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ID #

189/19

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

TR

- ☐ X-MEDIA
☐ H-INTERNAL

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

SEP 1983

Subject Codes:

1) Subject: Recommended telephone call to
George Allen, Chairman of the President's
Council on Physical Fitness and Sports,
regarding the groundbreaking ceremony
for the United States Fitness Academy.

2) Meeting with Executive Women in
Government in observance of their
10th anniversary.

3) Meeting with Senator Alan Simpson to
discuss immigration legislation.

4) Meeting to discuss arms control and
military deterrence with:
A) Congresswoman Beverly Byron
B) Congressman Nick MAVRULES

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
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FG		2	4	0	-		
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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:



Monday, September 19, 1983

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (10 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
9:55 am (5 min)	Phone call to National Fitness Academy Ceremony (McManus)	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)	Observance of Anniversary of Executive Women in Government (Whittlesey/Herrington)	Rose Garden
11:45	(TAB B) (draft remarks attached)	
12:00 m (4 hrs)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:30	<i>Panel Layoff</i> ↓	
4:00 pm (15 min)	Meeting with Senator Alan Simpson regarding immigration legislation (Dubenstein)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (15 min)	Meeting with Cong. Beverly Byron and Nicholas Mavroules (Dubenstein)	Oval Office
4:45 pm (15 min)	<u>Deaver Meeting</u> (Hickey)	Oval Office
5:00 pm (40 min)	<u>Haircut</u>	W. Basement

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Monday, September 19, 1983

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) <i>POINDEXTER, OUIR, TEICHEL</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (10 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
9:55 am (5 min)	Phone call to National Fitness Academy Ceremony (McManus) (TAB A)	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 Reception 11:30 am (15 min) ✓	Observance of Anniversary of Executive Women in Government (Whittlesey/Herrington) (TAB B) (draft remarks attached)	Rose Garden
11:45 12:00 m - 12:30 (4 hrs) <i>SHUTZ WEINBERGER KO. OO. FF WOC, JAB, EM Lexell (15 min) Bob Kennedy</i>	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Senator Alan Simpson regarding immigration legislation</u> (Duberstein) (TAB C)	Oval Office
4:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Cong. Beverly Byron and Nicholas Mavroules</u> (Duberstein) (TAB D)	Oval Office
4:45 pm (15 min)	<u>Deaver Meeting</u> (Hickey)	Oval Office
5:00 pm (40 min)	<u>Haircut</u>	W. Basement

UNP 9/16/83
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

BCF



Monday, September 19, 1983

9:00 am
(30 min) Staff Time 9:07 -
(Baker/Meese/Deaver) Oval Office
9:15 CLARK

9:30 am
(15 min) National Security Briefing
(Clark) 9:26-9:45 Oval Office
9:26-9:45 HOWARD TEICHER, PHIL DUE, ADM. DOINGSTEN
can, JB, mko

9:45 am
(10 min) Senior Staff Time Oval Office

9:55 am
(5 min) Phone call to National Fitness
Academy Ceremony Oval Office
(McManus) (TAB A)

10:00 am
(90 min) Personal Staff Time Oval Office

11:30 am
(15 min) Observance of Anniversary of 11:33-11:45 Rose Garden
Executive Women in Government
(Whittlesey/Herrington) (TAB B) (draft remarks attached)

11:45
12:00 m
(4 hrs) 11:46-12:15 Lunch and Personal Staff Time Oval Office
12:15-1:31 SEN. PAUL LAXALT - 1:50
SARVETZ, WEINBERGER, EM. JO, MKO, CLARK, FELDING, DUBERSTEIN
SARVETZ, EM. JO, MKO, CLARK, FELDING, DUBERSTEIN

4:00 pm
(15 min) Meeting with Senator Alan Simpson 4:01-4:30 Oval Office
regarding immigration legislation
(Duberstein) (TAB C)

4:30 pm
(15 min) Meeting with Cong. Beverly Byron
and Nicholas Mavroules 4:32-4:51 Oval Office
(Duberstein) (TAB D)

4:45 pm
(15 min) Deaver Meeting Oval Office
(Hickey)

5:00 pm
(40 min) Haircut 4:50 - W. Basement

5:30 - 5:47 EAST ROOM - TELEPROMPTER WORKING SESSION
5:48 RESIDENCE

UNP 9/16/83
4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 19, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO DAVE FISCHER

FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. 
SUBJECT: MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT

The following were in attendance this afternoon at the
4:30 P.M. meeting with the President in the Oval Office:

Congresswoman Beverly Byron (D-Maryland)
Congressman Nicholas Mavroules (D-Massachusetts)

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger

Kenneth Dam, Deputy Secretary of State
Ronald F. Lehman, Deputy Assistant Secretary, DOD

Edwin Meese
William P. Clark
James A. Baker
Kenneth M. Duberstein

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1983

TO: DAVE FISCHER
FROM: PAM TURNER
SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE AT MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT

The following individuals attended a meeting with the President on September 19, 1983 at 4:00 p.m. (15 minutes) in the Oval Office to discuss immigration:

Senator Alan Simpson' (R-Wyoming)
Attorney General William French Smith
OMB Director Stockman

Staff

Edwin Meese III
James A. Baker III
Kenneth M. Duberstein
Pamela J. Turner

REGRET: The Vice President
Michael Deaver

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: COACH GEORGE ALLEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS
(317) 638-5682 (over Public Address System)

DATE: Monday, September 19, 1983 - 9:55 a.m.

RECOMMENDED BY: MICHAEL A. McMANUS, JR. *MMANUS*

BACKGROUND: Construction of the United States Fitness Academy is about to begin in Indianapolis, Indiana. Coach Allen is chairing a meeting in connection with the ground breaking for the Academy. Attending the meeting will be Council Members and Special Advisors of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, and business leaders of various fitness and sports organizations from throughout the country. The United States Fitness Academy, under the guidance of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, will provide the Nation with the leadership and commitment needed to rekindle our National Fitness.

TALKING POINTS:

- 1) Congratulations Coach on your outstanding efforts on behalf of all Americans in establishing the Academy.
- 2) Physical Fitness is a National Priority and the Academy is certainly the vehicle to promote National Fitness.
- 3) I would like to express my appreciation to you, Coach Allen, to the members of the Council, and to the business leaders who have supported this project. You all have demonstrated that the private sector and Federal government can work together as a team.
- 4) I remember, George, when you first agreed to be the Chairman of the Council. We discussed your dream to establish this Academy. It's great to see it become a reality.
- 5) By the way, Coach, I'm still doing the sit-ups you taught me.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 16, 1983

MEETING WITH EXECUTIVE WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT

DATE: September 19, 1983

LOCATION: Rose Garden

TIME: 11:30 - 11:45 a.m.

FROM: FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY *FAW*

I. PURPOSE

To honor women who are members of Executive Women in Government on the occasion of their 10th anniversary.

II. BACKGROUND

Former President Richard Nixon charged Barbara Hackman Franklin to recruit the best female talent available for appointment to key positions in all the federal departments and agencies and to fill federal judicial vacancies. The effort was successful and qualified women were appointed. On September 20, 1973, these women met with senior career Civil Service and military women and organized Executive Women in Government.

Objectives of the organization include:

- 0 To advocate the advancement of women in the social, economic, and political structures of our society;
- 0 To provide an atmosphere conducive to the constructive exchange of ideas among professional women; and,
- 0 To take a public position when specifically approved by the membership on issues related to the purposes of the organization.

Some of the founders are well-known women who have made many contributions to government; Anne Armstrong, Elizabeth Dole, Virginia Knauer, Catherine May Bedell, Carla Hills, Ethel Bent Walsh. Their first chairman was Major General Jeanne Holm.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Members of Executive Women in Government, women PA and PAS's, and non-career GS-16 women (or equivalent) and above. Majority present will be Republican, however, some of the membership of EWG will be Democrats.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press, individual and group photos as time allows

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

(to be provided by Advance Office)

(Rohrabacher/BE)
September 16, 1983
4:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OBSERVANCE OF ANNIVERSARY OF
WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1983

Welcome to the White House. Ten years ago, during the Nixon administration, Executive Women in Government was organized to bring more women into positions of authority and influence within the Federal Government. Under your first chairman, Air Force General Jeanne Holm, your organization set out to encourage talented women to enter Government and to insure that women had the opportunity to play significant roles once they got involved.

You started out with 38 members; today you have 246. I know you are a wonderfully diverse group -- scientists, judges, lawyers, managers. You've been activists within the system, serving as a point of contact for professional women and a catalyst for change during four administrations. Now I don't want to make this a partisan event, but three of the four were Republican administrations.

Over the last few months, much has been said about women in general and in our Administration. I just wish those who are doing all the talking would focus more on the many top-notch women in the Administration instead of talking in generalities.

I'm exceptionally proud of the women who are making great contributions to achieving our goals. Women are in top policy and decision-making positions throughout the Executive branch, yet they are, by and large, ignored by those claiming our record is not up to par.

Well, we've appointed more women to significant positions than any other Administration. We appointed the first woman to the Supreme Court. And I can tell you there have been a few decisions when I was mighty happy she was there. And, for the first time in history, we've got three women of Cabinet rank, Secretaries Dole and Heckler, and Ambassador Kirkpatrick.

I'd just like to add something important here: During this time of tension over the Soviet massacre of 269 airline passengers, as during other critical situations, Jeane Kirkpatrick has been a tower of strength and dignity. She is doing a great service to her country and is a tremendous role model for younger women.

These female stars in our Administration receive far less personal attention from the public than they deserve, and other women within the Administration, individuals who are making decisions that are affecting the lives of tens of millions of people, are getting little public recognition.

Being intimately involved in government, we know -- but how many other citizens are aware, for example, of the tough job Mary Jarratt is doing as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Food and Consumer Services. She has responsibility for programs totaling \$19 billion.

Or how about Arlene Triplett, the Assistant Secretary for Administration at the Department of Commerce. She oversees 33,000 employees and a budget of about \$2 billion.

Then there is Dorcas Hardy, Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services at HHS. She has been instrumental in

improving services to some of our Nation's most vulnerable citizens.

And then there is your own chairman, Nancy Harvey Steorts, who heads up the Consumer Product Safety Commission, which has the responsibility of ensuring the safety of some 15,000 generic consumer products.

All of these and so many others are in positions of authority, not because of some artificial quota, but because they are capable, committed, and responsible individuals. Most of them are in positions that traditionally have nothing to do with their sex, but instead are concerned only with their expertise and skill.

We, all of us in this Administration, came here to strengthen America. We are part of one team, and frankly, it bothers me that these talented women get so little public recognition. I want to encourage all of you to speak out with a louder voice about the job you're doing. I am going to suggest at the next Cabinet meeting that this encouragement be passed on throughout the Executive branch.

All of you have much of which to be proud. I'm tempted to go through a list of accomplishments, but it is sufficient to say that all Americans are better off because of what the women and men of this Administration have done, aided by capable and dedicated career staff, in these last 2½ years.

I am happy to have had this opportunity to thank you for the role you're playing and to congratulate you on the occasion of your 10th anniversary. So keep up the good work, and may God bless you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 16, 1983

MEETING WITH SENATOR ALAN SIMPSON (R-WYOMING)

DATE: Monday, September 19, 1983

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 4:00 p.m. (15 minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Kenn*

I. PURPOSE

To respond to Senator Simpson's request for an opportunity to discuss immigration legislation with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator Alan Simpson is the primary sponsor of S. 529, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1983. This bill passed the Senate on May 19 by a vote of 76-18. Its purpose is to curb the flow of illegal aliens into this country by imposing sanctions on employers who hire them. The bill also gives legal status to millions of illegal aliens already in this country. The Administration did support passage of this legislation, although there are some technical changes which we have requested Simpson to make if and when the bill goes to conference.

Simpson has a strong personal interest in the immigration issue, and as Chairman of the Immigration and Reform Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, he has been an active spokesman on behalf of this issue. During Senate consideration of his bill, Simpson spoke frequently with members of the Administration, including Ed Meese, to encourage their active support for S. 529.

In the House, several Committees have considered immigration bills, but the matter has yet to come before the full House since a rule has not been granted. House debate is expected to be complicated, it is not yet certain whether the differing versions can be reconciled. Simpson will ask you to encourage passage of immigration legislation by the House. He feels that some members of the Administration may be hesitant to push for House action and has asked to visit with you personally on this matter.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Attorney General William Smith
Senator Alan Simpson (R-Wyoming)

Staff

Edwin Meese III
James A. Baker III
Michael Deaver
Kenneth M. Duberstein

REGRET: The Vice President

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Simpson to arrive Northwest Gate, enter the West Lobby, and be escorted to the Oval Office for a 15-minute with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING
WITH SENATOR ALAN SIMPSON (R-WYOMING)

- Al, it is good to see you again. I know you requested this meeting several weeks ago, and I am glad we have this opportunity to meet together.
- I know that you have played a leading role in this whole area of immigration, and I remember last spring when you were working with many people in our Administration to bring about the passage of your landmark legislation on this issue. I understand the measure is still pending in the House, and I expect you have some thoughts on that, and I look forward to hearing them. (Simpson will encourage you to push for House action on the immigration bill. Although we do support Simpson's bill, the House proposals have some objectionable features and may be difficult to work out. After Simpson has offered his suggestions, you should ask Attorney General Smith to respond).
- Al, I appreciate your bringing this to my attention, and we will all be glad to continue working with you on this issue. I am hopeful that we may be able to resolve something, and that you will keep us aware of any new developments or suggestions which would be helpful.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH CONGRESSWOMAN BEVERLY BYRON (D-MARYLAND) AND AND CONGRESSMAN NICHOLAS MAVROULES (D-MASSACHUSETTS)

Date: Monday, September 19, 1983
Location: The Oval Office
Time: 4:30 p.m. (15 minutes)
From: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Kr D.*

I. PURPOSE

To fulfill a commitment made by the President to Congresswoman Beverly Byron (D-Maryland) during a telephone conversation.

II. BACKGROUND

Beverly Byron is a third term Democrat from Maryland's Sixth District (western part of state, including Frederick and Camp David). She is a member of the House Armed Services Committee, the House Interior Committee, and the House Select Committee on Aging.

Nick Mavroules is a third term Democrat from Massachusetts' Sixth District (northeastern corner of state). He is a member of the House Armed Services Committee and the House Small Business Committee. Mavroules consistently has opposed the MX Peacekeeper.

Byron has met with the President on a number of occasions, and both Byron and Mavroules have attended White House events.

During a telephone conversation which the President initiated to Congresswoman Byron to thank her for her support of the Administration on the MX issue on July 21 of this year, the President agreed to her request for a meeting which would include Congressman Nicholas Mavroules (D-Massachusetts) and herself to discuss arms control and military deterrence.

The House will vote again on MX as a specific issues when it considers the Defense Appropriations bill, presumably this fall. Mrs. Byron's continued support for MX is important to securing future Congressional approval.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President
Secretary of Defense Weinberger
Secretary of State George Shultz
Congressional:

Congresswoman Beverly Byron (D-Maryland)
Congressman Nick Mavroules (D-Massachusetts)

White House Staff:

James A. Baker, III
Edwin Meese, III
Michael Deaver
William Clark
Kenneth Duberstein

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

No set agenda

Attachments: (A) Talking Points
(B) Additional background on arms control

TALKING POINTS

- I have spent a great deal of my time on arms control over the past two and one-half years and I'm really quite frustrated that some members of Congress and the media maintain that I and my Administration are not serious.
- Prior administrations may have talked a lot about arms control--but I'm doing a lot! And we are making real progress on a lot of fronts. We have more arms control negotiations actually on-going than ever before--and our proposals are fair and balanced.
- In the START negotiations, for instance, we have established four basic criteria (reductions, equality, stability and verifiability); but beyond that we are flexible.
- Our approach is a straight forward one--a two track approach of maintaining a modern and credible deterrent and at the same time seeking a stable nuclear balance at lower levels.

(Should the discussion turn to MX your basic points should be:)

- We need modern and capable forces in order to deter.
- Our land-based forces need to be modernized.
- The Scowcroft Commission has recommended that we deploy 100 MX missiles in the near-term and seek to develop a smaller single warhead to be deployed at the end of the decade.
- I believe this is a sound approach and I'm going to continue to work vigorously towards arms control and towards modernization.

BACKGROUND POINTS
FOR YOUR MEETING WITH
REPRESENTATIVES MAVROULES AND BYRON

- Arms control is a very complex subject. Regardless of the point in which you enter the subject, you immediately find a web of complicated interrelationships. One area of analysis for one negotiation will always bring you a whole series of effects; sometimes on another set of negotiations, sometimes on the whole question of our ability to maintain a credible deterrent, but always on something else or a piece of something else.
- But when you get to fundamentals, our real task is to manage arms control in an environment of uncertainty regarding Soviet objectives and strategy. We are not negotiating with ourselves.
- What are Soviet leaders up to? Three possibilities:
 - ° They may be intentionally taking a tough, confrontational approach to our bilateral relationship. Considering all the negative evidence -- the KAL tragedy, SA-5 missiles in Syria, threats about our INF approach, Nicaragua, and so forth -- there is a lot of evidence to support this possibility.
 - ° However, there are positive elements in the equation as well. There has been some movement in MBFR, discussion to dismantle some SS-20 missiles, and agreement at the Madrid CSCE Review Conference.
 - ° Finally, the Soviet Union may not have a coherent strategy. We may be seeing chaos among the Soviet elite.
- While we may not be certain of underlying motivations behind Soviet behavior, and how the U.S.-Soviet relationship may sort itself out, the one thing that is certain is that we must manage arms control in an uncertain environment in a way that is rational and protects American interests.
- It is here where there is broad agreement -- in the Executive and Legislative Branches and on both sides of the aisle. A bipartisan consensus is more than an empty phrase.
 - ° We agree on arms reduction goals: the search for agreements that would enhance security and stability by reducing overall force levels while permitting modernization necessary for a credible deterrent.
 - ° We must be realistic. We must know what we are dealing with and what we can expect to achieve in negotiating with the Soviet Union.

- ° We must have sound, comprehensive, defensible, and reasonable arms control proposals that are in our own interest.
 - ° Proposals must have the prospect for reaching agreement.
 - ° We must gear our arms control strategy and objectives to our long term objectives. We cannot become blinded by circumstances of the moment.
 - ° Our arms control program, and all the individual pieces, must fit together and be consistent with the perspective of our relationship with the Soviet Union and our Allies.
 - ° The Scowcroft Commission recommendations are fundamentally sound. It is the basis for modernization and, of course, points to the objective of stability at reduced levels.
- I would be very surprised if this framework would be contrary to the views of anyone seriously engaged in the arms control process.
- Oh yes, the KAL crisis reminds us, once again, of the nature of the Soviet Union. It reemphasizes the need to deal with arms control in the full context of our relationship with the Soviets. But as serious as is the shoot-down, we must not foreclose the opportunity for constructive arms control dialogue.
- And the dialogue and the search for agreements will continue. Ours is a comprehensive strategy that will not be distracted by the events of the moment.
- There are three basic elements in the strategy.
- ° First, to do what we can in the very near-term to avoid crisis. This very near-term perspective keys to confidence-building measures, verification and compliance issues, enhanced communications like the hotline ... whatever areas of mutual interest there may be to reduce tensions and increase stability. CBMs are part of a number of our negotiations. In this regard, the KAL disaster just may prove to serve a constructive purpose.

- ° The second element is to maintain a comprehensive set of initiatives that are in our interest. This approach requires a more global and long-range view of arms control and how it fits into our national security objectives. It requires that we recognize the Soviets for what they are. It requires that we maintain a strong deterrent force. It also requires that we treat our arms control activities as an integrated whole. From START to INF, MBFR to CDE, CW to compliance, it is all linked to stability at lower levels of arms.
 - ° The final element is to search for a way to bridge the gaps between Soviet and American positions in each negotiating arena. And we are doing just that. Behind locked doors, we are studying how we might bridge the gaps and move to agreement. Must be done in the closet or the negotiating process itself would be in jeopardy.
- In sum, everything is perking. There is an operating consensus. There is a strategy -- sound, comprehensive, and realistic. The tail is not wagging the dog and we can never allow it to do so.