has concluded.

THE PRESIDENT and President Mitterrand depart the platform and join Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Mitterrand at the base.

10:24 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan escort President and Mrs. Mitterrand into The White House, via Diplomatic Entrance, up the elevator to the State Floor and take receiving line positions in front of the Blue Room doors (west to east):

THE PRESIDENT  
President Mitterrand  
Mrs. Reagan  
Mrs. Mitterrand

Official parties, escorted by Deputy Chief of Protocol Timothy L. Towell, proceed from toemarks, up west staircase, and into Red Room.

Ambassador Roosevelt stands to the left of The President for introductions.

Official parties are escorted by protocol officers and the Social Secretary out door of Red Room, down Cross Hall through receiving line, through Green Room and into Blue Room for refreshments.

10:35 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and President Mitterrand, escorted by Ambassador Roosevelt, proceed to elevator and downstairs to The Oval Office for a brief photo session.

POOL PHOTO COVERAGE (beginning only)

NOTE: Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Mitterrand proceed to Green Room for tea.

10:37 a.m. French Oval Office meeting participants are escorted by protocol officers to the Cabinet Room for expanded meeting.

10:40 a.m. THE PRESIDENT escorts President Mitterrand to Cabinet Room for expanded meeting.

U.S. Participants

The Vice President  
Secretary Shultz  
Secretary Weinberger  
Mr. Meese \*  
Mr. Baker \*  
Mr. Deaver \*  
Mr. McFarlane  
Amb. Galbraith  
Amb. Walters  
Amb. Brock  
Asst. Sec. Burt  
Amb. Matlock  
Mr. Gelbard  
Dr. Cobb  
Interpreter

French Participants

Minister Cheysson  
Sec. Gen. Bianco  
Amb. Vernier-Palliez  
Senior Advisor Attali  
For. Affairs Advisor Vedrine  
Interpreter

11:38 a.m. French Official Party is escorted to motorcade at Oval Office Walk.

11:40 a.m. THE PRESIDENT escorts President Mitterrand down Oval Office Walk to motorcade for departure.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

President Mitterrand boards motorcade and departs The White House via Southwest Gate.

THE PRESIDENT returns to The Oval Office.

\* will attend at their discretion.

03/21/84 3:00 p.m.

# FULL HONOR ARRIVAL CEREMONY WHITE HOUSE SOUTH LAWN



KEY:

- ▼ U.S. FLAG
- FOREIGN FLAG

DIGNITARY  
ENTRANCE AND  
EXIT

ROPE CORDON

TROOP FORMATION

BAND

SPECTATORS

PRESS

CONGRESS AND  
SENIOR STAFF

RED CARPET

DISMOUNT POINT

SPECTATORS

WELCOME PARTY

REVIEW STAND

DPL

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM



SEQUENCE OF EVENTS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY AND RECEPTION  
President and Mrs. Mitterrand of FRANCE  
Thursday, March 22, 1984

TIME: 10:00 a.m./10:20 a.m.

LOCATION: South Lawn/Blue Room/Green Room

DRESS: Business Suit

FROM: Gahl L. Hodges 

---

9:55 a.m. THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN meet in the Diplomatic Reception Room and proceed to the Arrival Ceremony on the South Lawn at cue from Military Aide.

THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN are introduced to His Excellency the President of the French Republic and Mrs. Mitterrand by Ambassador Roosevelt.

10:00 a.m. Arrival Ceremony on the South Lawn of the White House.

10:20 a.m. At the conclusion of the Arrival Ceremony, THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN escort President and Mrs. Mitterrand from the South Lawn through the Diplomatic Reception Room to the State Floor via the elevator.

THE PRINCIPALS form a receiving line in front of the Blue Room doors in the Cross Hall in the following order:

Ambassador Roosevelt (to introduce)  
THE PRESIDENT  
President Mitterrand  
MRS. REAGAN  
Mrs. Mitterrand

Invited guests will be escorted up the west staircase through the Red Room to the receiving line.

After guests are received, they proceed to the Blue Room via the Green Room for coffee and juice.

10:30 a.m. At the end of the receiving line, Ambassador Roosevelt will escort THE PRESIDENT and President Mitterrand to the Oval Office via the elevator.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1984

MRS. REAGAN and Mrs. Mitterrand proceed directly to the Green Room.

The following guests are escorted from the Blue Room to the Green Room to join MRS. REAGAN and Mrs. Mitterrand for tea:

American Guests (4)

Mrs. George Bush (Barbara)  
Wife of The Vice President

Mrs. George P. Shultz (Helena)  
Wife of The Secretary of State

Mrs. Evan G. Galbraith (Bootsie)  
Wife of The American Ambassador to France

--Mrs. Stephanie Van Reigersberg  
Department of State Interpreter

French Guests (2)

meetairRAHN

Mrs. Francois Mitterrand (Danielle)  
Wife of The President of France

vernYAY-pahlYEZ

Mrs. Bernard Vernier-Palliez (Denise)  
Wife of The Ambassador of France

10:40 a.m. The remaining guests depart the Blue Room and the Residence via the North Portico and the East Appointments Gate.

10:50 a.m. At the conclusion of the tea, MRS. REAGAN escorts Mrs. Mitterrand to the North Portico.

Mrs. Mitterrand and the remaining guests depart the White House via the North Portico.

MRS. REAGAN returns to the Residence.

Received S  
1984 MAR 21 AM 11:39



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

Thursday, March 22, 1984  
1:30 p.m. (30 minutes)  
The Oval Office

FROM: RICHARD G. DARMAN *D'arman*

I. PURPOSE

The meeting is to get your reactions to the attached outline. It is for a major foreign policy speech you are tentatively scheduled to give on April 6 at the Georgetown Center for International Affairs -- in connection with a conference on bi-partisanship in foreign policy. (Other speakers include Kissinger and Brzezinski.)

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President  
Edwin Meese III  
James A. Baker III  
Michael K. Deaver  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Richard G. Darman  
Michael A. McManus  
Robert M. Kimmitt  
Bentley Elliott  
Donald R. Fortier

III. AGENDA

We should first discuss the attached outline of the proposed foreign policy speech.

Please note: If time permits, Jim Baker, Mike Deaver and I will also wish to discuss the Gridiron jokes with you.

FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGES FOR THE '80sI. SHARED GOALS -- AMERICAN IDEALISM

- (1) Americans of all kinds share two goals for foreign policy:
  - (a) a safer world;
  - (b) a world in which individual rights can be respected and precious values may flourish.
- (2) These are at the heart of America's idealism.
- (3) But stated abstractly, these goals are not exclusively American. They are shared by people all over the world.
- (4) Tragically, a world in which these fundamental goals are so widely shared is nonetheless a troubled world: Though we and our allies enjoy peace and prosperity,
  - o many of our citizens fear super-power conflict and the horrible threat of nuclear war;
  - o around the world, terrorists threaten innocent people and civilized values; and
  - o in developing countries, orderly progress is threatened by violent revolution and totalitarianism.
- (5) Obviously, the fact that abstract goals may be widely shared is hardly enough to assure their achievement. What matters are the practical means by which they are pursued.

II. PRACTICAL MEANS -- AMERICAN REALISM

- (6) In pursuing our idealistic objectives, we are guided by these practical principles:
  - (a) Realism. Idealistic ends can only be achieved through realistic means.
  - (b) Intelligence. Policies can only be effective if the information on which they are based is sound.
  - (c) Strength. Weakness is inescapably destabilizing. Strength is a prerequisite for security, effective negotiation, democracy, stability, and peace.
  - (d) Economic Growth. Neither strength nor stability can be achieved and sustained without it.
  - (e) Non-aggression. We have no territorial ambitions. Our strength is to assure deterrence and to secure our interests if deterrence fails.
  - (f) Shared Responsibility with Allies. The protection of freedom is a heavy responsibility -- that can be satisfactorily met only if the burden is shared.
  - (g) Dialogue with Adversaries. Though we may oppose the values and policies of our adversaries, we must always be willing to resolve our differences by peaceful means.
  - (h) Bipartisanship at Home. In our two-party democracy, no foreign policy can be effectively managed or sustained without bipartisan support at home.

### III. RESTORED STRENGTH -- AMERICAN RENEWAL

- (7) For the past three years, we have been steadily rebuilding our capacity to advance our foreign policy goals. We have done so, first, by renewed attention to these practical principles.
- [Cite a statistic or example for each of (a) - (h) above -- i.e., intelligence build-up, defense build-up, economic renewal, strengthened alliance, etc.]

### IV. REMAINING CHALLENGES -- AMERICAN AGENDA

- (8) But while much has been accomplished to strengthen the basis for U.S. foreign policy, much remains to be done -- building on our renewed and strengthened base. We might usefully frame our continuing agenda in relation to four great challenges:

#### (A) CHALLENGE #1:

- (9) We must reduce the risk of nuclear war -- and reduce the levels of nuclear armaments (in a way that also reduces the risk they will ever be used).
- [Cite elements of our policy -- and associated logic.]
- [Note progress to date -- highlighting bi-partisanship represented by Scowcroft Commission.]
- [Note proposals by critics -- who appear to share our goals, but whose chosen means don't meet the tests of practicality.]
- [Cite additional related elements: hotline-type risk reduction; R&D on strategic defense for long-term; MBFR; strengthening the non-proliferation regime -- e.g. China/IAEA.]

#### (B) CHALLENGE #2:

- (10) We must strengthen the basis for stability in troubled and strategically sensitive regions.
- Nuclear arms control alone cannot guarantee safety or security; nor can it alone provide a basis for constructive regional development.
- [Cite adverse pattern of rising regional strife and inflammatory terrorism in the '70s.]
- In general, effective regional stabilization requires a mix of security assistance, economic assistance, and diplomatic mediation -- an integrated approach.
- [Cite excellent example of policy logic: work of bi-partisan Kissinger Commission re Central America (Elaborate.)]
- [Integrated approach similarly required for Middle East. (Explain.)]
- Because effective approaches to regional problem-solving must involve an integrated mix on a sustained basis, it is essential that Congress give full -- not piecemeal -- support to such approaches. Indeed, where we have foundered in regional stabilization it has been exactly because the Congress has failed to provide such support. (Note: "I'll return to this point when I discuss the fourth challenge in a few moments.")

(C) CHALLENGE #3:

- (11) We must expand opportunities for economic development and personal freedom.
- America's idealistic vision seeks not merely a safer world, but also a better world.
- (12) We are strengthening the basis for expansion of economic opportunity.
- [Rebuilding the U.S. economy -- and, in doing so, helping lead the world toward recovery.]
- [Resisting protectionist pressures -- building on Williamsburg summit. Cite and defend wine and domestic content examples. Look toward London summit, new round of trade and services negotiations; and international framework that opens markets for our exports of goods and services, allows freer flow of capital, and more growth/efficiency/jobs for all.]
- [Expanding trade and investment relationships -- cite CBI; make more of "Pacific Basin" opportunities.]
- [Assuring sufficient international liquidity -- cite, and note importance of, success with and through IMF funding.]
- [Helping less developed countries grow -- discuss in general; note U.S. trade with LDCs.]
- (13) We are also strengthening the basis for an expansion of democratic values.
- [Elaborate.]
- [Return to Central American example. Remind that peace and security are preconditions to both economic development and development of democratic institutions -- and that policy requires an integrated mix (as discussed above). Use this as transition to challenge #4.]

(D) CHALLENGE #4:

- (14) We must restore bi-partisan consensus in support of U.S. foreign policy.
- [Repeat points made above re obvious importance of this -- and regrettable cases of Congressional wavering in Central America and Middle East.]
- (15) [Argue the problem is deeper than just these two cases might suggest. The more basic problem is: In this "post-Vietnam era, Congress has not yet developed capacities for coherent, responsive, and responsible action to go with the new foreign policy powers it has taken unto itself.]
- [Cite increased powers Congress has assumed since Vietnam.]
- [Note that this means that bi-partisan consensus-building is more important than ever.
- Indeed, it is now an essential responsibility of leadership -- not only Executive leadership, but also Congressional.



- (16) We have, in some areas, demonstrated the capacity for such joint leadership. But when it comes to integrated programs to stabilize troubled regions, many in the Congress seem to act as if they were still in the troubled Vietnam era -- as if their policy responsibility were simply to be vocal critics, not responsible partners in the development of positive programs to solve real problems.
- (17) Much was learned from Vietnam -- ranging from increased appreciation of the need for careful discrimination in the projection of U.S. force to increased appreciation of the need for domestic political support for any such military element of policy. But clearly force projection and/or military assistance must, in certain cases, be available tools in the foreign policy mix. And equally clearly, the Congress is, at best, uncomfortable with either the military element of foreign policy or with the new responsibility for this element that it has taken unto itself.
- (18) If the Congress intends to keep this new responsibility, there must be additional adaptation in this "post-Vietnam era."
- o Presidents must now recognize Congress as a more significant partner in foreign policy-making -- and must therefore, as we have, seek new means to reach bi-partisan Executive-Legislative consensus.
  - o But equally important: Congressmen must realize that they, too, are partners -- who must share responsibility for more than just their criticism and their words. They, too, must demonstrate a capacity for consensus-building that can lead to effective, positive action.

## V. CONCLUSION

- (19) We have sufficient consensus on the abstract goals of foreign policy; and we've made substantial progress in the development of concrete and realistic means to achieve those goals.
- (20) But while there is consensus on goals and progress on means, there is still a Congressional reluctance to assume the full responsibility for positive (not negative) means that must go with newly claimed Congressional powers. It is this responsibility for the development of effective and affirmative means that must be the focus of bi-partisan consensus-building.
- (21) That is the challenge for responsible leadership in the post-Vietnam era -- for however sound our policy prescriptions, they will come to naught if they cannot be implemented and sustained.
- (22) We've set some excellent examples with the bi-partisan Scowcroft Commission, the bi-partisan support for IMF funding, and the bi-partisan work of the Kissinger Commission. But clearly the pattern of bi-partisan consensus-building must be extended -- to build on the foundations we've laid, and to sustain a set of policies that can, both realistically and idealistically, meet the challenges of the '80s.

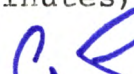


# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1984

## MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

DATE: March 22, 1984  
LOCATION: Cabinet Room  
TIME: 2:00 P.M. (60 Minutes)  
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

### I. PURPOSE

To meet with the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment to receive a briefing on the status of the Nation's energy situation.

### II. BACKGROUND

In October 1983, you submitted to the Congress the National Energy Policy Plan IV. That document spelled out this Administration's energy policy and presented the Nation with a clear goal to foster an adequate supply of energy at reasonable costs. In light of developments in the Persian Gulf, as well as the challenge facing the nuclear industry recently, the Cabinet Council felt it was appropriate to receive an update on the energy situation.

The Cabinet Council will receive a briefing with principal emphasis on the nuclear industry and additional attention given to electric power, coal, renewables, natural gas, oil and conservation. Also to be covered are several outstanding issues that need to be addressed to continue our success with the country's energy situation.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

A list will be attached to the agenda.

### IV. PRESS PLAN

None

### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will take your seat in the Cabinet Room and the Cabinet Council will receive this briefing from Deputy Secretary Boggs (substituting for Secretary Hodel, who is ill). After the briefing, the topics outlined will be discussed.

Note:


This mtg postponed.  
Rescheduled for  
Monday - original  
Don Clardy has original

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1984

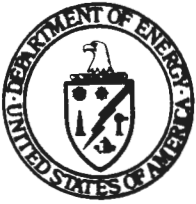
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT  
FROM: SECRETARY WILLIAM P. CLARK, CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE  
SUBJECT: National Energy Policy Perspective

Attached is an overview briefing prepared by Energy Secretary Don Hodel on our national energy policy. The Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment has discussed this subject in two previous meetings. On February 27, we focused primarily on the electric utility industry and the challenges facing the nuclear industry. On March 19, Secretary Hodel gave a preliminary briefing on the national energy picture.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Clark", is positioned to the right of the main text block.

Attachment



THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

March 16, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

FROM: DON HODEL *Don Hodel*  
SECRETARY OF ENERGY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY PERSPECTIVE

In October 1983, President Reagan submitted to the Congress the National Energy Policy Plan IV (NEPP). That document spelled out this Administration's energy policy. Our policy has a goal, and two strategies to achieve that goal, together providing a framework and focus for the full range of federal energy programs. The goal is "to foster an adequate supply of energy at reasonable costs." To realize that goal, NEPP identifies strategies:

1. To minimize federal control and intervention in energy markets while maintaining public health and safety and environmental quality; and,
2. To promote a balanced and mixed energy resource system.

By minimizing government intervention in the market place and reducing other impediments to effective market operation, our policies have encouraged a more productive, flexible and diversified energy supply system. As a result, domestic energy production has been increased, imports of insecure supplies of oil have been reduced, productivity has improved, energy prices have moderated, and a more reliable, less vulnerable energy system has emerged. In addition, our policy of focusing government research efforts on basic research and development of promising technologies that are either too risky or too far in the future to attract adequate private resources will help ensure a diversified and efficient supply system to meet distant needs.

We seek a balanced and mixed energy resource base ranging from essential conventional sources such as oil, gas, coal, and nuclear, to renewables such as hydro-electricity, solar, wind, geothermal, and biofuels. We have placed new emphasis on energy efficiency and conservation which we consider to be critical energy resources.

Our efforts to promote this balanced and mixed resource base and to minimize federal control and intervention in energy markets have guided our actions in all energy resource areas. The following outlines some of our efforts and indicates the significance and status of the various energy resource industries in the U.S.

X X X X X

### ELECTRIC POWER

Although there is substantial disagreement and uncertainty concerning future electricity demand growth, most current forecasts project that the demand for electricity is likely to grow by about 2.5 to 3 percent per year between now and the end of the century. With these levels of demand growth, additional generating capacity -- perhaps as much as 300 to 400 gigawatts (GWe) -- will be needed by the year 2000. (Current generating capacity is just under 600 GWe.)

Electricity will continue to maintain a favorable competitive position vis-a-vis other energy sources and will likely continue to increase its share of the energy market.

Coal and nuclear are the primary options for meeting future demands for electricity. Oil and gas are too expensive and domestic supplies of these fuels are more limited. Hydro, wind, geothermal and other renewables can make important contributions in certain regions but not on the same scale or in the same time frame as coal and nuclear.

Coal is the leading fuel for the production of electric power, accounting for nearly 55 percent of the total in 1983, followed by hydroelectric power (14 percent), nuclear power (13 percent), gas (12 percent), and petroleum (6 percent). Other sources, including geothermal and wood waste, account for less than 1 percent of electric power generation.

### COAL

Coal accounts for over 85 percent of U.S. recoverable fossil fuel reserves (excluding more distant fuels such as oil shale and tarsands). About 785 million tons of coal were produced in the U.S. in 1983, and total 1984 production is projected to increase by 9 percent to a record 853 million tons. Yet, coal provides only about 20 percent of our energy consumption.

The United States has about 70 percent of the coal reserves held by the four principal coal exporting countries (the others are Australia, Poland, and South Africa). Although exports are down from the 1981 high of over 110 million tons, to just below 80 million tons exported in 1983, this is up from an average of 60 million tons in the 1970s. A slight recovery for coal exports is projected in 1984, and this recovery could continue through the first half of 1985.



Administration policies that are improving the Nation's coal future include:

- o Revitalization of the federal coal leasing program;
- o Reform of surface mining regulations;
- o Those increases in the DOE coal research and development budget directed principally at technologies that permit coal to be burned with minimal environmental impact, such as coal preparation, fluidized bed combustion, improved scrubbers, and new forms of coal burning and coal-water slurries;
- o Increased funding for acid rain related research and restoration of damaged lakes, totalling \$127.5 million in fiscal year 1985.
- o Support for terminal and port expansions to facilitate coal exports.

#### NUCLEAR

In 1983, nuclear power produced 13 percent of our electrical generation. It is projected to provide more than 18 percent of U.S. electricity in the early 1990s, surpassed only by coal.

There are now more than 80 commercial nuclear power plants licensed to operate in the U.S.; the electrical energy they produced in 1983 was equivalent to 1.4 million barrels of oil per day. An additional 40+ nuclear plants are licensed for construction.

In the world arena, nuclear provides a significant percentage of installed capacity. In 1983, 11 percent of the world's energy was produced by nuclear power plants. France used nuclear for over 39 percent of its generated electricity; by 1990, they expect to use nuclear for nearly 70 percent. Japan, with 20 percent of its electricity provided by nuclear in 1983, expects this to rise to 35 percent by 1995.

The United States generates the most electricity by nuclear powerplants in the world, followed by France, Japan, and the Soviet Union. We also have the greatest number of commercially operating reactors, followed by the U.S.S.R. with 40, the United Kingdom with 32, France with 30, and Japan with 25.

The nuclear power industry in the U.S. has been plagued with power plant cancellations, delays, and regulatory-related problems in recent years. Since 1972, over 100 commercial nuclear plants have been cancelled.

There is no "quick fix" for the problems confronting our nuclear industry. However, nuclear power is, and must continue to be, an important component of this Nation's balanced and mixed energy system. Even at the lower levels of electricity demand

growth being projected today, substantial levels of new generation capacity will be required over the remainder of this century. It is imperative that the nuclear option be available to help meet projected additional electric generation capacity needs.

Without a healthy nuclear industry, the U.S. will not be able to sell services and equipment on the international market and will be less able to further our Nation's nonproliferation goals. Furthermore, if other countries can use nuclear power at costs that are less than U.S. electrical costs, their energy intensive industries will be more able to undercut U.S. industries in the world markets.

The primary problems facing the domestic nuclear power industry are the lengthening schedules for plant licensing and construction (currently 12-14 years) and the associated uncertainty in plant costs and difficulty in financing. These problems are exacerbated by an increasingly skeptical public and a media oriented toward highlighting the failed promises of nuclear power.

In March 1983, the Administration proposed the Nuclear Licensing and Regulatory Reform bill, designed to improve safety of nuclear power plants, improve public participation in the licensing process, and provide a more stable and predictable regulatory process for existing and future plants. Passage of the bill would reduce reactor completion time by about 5 years, comparable with construction timeframes of other nations.

Additionally, the Administration has:

- o Proposed a new contract for U.S. provision of uranium enrichment services, designed to price our services more competitively in order to recapture portions of the lost world market and to conduct this activity more like a commercial operation;
- o Moved effectively to implement the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, with identification of nine potentially acceptable sites within six States for the first repository -- slated to begin accepting commercial waste by January 31, 1998; and,
- o Focused our research and development budget on light water reactor safety research, reactor design technology, and breeder reactor development.

As a general rule, we have not adequately addressed the problems of public perception of nuclear power. Given the key role that the nuclear option must play in this Nation's energy future, it is important that public information be provided in a balanced manner to assure reasoned, far-sighted public policy decisions concerning this key energy technology.

## RENEWABLES AND CONSERVATION

The National Energy Policy recognizes the importance of conservation and renewable energy to a balanced and mixed energy resource system.

In 1983, renewable energy sources provided nearly 8.5 percent of the primary energy needs of this country and projections indicate renewables will contribute over 9 percent to the energy mix by the year 1992 and over 10 percent by the year 2000.

The cost of solar photovoltaic-generated electricity has decreased by 57 percent from 1980 to 1983. In wind energy, the number of small companies producing wind machines has more than doubled in the last three years. Approximately 4,000 wind systems with a total capacity of 120 megawatts are currently in operation in the U.S., compared to less than 500 systems in 1980.

The number of FERC permits issued for hydropower site development increased by 200 percent from 1980 to 1983, and geothermally produced electricity in the U.S. increased 37 percent in the same period. Alcohol fuels production capacity has increased forty-fold in the last six years, from 10 million gallons to 400 million gallons a year.

Energy conservation must be viewed and managed as a resource. Significant strides in energy efficiency and productivity have been made in the past several years. Residential and commercial buildings in the U.S. today consume 20 percent less energy per square foot than they did 10 years ago. Energy consumption per dollar of gross national product has declined by 12 percent from 1980 through the third quarter of 1983. Energy consumption per capita decreased by 13 percent in the last 10 years, and energy input per unit of industrial output has fallen by 23 percent.

The Department of Energy has initiated an aggressive program to transfer energy efficiency technology, developed in DOE's basic and applied research program, to the consumer and the private sector. The Department is also forming high-tech partnerships with industry to channel research to the most productive efforts.

## NATURAL GAS

Of the 3 quadrillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves in the world, over 50 percent is owned by two countries -- the U.S.S.R. (41 percent) and Iran (16 percent). The U.S. ranks third with 7 percent. In 1983, the U.S. produced approximately 15.9 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), and consumed about 17.0 Tcf. The primary sources of imported natural gas in 1983 were Canada, Mexico, and Algeria.

The price constraints imposed on natural gas by the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 so skew the market that they inhibit domestic production (primarily lower-cost gas) while keeping average delivered prices somewhat above free market levels.

Recent studies indicate that somewhere between 1 and 3 years of natural gas supply is easily available at low cost. But that gas will not make it to market because the NGPA, with its 28 pricing categories, fixes its price below the cost of recovery.

In March 1983, the Administration proposed legislation to decontrol natural gas at the wellhead. The essential features of that proposal were: 1) deregulation of all gas by a date certain; 2) rationalization of existing contracts; and, 3) consumer protection. The reform legislation is stalled in the Congress. Prospects in this session for a comprehensive natural gas bill are less favorable than they were late in the last session. In the Senate, Energy Committee Chairman McClure continues to work with ten other Senators of both parties in an attempt to reach a compromise. In the House, the Energy Committee has not scheduled additional hearings. The Administration must continue to press for comprehensive reform legislation.

## OIL

The single most critical energy issue is the vulnerability of the world energy market to a disruption of oil supplies.

As of December 31, 1982, there were 28 billion barrels of estimated proven crude oil reserves in the U.S. This is only 4 percent of known world petroleum reserves. However, estimates of undiscovered recoverable resources range from 64 to 105 billion barrels, providing a total of at least 30 years of production at current rates.

U.S. consumption of oil is down 11 percent compared to 1980 levels, responding to a combination of economic factors, including price incentives to shift to alternative fuels, permanent conservation and lowered economic activity. Concurrently, oil production in the U.S. was higher than expected due to the President's decontrol order in January 1981. Consequently, our oil imports, which provide the marginal barrel, are down 33 percent. However, we still import about 28 percent of our net oil requirements, a level that requires our continued attention, to both levels and sources of our supplies.

In 1983, OPEC provided 43 percent of U.S. net oil imports, down from over 70 percent in 1977. Of additional importance, we have diversified our suppliers. In 1983, the top five countries from which we imported oil were Mexico, Canada, Venezuela, United Kingdom, and Saudi Arabia, in that order.

While the United States is in much better condition today than 10 years ago, the Middle East will remain an important future supplier. About 55 percent of the world's proven oil reserves are in the Persian Gulf, with about 25 percent, roughly 165 billion barrels, in Saudi Arabia alone. Western European countries range from 20 to 40 percent dependence on the Gulf for oil; Japan depends on the Gulf for nearly 55 percent of its oil needs.

Administration actions related to our domestic oil supply include:

- o On January 28, 1981, President Reagan by executive order decontrolled the price of petroleum in the U.S. There were assertions at that time that decontrol would lead to \$2 per gallon gasoline. In fact, the average price for gasoline in 1983 was \$1.22 per gallon. After adjusting for inflation, regular gas in 1983 was priced 20 percent lower than in 1980, in spite of the 5¢ per gallon tax instituted in April 1983.
- o President Reagan is committed to filling and maintaining the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. As of March 1984, total stocks in the SPR were 387 million barrels, up from 110 million barrels in January 1981. At this level, the SPR could provide more than 90 days supply of our 1983 net imports.
- o Substantial headway has been made in interagency planning to ensure rapid and efficient federal response to a broad range of disruption scenarios.

#### CONCLUSION

President Reagan's energy policy makes sense and has set the right course for energy programs and Administration decisions on energy issues.



## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

### PRESENTATION OF THE PRESIDENTS: A REFERENCE HISTORY

DATE: Thursday, March 22, 1984  
PLACE: Oval Office  
TIME: 4:30 pm (5 minutes)  
FROM: Larry Speakes

#### I. PURPOSE

For the President to receive a specially-bound copy of  
THE PRESIDENTS: A REFERENCE HISTORY

#### II. BACKGROUND

This book consists of definitive essays by the leading experts on the respective Presidents of the United States. It is edited by Henry Graff of Columbia University and will doubtless be used in schools and colleges as a primary source of the history of the Presidency. It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons Publishers.

#### III. PARTICIPANTS

The President	
Charles Scribner Jr.	Chairman, Charles Scribner's Sons
Henry F. Graff	Editor of Book - Columbia University
Marshall DeBruhl	Head of Editor/Reference Department, Charles Scribner's Sons

#### IV. PRESS COVERAGE

White House photographer only

#### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President greets his visitors, and is photographed as they present the book to him.





1984 MAR 21 PM 6:27  
 THE WHITE HOUSE  
 WASHINGTON

March 21, 1984

MEETING WITH COSTA RICAN BUSINESSMEN

DATE: March 22, 1984

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

*RHK  
for*

I. PURPOSE

To receive a petition of support signed by 300,000 Costa Ricans gathered by a prominent group of Costa Rican businessmen.

II. BACKGROUND

This group of Costa Rican businessmen (none associated with the Costa Rican government) on their own initiative gathered 300,000 signatures on a very supportive petition. Three hundred thousand represents over 10% of Costa Rica's population (2.7 million). The petition contains the following points:

- (1) repudiates totalitarian systems;
- (2) that because Costa Rica cannot defend itself against totalitarian attacks, they solicit the help of her "natural allies";
- (3) applauds President Monge's policy;
- (4) states that President Reagan "has put the most effort and good intention into solving the problems of the Central American isthmus", as demonstrated by the CBI and the "determined assistance that the Reagan Administration has given to the people who fight for peace and social justice...."

We believe your receiving this petition presents us with a rare opportunity to point out to the US public the support you and our policy for the region enjoys from citizens on the "front line".

President Monge of Costa Rica has received this group and a copy of the petition.

III. PARTICIPANTS

United States

The President  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Assistant Secretary of State Langhorne A. Motley  
US Ambassador to Costa Rica Curtin Winsor  
Jacqueline Tillman, NSC

Costa Rica

Jaime GUTIERREZ Gangora, staff physician,  
San Juan de Dios Hospital (speaks English)  
Armando GUARDIA Villalaz, President of Union of Chambers  
and Chamber of Commerce (speaks English)  
Orlando CASTRO Murillo, president of insurance agency  
(does not speak English)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Photo opportunity with White House photographer. Costa Ricans will meet with White House press after Oval Office meeting.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will be presented with the petition and brief remarks by Costa Rican businessmen. Talking points of your "thank you" remarks are attached (Tab A).

Prepared by:  
Jacqueline Tillman

Attachments:

Tab A Talking points with cards

cc: Vice President  
Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver



TALKING POINTS  
MEETING WITH COSTA RICAN BUSINESSMEN

- Thank you very much for presenting me with this petition, which I understand is signed by over 10% of Costa Rica's population.
- Costa Rica's strong democratic tradition and commitment to social justice serves as an example for the entire region.
- Since you are on the "front line" of the Cuban and Sandinista-sponsored aggression, I welcome this tangible evidence of support for freedom and democracy and repudiation of communism from the people of Costa Rica who signed the petition.
- And I personally appreciate the strong words of support contained in the petition.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

STATE DINNER  
President and Mrs. Mitterrand of FRANCE  
Thursday, March 22, 1984

TIME: 7:30 p.m.

LOCATION: State Dining Room

DRESS: Black Tie

FROM: Gahl L. Hodges 

---

7:00 p.m. Dinner guests arrive the Diplomatic Reception Room via the Southeast Gate.

7:10 p.m. Dinner guests are escorted by Social Aides to the East Room.

The Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Bush, and The Secretary of State and Mrs. Shultz arrive the North Portico and are escorted to the Red Room.

7:14 p.m. Vice President and Mrs. Bush and Secretary and Mrs. Shultz proceed to the Grand Foyer to greet the following persons upon their arrival at the North Portico:

- The Minister of External Relations
- The Ambassador of France and Mrs. Vernier-Palliez
- The American Ambassador to France and Mrs. Galbraith
- Ambassador Roosevelt

7:15 p.m. Ambassador Roosevelt escorts them to the Yellow Oval Room via the Grand Staircase.

7:17 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN greet first group of guests in the upstairs hall and proceed to the Yellow Oval Room for cocktails.

7:20 p.m. The remaining members of the French Party arrive the North Portico and are escorted to the Red Room by a Social Aide.

7:25 p.m. French Guests in the Red Room are escorted to the East Room and announced.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1984

7:29 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN depart the living quarters (on cue from Mr. Rosebush) via elevator and proceed to the North Portico.

(U.S.M.C. Orchestra in Main Foyer)

7:30 p.m. His Excellency the President of the French Republic and Mrs. Mitterrand, accompanied by Mr. Roosevelt, arrive the North Portico and are greeted by THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN. THE PRINCIPALS pose for photo on the steps and then proceed to the Yellow Oval Room via elevator.

Color Guard proceeds up the Grand Staircase to the hallway outside the Yellow Oval Room.

7:40 p.m. Yellow Oval Room Guests (save PRINCIPALS) depart the Yellow Oval Room via elevator, proceed to the East Room, and are announced.

7:45 p.m. The Color Guard secures the Colors and proceeds out of the Yellow Oval Room down the Grand Staircase followed by THE PRINCIPALS.

7:47 p.m. THE PRINCIPALS arrive on the State Floor via the Staircase, pause at the foot of the stairs for a press photo, and proceed directly to the East Room to Full Honors in the following positions (viewer's right to left):

THE PRESIDENT  
President Mitterrand  
MRS. REAGAN  
Mrs. Mitterrand

Announcement.

The receiving line is formed in the following order:

Ambassador Roosevelt (to introduce)  
THE PRESIDENT  
President Mitterrand  
MRS. REAGAN  
Mrs. Mitterrand

Guests proceed through the receiving line to the State Dining Room via the Green Room and the Cross Hall.

Once all guests have passed through the receiving line and are in the State Dining Room, THE PRINCIPALS proceed down the Cross Hall to the State Dining Room.

(Music)

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1984

8:15 p.m. Dinner is served.

9:15 p.m. Dessert is served, accompanied by the Strolling Strings.

9:30 p.m. The after-dinner guests arrive at the Diplomatic Reception Room of the White House via the Southeast Gate.

9:35 p.m. Following dessert:

Toast by PRESIDENT REAGAN

Toast by President Mitterrand

Interpretation of President Mitterrand's Toast

9:55 p.m. Following the toasts, THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN escort President and Mrs. Mitterrand from the State Dining Room to the Blue Room.

Coffee and liqueurs are served in the Color Rooms.

After-dinner guests are escorted to the Color Rooms via the Grand Staircase.

10:05 p.m. Cross Hall doors to the East Room are opened for guests to begin taking their seats.

10:15 p.m. THE PRINCIPALS enter the East Room via the Cross Hall doors and proceed to the designated seating.

10:17 p.m. Mr. Julio Iglesias begins his performance.

10:50 p.m. Entertainment concludes.

THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN proceed to the stage to thank Mr. Iglesias.

(Photo Opportunity/Remarks)

THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN escort President and Mrs. Mitterrand to the North Portico to bid farewell.

10:55 p.m. President and Mrs. Mitterrand depart the North Portico via motorcade enroute the Vista International Hotel.

11:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and MRS. REAGAN return to the Grand Foyer.

Dancing in the Grand Foyer.

11:30 p.m. Guests may depart.

STATE DINNER FOR PRESIDENT AND MRS. MITTERRAND OF FRANCE  
THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1984

THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE (Table 11)

THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Mitterrand

Mr. H. Ross Perot, Chairman, Electronic Data Systems

Miss Olivia de Havilland, Actress

Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana

Mrs. John Russell, Wife of THE NEW YORK TIMES critic  
and Author, Paris

Mr. Pierre Salinger, ABC WORLD NEWS - Paris

Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, Widow of General MacArthur

3/21/84



Received S S  
1984 MAR 21 AM 11:39

Table 11

THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Mitterrand

Mr. H. Ross Perot (Chairman, Electronic Data Systems

Miss Olivia de Havilland (Actress)

Senator Russell B. Long (Louisiana)

Mrs. John Russell (Critic, The New York Times/Author, Paris)

Mr. Pierre Salinger (ABC World News - Paris)

Mrs. Douglas MacArthur (Widow of General MacArthur)

Table 3

MRS. REAGAN

HE The President of the French Republic

Mrs. Marion Pike (Artist)

Mr. William Styron (Author, Sophie's Choice)

Mr. James Galanos (Fashion Designer)

Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon (Husband former Secretary of the Treasury)

Mr. Julio Iglesias (Singer - performing)

Mrs. William Rayner (Husband is author)

Mr. James Stewart (Actor)

Table 1

The Secretary of Agriculture (Host)

Mrs. Nathalie Duhamel (Director of Press Relations - France)

Senator Charles H. Percy (Illinois)

Mrs. Louis L'Amour (Husband is author)

Dr. Pat Robertson (Founder, Christian Broadcasting Network)

Mrs. Bill Kovach (Husband is NY Times Washington Bureau Chief)

Mr. Fred W. O'Green (Chairman, Litton Industries)

Mrs. Robert C. McFarlane

Rep. Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (South Carolina)

Mrs. Henry A. Duffy (Husband is President, Airline Pilots Associatoin)

Table 2

Mrs. Deaver (Hostess)

Mr. Hubert Vedrine (Advisor for International Affairs - France)

Mrs. James Squires (Husband is Publisher, Chicago Tribune)

Mr. Peter Sharp (Owner, Hotel Carlyle, NYC)

Mrs. John T. Dorrance, Jr. (Husband is Chairman, Campbell Soup Co.)

Mr. Ted Graber (Interior Decorator)

Mrs. William Styron (Husband is Author)

Mr. Richard Avedon (Fashion Photographer)

Mrs. Philip S. Cook (V.P., Saks-Jandel)

Mr. Robert Mondavi (Mondavi Winery)

Table 4

Mr. Deaver (Host)

Table 5

Mr. Meese (Host)  
Mr. Claude Estier (Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, National Assembly - France)  
Mrs. John F. Lehman (Husband is Secretary of the Navy)  
Mr. C. Robert Devine (Guest of Mrs. Douglas MacArthur)  
  
Mrs. Pat Robertson (Christian Broadcasting Network)  
Mr. Archibald B. Roosevelt, Jr.  
Mrs. Jim Wright (Husband is Majority Leader, House of Representatives)  
Captain Henry A. Duffy (President, Airline Pilots Association)  
Mrs. Russ Hanlin (Husband is President, Sunkist Growers)

Table 6

Mr. McFarlane (Host)  
Mrs. Elizabeth Guigou (Advisor for Economic Affairs - France)  
Rep. Jim Wright (Majority Leader, House of Representatives)  
Mrs. Carl Lindner (Husband is CEO, American Financial Corporation)  
Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson (Virginia)  
Mrs. Charles H. Percy (Husband is Illinois Senator)  
Mr. Elie Wiesel (Chairman, U.S. Holocaust Council)  
Mrs. Evan G. Galbraith (Wife of U.S. Ambassador to France)  
The Secretary of the Navy  
Mrs. Jonathan Bush (New York)

Table 7

The Vice President (Host)  
Mrs. Vernier-Palliez (Wife of the French Ambassador)  
Mr. John Russell (NY Times Critic, Author)  
Mrs. James Stewart (Husband is Actor)  
Mr. Alexander Papamarkau (New York)  
Mrs. Alfred S. Bloomingdale (Los Angeles)  
Mr. C. Douglas Dillon (Former Secretary of the Treasury)  
Mrs. Richard G. Lugar (Husband is Indiana Senator)  
The Secretary of Labor

Table 8

Mrs. Bush (Hostess)  
HE The Minister of External Relations  
Mrs. Donovan  
Mr. John T. Dorrance, Jr. (Chairman, Campbell Soup Company)  
Mrs. Marvin S. Traub (Husband is Chairman, Bloomingdales)  
Mr. Russ Hanlin (President, Sunkist Growers)  
Mrs. Philippe Entremont (Husband is Music Director, New Orleans Philharmonic)  
Mr. Roger H. Mudd (NBC TV)  
Mrs. Julia Child (Culinary Expert, Author)  
Mr. Patrick Sheehy (Chairman, BAT Industries, London)

Table 9

Table 10

The Secretary of State (Host)  
Mr. Jean-Louis Bianco (Secretary General of the Presidency - France)  
Mrs. Robert Mondavi (Mondavi Winery)  
HE The Ambassador of France  
Mrs. Leonard A. Lauder (Husband is President, Estee Lauder, Inc.)  
Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith  
Mrs. W. Vincent Astor (President, W. Vincent Astor Foundation)  
Mr. Alexis Gregory (Owner, Viking Press)  
Mr. Louis L'Amour (Author)  
Mrs. Roger Smith (Entertainer Ann-Margret)

Table 12

Mrs. Shultz (Hostess)  
Senator Etienne Dailly (Vice President of the Senate - France)  
Mrs. Roger H. Mudd (Husband with NBC)  
Mr. James D. Robinson III (Chairman, American Express Company)  
Miss Linda Gosden (Guest of Mr. Robinson)  
Mr. William Rayner (Author, Wise Women)  
Mrs. du Pont (Wife of the Governor of Delaware)  
Mr. Bill Kovach (Washington Bureau Chief, NY Times)  
Mrs. Anastassios Fondaras (New York)  
Mr. Philippe Entremont (Music Director, New Orleans Philharmonic)

Table 14

Mrs. Meese (Hostess)  
Mr. Jacques Attali (Special Counsellor to the President - France)  
The Chief of Protocol  
The Governor of Delaware  
Mr. Philip S. Cook (Wife is V.P., Saks-Jandel)  
Mrs. Carroll A. Campbell (Husband is South Carolina Representative)  
Mr. Leonard A. Lauder (President, Estee Lauder, Inc.)  
Mr. Carl Lindner (CEO, American Financial Corporation)  
Mrs. J. Kenneth Robinson (Husband is Virginia Representative)  
Mr. Jonathan Bush (New York)

THE PRESIDENT & MRS. REAGAN

HE The President of the French Republic & Mrs. Mitterrand

HE The Minister of ~~Internal~~ Relations of the French Republic

Mr. Jean-Louis Bianco

Secretary General of the Presidency

HE The Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States & Mrs. Vernier-Palliez

Senator Etienne Dailly

Vice President of the Senate

Mr. Claude Estier

Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, National Assembly

Mr. Jacques Attali

Special Counsellor to the President

Mr. Michele Vauzelle

Spokesman for the Presidency

HE Jacques de la Ferriere

Chief of Protocol

Mrs. Nathalie Duhamel

Director of Press Relations

Mr. Hubert Vedrine

Advisor for International Affairs

Mrs. Elizabeth Guigou

Advisor for Economic Affairs

Mrs. W. Vincent Astor (Brooke)

President, W. Vincent Astor Foundation, New York

Mr. Richard Avedon & Miss Renata Adler

Fashion Photographer

The Secretary of Agriculture & Mrs. Block (Sue)

Mrs. Alfred S. Bloomingdale (Betsy)

Los Angeles

Hon. Richard R. Burt

Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

The Vice President & Mrs. Bush (Barbara)

Mr. & Mrs. Jonathan Bush (Josephine)

New York

Rep. & Mrs. Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (Iris)

South Carolina

Mr. & Mrs. Paul Child (Julia)

Author/Culinary expert/"Julia Child & Company"

Mr. & Mrs. Philip S. Cook (Edith - "Val")

Mrs: Vice President, Saks-Jandel

Hon. & Mrs. Michael K. Deaver (Carolyn)

Deputy Chief of Staff & Assistant to the President

Miss Olivia de Havilland

Actress (Paris)

Mr. C. Robert Devine

New York

Hon. & Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon (Susan)

Former Secretary of the Treasury

The Secretary of Labor & Mrs. Donovan (Catherine)

Mr. & Mrs. John T. Dorrance, Jr. (Diana)

Chairman, Campbell Soup Company

Captain & Mrs. Henry A. Duffy (Ann)

President, Airline Pilots Association

The Governor of Delaware & Mrs. du Pont (Elise)

Mr. & Mrs. Philippe Entremont (Andree)

Music Director, New Orleans Philharmonic

Mr. & Mrs. Anastassios Fondaras (Elizabeth)

Mr. Julio Iglesias  
Singer (performing)

Mr. & Mrs. Bill Kovach (Lynne)  
Washington Bureau Chief, New York Times

Mr. & Mrs. Louis L'Amour  
Author

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard A. Lauder (Evelyn)  
President, Estee Lauder, Inc.

Hon. & Mrs. John F. Lehman, Jr. (Barbara)  
Secretary of the Navy

Mr. & Mrs. Carl Lindner (Edyth)  
CEO, American Financial Corporation

Senator & Mrs. Russell B. Long (Carolyn)  
Louisiana

Senator & Mrs. Richard G. Lugar (Charlene)  
Indiana

Mrs. Douglas MacArthur (Jean)  
New York

Hon. & Mrs. Robert C. McFarlane (Jonda) (Assistant to the President for National Security  
Hon. & Mrs. Edwin Meese III  
Counselor to the President  
Affairs)

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Mondavi (Margrit)  
Mondavi Winery

Mr. & Mrs. Roger H. Mudd  
NBC-TV

Mr. & Mrs. Fred W. O'Green (Mildred)  
Chairman, Litton Industries

Mr. Alexander Papamarkau  
New York

Senator & Mrs. Charles H. Percy (Lorraine) (Illinois)  
Illinois

Mr. & Mrs. H. Ross Perot (Margo)  
Chairman, Electronic Data Systems Corporation

Mrs. Marion Pike  
Artist (Paris)

Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Portet (Helia)  
Clos du Val Winery

Mr. & Mrs. William Rayner (Chessy)  
Author, Wise Women

Dr. & Mrs. Pat Robertson (Dede)  
Founder, Christian Broadcasting Network

Rep. & Mrs. J. Kenneth Robinson (Kit)  
Virginia

Mr. James D. Robinson III & Miss Linda Gosden  
Chairman, American Express Company

The Chief of Protocol & Mr. Archibald B. Roosevelt, Jr.

Mr. & Mrs. John Russell (Rosamind Bernier)  
Critic, The New York Times/Author, Paris

Hon. & Mrs. Pierre Salinger (Nicole)  
ABC World News (Paris)

Mr. Peter Sharp  
Owner, Hotel Carlyle, New York

Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Sheehy (Jill)  
Chairman, BAT Industries p.l.c., London

The Secretary of State & Mrs. Shultz (Helena)

Mr. & Mrs. Roger Smith