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ID # 318827

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- ☐ X-MEDIA
☐ H-INTERNAL

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

MAR 27 85

Subject Codes:

1) Subject: List of invitees/attendees for meeting
with Ambassador ZHANG WENJIN of the
Peoples Republic of China.

PR 007-01

CO 034-02

PR 010-

FG 010-01

HE 006-01

SO 003-

SC

2) Cabinet Meeting to discuss the drug abuse
situation and the Administration's efforts
to combat illegal drugs, domestically and
internationally.

3) Luncheon with high tech innovators —
leading scientists in electronics,
computer research and engineering:

A) Solomon Buchsbaum

B) Ralph Gomory

C) Joseph Engelberger

D) Allen Newell

E) Michael Phelps

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:

Page 2 of 2

ID # 318827

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
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Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS
FOR PRESIDENT'S
SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR

MAR 27 85

Subject Codes:

4) Subject: Meeting with Secretary of the Treasury
Baker for an ~~economic~~ briefing on
the economy.

P R 0 0 7 - 0 1
FG 0 1 2 -
MC 0 0 3 -
BE 0 0 4 -

5) Interview with GIROLAMO MODESTI,
journalist for the Italian newspaper,
IL RESTO DEL CARLINO.

FO 0 0 5 - 0 3
CO 0 7 5 -

6) Meeting with John Ferrugia, departing
CBS ~~journalist~~ Reporter.

PR 0 1 6 -

7) Meeting to receive the first copy of the
new magazine, Commercial Space.

PU
SC

8) Ceremony to sign S. 592, to amend the act
establishing the Commission on Security and
Cooperation in Europe.

FG 1 0 1 -
LE
CO 0 0 1 - 0 5

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

Wednesday, March 27, 1985



9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Regan/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (10 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office
9:40 am (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Ambassador Zhang Wenjin of the Peoples Republic of China</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
10:00 am (45 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:45 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Kingon) (TAB A)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch with High Tech Innovators</u> (Kingon) (TAB B)	Roosevelt Room
1:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Economic Briefing</u> (Kingon) (TAB C)	Oval Office
1:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Secretary Shultz</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u> ✓ 1. Photo with Girolamo Modesti of Il Resto del Carlino of Italy (Speakes) ✓ 2. Photo with John Ferrugia of CBS (Speakes) 3. Receive first copy of <u>Commercial Space</u> Magazine (Speakes) ✓ 4. Signing Ceremony for S. 592 (Friedersdorf)	Oval Office (TAB D)
2:20 pm	- <u>Personal Staff Time for Remainder of the Afternoon</u>	Oval Office/ Residence

Historical File

UNP 03/26/85
4:00 pm

MEMORANDUM

Received SS

1985 MAR 27 PM 5:17

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1985

TO: DAVID CHEW
FROM: Pam Turner
SUBJECT: Attendance at Meeting with the President

The following Senators and Representatives attended the ceremony in conjunction with the signing of S. 592, To amend the Act Establishing the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the Oval Office on Wednesday, March 27, 1985:

Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-KS)
Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY)
Representative Dante Fascell (D-FL)
Representative Steny Hoyer (D-MD)

Also present:

The Vice President
Secretary of State George P. Shultz

Staff:

Max L. Friedersdorf

To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, DEOB

Please admit the following appointments on March 27, 19 85

for The President of White House
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

BUSH *MKO*
D.R. *POINOTYK*
McKARLANE

STATE

Michael Armacost (Under Secretary)
Vivian Chang (Interpreter)

CHINESE

ZHANG, Wenjin (Ambassador)
ZHANG, Zai (Minister)
YANG, Jiechi (Interpreter)

MEETING LOCATION

Building Oval Office

Requested by David N. Laux

Room No. _____

Room No. 302 Telephone 395-5746

Time of Meeting 9:40 - 9:50

Date of request March 26, 1985

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/DEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 455-6742

80F

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Wednesday, March 27, 1985

9:00 am (30 min) Staff Time 9:05 - (Regan/Deaver) *BUSH* Oval Office

9:30 am (10 min) National Security Briefing (McFarlane), *BUSH, J.R., MKO, POWDER* Oval Office

9:40 am (10 min) Meeting with Ambassador Zhang Wenjin of the Peoples Republic of China (McFarlane) (distributed separately) Oval Office

10:00 am (45 min) Personal Staff Time 10:00 - 10:44 Oval Office

10:45 am (15 min) Meeting with Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick (McFarlane) 10:44 - 11:03 Oval Office

11:00 am (60 min) Cabinet Meeting 11:05 - 12:06 (Kingon) (TAB A) Cabinet Room

12:00 m (60 min) Lunch with High Tech Innovators 12:10 - 1:03 (Kingon) (TAB B) Roosevelt Room

1:00 pm (30 min) Economic Briefing (Kingon) 1:05 - 1:35 (TAB C) Oval Office

1:30 pm (30 min) Meeting with Secretary Shultz 1:37 - 2:04 Oval Office

2:00 pm (20 min) Administrative Time Oval Office

1. Photo with Girolamo Modesti of Il Resto del Carlino of Italy (Speakes)

2. Photo with John Ferrugia of CBS (Speakes)

3. Receive first copy of Commercial Space Magazine (Speakes)

4. Signing Ceremony for S. 592 (Friedersdorf)

5. *BARBARA SMILE SCHUBERT* (DEAVER & HANAFORD)

2:20 pm Personal Staff Time for Remainder of the Afternoon Oval Office/Residence

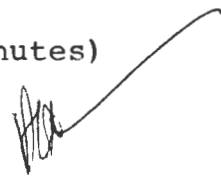
6. *JOHN GARDNER* *To Residence*

UNP 03/26/85
4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1985

CABINET BRIEFING ON THE HEALTH ASPECTS OF
DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING ENFORCEMENT

DATE: March 27, 1985
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 11:00 A.M. (60 Minutes)
FROM: Alfred H. Kingon 

I. PURPOSE

To provide you and the Cabinet with a status report on the drug abuse situation and the Administration's comprehensive efforts to fight illegal drugs, domestically and internationally.

II. BACKGROUND

Because of your and Mrs. Reagan's personal leadership, the drug abuse program has moved from being just another "federal" program to a truly national effort. Your leadership has served as a catalyst in expanding private sector drug abuse prevention efforts. At the federal level, at your direction, all departments and agencies have pursued ways to become involved in stopping drug abuse and have provided periodic updates on their progress.

Drug abuse remains a serious problem. A recent increase in publicity on illegal drug use - cocaine seizures, violence against law enforcement authorities, diplomatic problems with Mexico, Mafia connections, health consequences - calls attention to the real dangers of drugs to our families and to our society. However, most of the publicity reflects the successful results of our increased law enforcement activities. The violent reactions of drug traffickers show we are hurting the smugglers and producers. The increasing public perception of the dangers of drug abuse has contributed to the awareness that drug use is not a "victimless crime."

In April, Mrs. Reagan will host a "First Lady to First Lady" International Conference to encourage her counterparts to support a campaign against drug abuse within their respective countries.

This briefing involves input from numerous offices and agencies across government and has been coordinated by your Drug Policy Advisor Carlton Turner in conjunction with the Attorney General. Talking points are provided for your consideration.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Attorney General Edwin Meese III, members of the Cabinet, and Senior White House Staff. Those scheduled to make presentations are:

Donald I. Macdonald, Administrator of the Alcohol,
Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration

D. Lowell Jensen, Deputy Attorney General, Designate

Daniel Murphy, Chief of Staff to the Vice President
and Operation Director of the National Narcotics
Border Interdiction System

Jon Thomas, Assistant Secretary of State for International
Narcotics Matters

Lawrence Korb, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower,
Installations and Logistics

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

The Attorney General is prepared to lead discussion and introduce those who are making presentations.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1985

LUNCHEON WITH HIGH TECH INNOVATORS

DATE: March 27, 1985
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 12:00 Noon (60 Minutes)
FROM: Alfred H. Kingon 

I. PURPOSE

To provide an opportunity for you to hear about the latest developments in high technology, in particular, in electronics and computers, and what these portend for the next several years.

II. BACKGROUND

This luncheon is the first of a series in which experts on the cutting edges of various fields of science and technology will share with you the excitement of their work and the promise it offers for the future. You will hear firsthand about some of the new discoveries and developments that will keep our country in technological leadership.

The participants at this session are among the leading scientists in electronics, computer research and engineering. Their fields of expertise include communications, robotics, medical imaging, artificial intelligence, and small computers in homes, schools, and businesses.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Donald T. Regan
Jack Svahn
Alfred H. Kingon
George (Jay) Keyworth
Solomon Buchsbaum, Executive Vice President, Bell
Laboratories
Joseph Engelberger, Consultant, Westinghouse Electric
Corporation
Ralph Gomory, Senior Vice President, IBM Corporation
Allen Newell, Professor of Computer Science, Carnegie-
Mellon University
Michael Phelps, Professor of Biophysics, UCLA

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Joseph Engelberger will demonstrate the use of a tabletop robot to perform neurosurgery. The robot will show a brief (70 seconds) video tape of a robot washing windows and performing other chores.
- Lunch and a roundtable discussion with the guests will follow.

Guest List for Presidential Luncheon
High Technology and the Future: Computers and Electronics
March 27, 1985

Solomon Buchsbaum, Executive Vice President for Customer Systems, AT&T Bell Laboratories, Research in plasma physics, gaseous electronics, controlled thermonuclear fusion, optical communications. One of the finest R&D managers in the country. Chairman, White House Science Council.

Topic: Future trends for high technology.

Ralph Gomory, Senior Vice President & Director of Research, IBM Corporation. Research on linear and integer programming, network flow theory, nonlinear differential equations, and computers. One of the leaders in research in the computer industry.

Topic: The computer revolution in the home, schools and small businesses.

Joseph Engelberger, Consultant, Energy and Advanced Technology Group, Westinghouse Electric Corp. Started first company to specialize in robotics (sold to Westinghouse in 1984). Pioneering work on application of robotics to manufacturing processes.

Topic: Robots for the future: research, development, and use of robotics in the coming years.

Allen Newell, Professor of Computer Science, Carnegie-Mellon University. Research on computer programs that exhibit intelligence, information processing psychology, and programming systems and computer structures. Pioneer in artificial intelligence.

Topic: Artificial intelligence--can it be "smarter" than human?

Michael Phelps, Jennifer Jones Simon Professor of Biophysics, UCLA. A leading contributor to the development and application of the technique of positron emission tomography (PET) in the study of the human brain and its relation to mental processes. Developed PET scanner now in use throughout the world.

Topic: Medical computers: using computers to understand the structure and function of the brain and other vital organs.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1985

ECONOMIC BRIEFING

DATE: March 27, 1985
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 1:00 (30 Minutes)
FROM: Alfred H. Kingon 

I. PURPOSE

To bring you up to date on recent developments in the economy.

II. BACKGROUND

You have not received a formal economic briefing for several weeks. Secretary Baker will review recent economic developments as reflected in industrial production, consumer spending, interest rates, unemployment and inflation.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The Vice President, Secretary Baker, Chief of Staff Regan, Messrs. Stockman, Svahn, Chew, Kingon, Niskanen.

IV. PRESS PLAN

None.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Secretary Baker is prepared to present the briefing. There will be time after his presentation for informal discussion.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH MR. GIROLAMO MODESTI

MARCH 27, 1985

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 2:00 P.M.

FROM: LARRY SPEAKES



I. PURPOSE

A brief photo op for Girolama Modesti of Il Resto del Carlino of Italy in connection with his written interview with the President to be published in the 100th anniversary edition of the newspaper.

II. BACKGROUND

Il Resto del Carlino, published in Bologna, has a daily circulation of over 200,000. With the other papers in the chain, including the Florence daily, La Nazione, the total circulation would be close to a million. Mr. Modesti is known to be a solid, hard-working, professional journalist, serious and non-confrontational. The 100th anniversary of this successful, conservative newspaper offers an ideal time for us to show our support, and the Embassy recommended a written interview with photo op. Text of the staffed interview is attached.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Girolamo Modesti

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Mr. Modesti enters the Oval Office, is seated for a brief photo opportunity with the President.

Attachment: Interview text.

RESPONSES BY THE PRESIDENT
TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
IL RESTO DEL CARLINO OF ITALY

March 26, 1985

Q: How would you define the present state of relations between the U.S. and the USSR?

THE PRESIDENT: Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can wish away the differences between our two societies and our philosophies. Our relationship is a difficult and competitive one, with many problems confronting our two nations. But we do have common interests, the foremost among them being to avoid war and reduce the level of arms. I am confident we can steer a course that does both.

Let me say how pleased I am that our negotiators are back in Geneva. The American delegation has instructions from me that will let them explore every promising avenue for progress. Like free people everywhere, I want these negotiations to produce agreements leading to deep reductions in nuclear arms and will do my utmost to make this happen.

I just hope the Soviet leadership is prepared to make the same commitment. Cooperation and understanding and arms agreements are built on deeds, not words. Complying with agreements helps, violating them hurts. Respecting human rights helps, Afghanistan hurts. And of course, cooperation and understanding are very important for arms reduction negotiations. We cannot assume agreements will be honored. A history of Soviet violations tells us we must be firm if our mutual security is to be strengthened. America has long been ready for a relationship with the Soviet Union that is based on peaceful competition, constructive cooperation, and progress on arms reductions. If the new Soviet leadership looks, they will find America a willing and fair partner in the search for a lasting peace.

Q: What are the chances in your view, Mr. President, of reaching a viable agreement with the Soviets on the reduction of the nuclear arsenals?

THE PRESIDENT: I want the negotiations in Geneva to succeed. My instructions to our negotiators are extraordinarily flexible. The American team will be open-minded, and we will do our part to make the negotiations successful.

But we are under no illusion that the negotiations will be easy or that progress will come quickly. Both sides remain far apart on many crucial issues. And the Soviet compliance record with past agreements requires us to make certain that effective verification provisions are included in any future agreement.

If the Soviet Union is willing to meet us halfway, if they are willing to match our flexibility and open-mindedness, then there is every reason to expect agreements leading to deep reductions in nuclear arms.

But we should also remember that the present situation -- in which the threat of massive nuclear retaliation is the ultimate sanction, the key element of deterrence and, thus, the basis for security and peace -- is unsatisfactory. It has kept the peace for forty years. But the potential costs of a breakdown are immense. And because of continuing massive Soviet deployments of both offensive and defensive weapons, these potential costs are on the rise.

If we can, we must find a more reliable basis for security and for peace. That is why, two years ago, I directed a long-term research program to search for a defensive system that might reduce the danger of nuclear war. And because U.S. security is inextricably linked to that of our friends and allies, this strategic defense initiative will not be limited solely to an exploration of technologies with potential against intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles. It will also examine technologies with potential against shorter range missiles, like the Soviet SS-20s and others that are capable of striking the territory of our Allies. During the next several years, we will work closely with our Allies to ensure that, if such a defensive system is developed, allied as well as U.S. security would be enhanced. This is the real hope for future generations.

Q: Do you see the division of Europe in camps between East and West as a permanent thing, or do you see the possibility that Eastern Europe might move more toward Western Europe and the Soviet influence there could diminish?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think that any of us can, in our own hearts and minds, believe that those countries should be subjected as they are to dominance by the Soviet Union forever. It was never a part of the Yalta Agreement. They were supposed to have the right of self-determination. But what would a change require? What are the most practical ways to bring about such a change? I think it comes down to trying to eliminate the suspicions the Soviets have about us and our intentions. This is one of the things we want to talk to the Soviets about.

Q: About Latin America: The Secretary of State has stated that Nicaragua has fallen behind the iron curtain -- which is true. Cuba fell behind it many years ago. The question is: can the U.S. accept that the iron curtain be erected also in this part of the world?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as you know, last year our National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, the "Kissinger Commission", pointed out that the Soviet-Cuban thrust to make Central America part of their "geostrategic challenge" has turned the struggle in Central America into a real security and political problem both for the United States and for the entire hemisphere. Neither the United States nor the other nations of the region can accept another well-armed communist state, this time on the mainland, supported by the Soviet Union and working against the interests of the United States and its friends. And Nicaragua's harboring of Red Brigade fugitives is an example of how such a state can threaten interests outside this hemisphere.

In September 1983 in the Contadora Document of Objectives Nicaragua agreed to establish a democratic system of government based on genuinely open elections. The Sandinistas acknowledged that democracy is indispensable to lasting peace in the region. The Document of Objectives also called for an end to support for subversion, a ban on foreign military bases, the reduction and eventual elimination of foreign military advisers, and reductions in arms and military personnel. We in the United States fully support these objectives. But Nicaragua has simply not come through on any of them.

I want to underline the fact that our goal is to foster democratic growth. America has and will continue to struggle for a lasting peace that enhances dignity for men and women everywhere. This is our highest aspiration and it has never wavered.

Q: International terrorism is the newest form of international warfare. How does the U.S., along with the NATO allies, plan to react and win this war?

THE PRESIDENT: International terrorism is, indeed, a form of warfare. And as I'm sure your readers are aware, European allies, and particularly Italy, have sharply increased their cooperation to combat this ugly form of warfare.

And today the Allies have increased the exchange of intelligence information, broadened areas of cooperation in improving physical and personnel security, and expanded cooperation in anti-terrorist training programs. A great deal has been accomplished, and we're working hard to do even more.

United States-Italian cooperation against terrorism is truly excellent. We recall, of course, Italy's brilliant rescue of General Dozier. Since then our working relationship has grown even closer. Although terrorism is a difficult problem, I believe by working together, and learning from Italy's courageous stand against terrorism, the Allies will win the war against this insidious disease.

Q: Would you be willing to take part in direct negotiations on the Middle East if it looked as if that would lead to peace?

THE PRESIDENT: The problems are between the Arab states and the Israelis. We'll do everything we can to help. And we have, ever since my first proposal in September of '82, tried to convince the Arab states that we can be even-handed on this, that we're not in there to be on one faction's side or the other. We'll do anything we can to help facilitate and bring these negotiations about. But just as the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel came about as a result of the negotiations and meetings between representatives of those two countries, this is what should happen again.

Q: You have said that the United States will not talk to the PLO unless the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist. What is the rationale for that policy?

THE PRESIDENT: Remember that the very basis of the Israeli-Arab wars down through the years has been a refusal on the part of one side to recognize that Israel has a right to exist as a nation. In fact they even used such terms -- back when the hostilities were more open -- of driving them into the sea. Right now, we would encourage King Hussein of Jordan to have representatives of the Palestinians work with him to represent Arab interests because we have said that the Palestinian problem must be one of the things that is settled at any negotiations if there is to be peace in the Middle East.

But as long as the PLO, as an organization, says that, number one, they refuse to recognize Israel's right to exist as a nation; number two, they refuse to recognize Resolution 242 of the UN -- then I don't think there's any way that we can talk to them. It's a very simple thing, I think, for them to make the decision that King Hussein has made and Egypt has made. So I don't think there's anything wrong with us saying that we can't negotiate with the PLO as long as they have that policy.

Q: The Israelis have said that they won't look very carefully at the credentials of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, which suggests that their position is flexible. Couldn't you accept a delegation on the same basis?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't believe that we are saying anything different. They use the word "Palestinian," we use the word "Palestinian" also.

Q: Any particular message for the Italians?

THE PRESIDENT: Italy's historic contribution to America's development -- beginning, of course, with Columbus -- is well known and much appreciated by all Americans. We are especially proud of the vast contributions so many Italian-Americans have made to the growth of our country. America, in turn, has shared with Italy during times of trouble.

But our special relationship is not a matter of the past. It is a hope for the future. Our cooperation is expanding in many ways. Italy's growing contribution to the future political and economic development of the modern world brightens the prospects for a promising future.

Your Prime Minister, Bettino Craxi, completed a most successful visit to the U.S. just several weeks ago. And I can tell you that the relations between our two countries have never been better. Ours is a warm friendship linked by shared values that run very deep.

Finally, let me say a few words about democracy. The United States and Italy are two of the world's greatest democracies. People can reach their full potential only when they are free. Americans have watched with admiration the success of Italy's political leaders in firmly establishing for Italy a place among the world's foremost democracies. Prime Minister Craxi is the latest successor to a proud democratic legacy. And I believe that under your government's coalition leadership, Italian democracy will grow even brighter.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1985

PHOTO WITH JOHN FERRUGIA, CBS

DATE: March 27
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 2:00 p.m. (5 minutes)
FROM: Larry Speakes 

I. PURPOSE

Farewell picture for John Ferrugia with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

John Ferrugia has been covering the White House for CBS since August 1982. He has been reassigned to work on a prime time magazine show that CBS is preparing.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
John Ferrugia
Mona Ferrugia

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After an exchange of pleasantries, the photograph will be taken.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1985

MEETING WITH PUBLISHER, COMMERCIAL SPACE

DATE: March 27, 1975
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 2:00 P.M.

FROM: LARRY SPEAKES 

I. PURPOSE

Presentation of first copy of new magazine COMMERCIAL SPACE.

II. BACKGROUND

COMMERCIAL SPACE is the newest magazine published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. In view of the President's interest in space technology, the publishers thought it appropriate that he receive the first copy of the magazine which is due out the end of March. COMMERCIAL SPACE is a new magazine designed to serve this emerging high technology market. It is staffed and written by the editors of AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, a McGraw-Hill publication that is an internationally recognized magazine reporting on the aerospace community. McGraw-Hill, Inc., which publishes AVIATION WEEK and some 60 other magazines, news letters, and news services is one of the world's leading corporations in information and communications. McGraw-Hill's operating revenue in 1984 was \$1.4 billion, up 8.2% from the previous year.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Harold W. McGraw, III, Publisher, COMMERCIAL SPACE
John W. Rede, President McGraw-Hill Publishing Company
William H. Gregory, Editor in Chief, AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY
James M. Beggs, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Gilbert D. Rye, National Security Council

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photo only

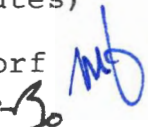
V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Participants enter Oval Office
After brief introductions, the presentation is made

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SIGNING CEREMONY FOR S. 592, TO AMEND THE ACT ESTABLISHING THE COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

DATE: Wednesday, March 27, 1985
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 2:00 p.m. (5 minutes)
FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf
M.B. Oglesby, Jr. 

I. PURPOSE

To sign the Act, S. 592, providing for the rotation of the Chairmanship of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe between Members of the House of Representatives and Members of the Senate, and for other purposes.

II. BACKGROUND

S. 592 amends the Act creating the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the so-called Helsinki Commission. The Commission, established in 1976, provided for the Chairman to come from the majority party of the House of Representatives. Rep. Dante Fascell (D-FL), now Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has served as Commission Chairman since that time.

In 1983, Senator Robert Dole and Rep. Fascell introduced legislation to provide for rotation of the Chairmanship between the House and the Senate. However, the legislation was never approved by the Senate. Early in the 99th Congress, the legislation was re-introduced and subsequently approved unanimously by the Congress.

In addition to providing for the annual rotation of the chairmanship between the Senate and the House, the Act expands the Commission's membership by four. As a result, nine members will be appointed by the President of the Senate and nine members will be appointed by the Speaker. Five will be from the majority party and four will be from the minority party of each body. You will appoint one member from the Departments of State, Defense, and Commerce, respectively.

The President of the Senate, on the Majority Leader's recommendation, and the Speaker will designate the Chairman, dependent upon the rotation schedule. The initial Chairman, under the amended Act, will be from the Senate. Although there has not been a formal announcement, the Majority Leader has indicated that he intends to recommend Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY) as the new Commission Chairman. The Speaker has indicated that he intends to name Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-MD) as the Commission Co-Chairman.

During its existence, the Commission has focused on those issues addressed in the Helsinki Final Act. Further, it has examined the human rights developments in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. This function was not included in the original Act but is provided for by the 1985 amendments in S. 592. A recent General Accounting Office report has commended the Commission for its role in promoting a strong U.S. human rights policy in planning and conducting U.S. Helsinki diplomacy. Additionally, the GAO report indicated that the Commission has made itself a principal Western source of information on Soviet and East European violations and has helped resolve numerous family unification cases for Eastern victims of Communist repression.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President
Secretary of State George P. Shultz
Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-KS)
Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY)
Representative Dante Fascell (D-FL)
Representative Steny Hoyer (D-MD)

STAFF

Robert McFarlane
Max. L. Friedersdorf
M.B. Oglesby, Jr.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 1) Guests enter the Oval Office and are greeted by the President and the Vice President.
- 2) The President moves to the desk and guests gather behind him.
- 3) The President is seated, makes brief remarks and then signs S. 592.
- 4) The President thanks guests for attending and they depart the Oval Office.

Attachment A: Talking points

TALKING POINTS

- I'm delighted that you gentlemen could be here today for the signing of S. 592.
- As you know, S. 592 amends the Act creating the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the so-called Helsinki Commission, and provides for an annual rotation of the chairmanship between the House and the Senate.
- A recent GAO report speaks highly of the Commission's efforts to examine human rights developments in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.
- As the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki accords approaches, it is appropriate that the Congress has seen fit to expand our efforts to ensure that the human rights provisions of the accords are observed.
- In signing this Act, it is my understanding that the way is paved for Al and Steny to become Chairman and Co-Chairman of the Commission. It is my hope that under your leadership the Commission will continue its efforts on behalf of those citizens of Communist countries who seek human freedom.

(The President signs the bill)

- Thanks, again, for coming down this afternoon; and congratulations, Al and Steny.