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JG

Page 1 of 2

TR

ID #

115110

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

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

DEC 10 82

Subject Codes:

1) Subject: List of invitees/attendees for National Security Council meeting

PR 007-01

FG 006-12

2) Signing Ceremony for:  
A) Polish proclamation (solidarity)  
B) Proclamation of Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week.

FE 009-

CO 126-

HO 006-

3) Meeting with Senator Henry Jackson regarding MX missile legislation

ND 018-

LE -

4) Meeting with Senator John Stennis regarding MX missile legislation

ED -

PP 011-

5) Meeting to receive a charter establishing a Ronald Reagan Chair of Communications at the University of Alabama

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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:

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

- X-MEDIA
- H-INTERNAL

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

DEC 10 82

Subject Codes:

6) Subject: Videotaping session for NBC  
Christmas Television Special

P R 0 0 7 - 0 1  
P R 0 1 1 -  
P R 0 1 6 - 0 1

7) Meeting with three Republican  
Governors:

H O 0 1 6 -  
- - - -  
- - - -

- A) Robert Orr - Indiana
  - B) Richard Snelling - Vermont
  - C) James Thompson - Illinois
- to discuss the fiscal year  
1984 budget

S T 0 1 4 -  
S T 0 4 5 -  
S T 0 1 3 -  
F I 0 0 2 -  
- - - -  
- - - -

8) Meeting with Edward ROWNY,  
Ambassador to the Strategic  
Arms Reduction Talks  
(START)

F O 0 0 6 - 0 3  
F O 0 0 2 -  
- - - -  
- - - -  
- - - -  
- - - -  
- - - -  
- - - -

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:



Friday, December 10, 1982

*Set*

*9:00 RESIDENCE*

9:00 am Staff Time Oval Office  
(20 min) (Baker, Meese, Deaver)

9:20 am National Security Briefing Oval Office  
(10 min) (Clark), VP

9:35 am Human Rights Signing Ceremony *9:35-9:50* East Room  
(20 min) (Clark/Dole/Henkel) (Tab A) (draft remarks attached)

10:00 am Congressional Meetings [Note: This is likely to be reduced to approx. 1/2 hour; Oval Office  
(2 hours) (Duberstein) be reduced to approx. 1/2 hour;  
*11:55 - 12:10 - press AVAILABILITY - OVAL* paper available in the a.m.]

12:00 m Lunch and Personal Staff Time *12:15 -* Oval Office  
(60 min)

1:00 pm Meeting with Senator John Stennis *1:01-1:16* Oval Office  
(15 min) (Duberstein) (available in the a.m.)

1:15 pm Meeting with Hall Thompson, et al Oval Office  
(15 min) (Tutwiler) *1:17-1:25* (Tab B)

1:30 pm Christmas Taping for NBC *1:30-1:42* Library  
(20 min) (Rosebush) (Tab C) (draft remarks attached)

*VP* 2:00 pm National Security Council Meeting Cabinet Room  
(60 min) (Clark) *2:10-2:49* (distributed previously)  
*2:00-2:09 GEN'L Rowley + WATSON, CRANER, BUSH, CLARK, WEINBERGER - OVAL*

*VP* 3:00 pm Meeting with three GOP Gubernatorial Oval Office  
(20 min) Leaders (Williamson) *2:55-3:38* (Tab D)  
*GOV. Thompson, Orr, ZWILLING / BUSH, WILLIAMSON, EM, J. MEGAS*

Afternoon The President and Mrs. Reagan go Camp David  
to Camp David

*4:15 -*

*3*

UNP 12/9/82  
5:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF  
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

The President has seen \_\_\_\_\_



Friday, December 10, 1982

9:00 am (20 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:20 am (10 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark)	Oval Office
9:35 am (20 min)	<u>Human Rights Signing Ceremony</u> (Clark/Dole/Henkel)	East Room (Tab A) (draft remarks attached)
10:00 am (2 hours)	<u>Congressional Meetings</u> [Note: This is likely to (Duberstein) be reduced to approx. 1/2 hour; paper available in the a.m.]	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Senator John Stennis</u> (Duberstein)	Oval Office (available in the a.m.)
1:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Hall Thompson, et al</u> (Tutwiler)	Oval Office (Tab B)
1:30 pm (20 min)	<u>Christmas Taping for NBC</u> (Rosebush)	Library (Tab C) (draft remarks attached)
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (Clark)	Cabinet Room (distributed previously)
3:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Meeting with three GOP Gubernatorial</u> <u>Leaders (Williamson)</u>	Oval Office (Tab D)
Afternoon	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan go</u> <u>to Camp David</u>	Camp David

UNP 12/9/82  
5:00 pm

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

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

OTC

Please admit the following appointments on December 10, 19 82

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

The Vice President ✓  
Admiral Daniel J. Murphy ✓

OPD:  
Mr. Ed Harper ✓

State:  
Acting Secretary Kenneth Dam ✓  
Ambassador Richard Fairbanks ✓

USTR:  
Mr. Dennis Whitfield ✓

Treasury:  
Deputy Secretary R. T. McNamar ✓

JCS:  
General John W. Vessey, Jr. ✓

OSD:  
Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger ✓  
Under Secretary Fred C. Ikle ✓

White House:  
Mr. Edwin Meese, III ✓  
Mr. James A. Baker III ✓  
Mr. Michael K. Deaver ✓  
Judge William P. Clark ✓  
Mr. Robert C. McFarlane ✓  
Mr. Richard G. Darman ✓  
Admiral John M. Poindexter ✓

Interior:  
William Coldiron ✓

Commerce:  
Deputy Secretary Guy Fiske ✓

NSC:  
Mr. Norman Bailey ✓  
Mr. William Martin ✓  
Colonel Michael O. Wheeler ✓

Transportation:  
Deputy Secretary Darrell M. Trent ✓

Energy:  
Secretary Donald P. Hodel ✓

OMB:  
Mr. Fred Khedouri ✓

CIA:  
Mr. William J. Casey ✓

MEETING LOCATION

Building West Wing White House Requested by Carol Cleveland  
Cabinet Room

Room No. \_\_\_\_\_ Room No. 372 Telephone 3044

Time of Meeting 2:00 p.m. Date of request Dec 10, 1982

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

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 10, 1982

TO: DAVE FISCHER  
FROM: PAM TURNER *PT*  
SUBJECT: Attendance at Meeting with the President

The following individuals were present at a meeting with the President on December 10, 1982 (subject: MX):

The Vice President  
Secretary of Defense Weinberger  
Senator Henry Jackson (D-Washington)  
William Clark  
Bud McFarlane  
Jim Baker  
~~Ken Duberstein~~  
*Pam TURNER*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1982

MEETING WITH SENATOR HENRY (SCOOP) JACKSON  
(D-WASHINGTON)

DATE: Friday, December 10, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 10:00 p.m. (30 minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Ker D.*

10:24 -

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the upcoming Senate debate on the MX missile.

II. BACKGROUND

The Senate is expected to begin consideration of the DOD appropriations bill later today, with crucial votes occurring on the MX on Monday. Senator Scoop Jackson (D-Washington) who will become the new ranking Democratic member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, is a key player in this debate. If we are to win on the MX issue, we need more than Jackson's vote -- we need his active lobbying among other Democrats to assure us a majority vote.

As you recall, the House deleted \$988 million in procurement funds for the MX. It was originally anticipated that when this measure came to the Senate, Senator Fritz Hollings (D-South Carolina) would offer a similar amendment to cut MX procurement. It is now apparent, however, that Hollings intends to offer an even more dangerous amendment -- dangerous in the sense it will be very attractive to some Senators who do not want to be accused of killing the missile outright, but who have grave concerns about the dense pack basing mode. Specifically, Hollings is expected to offer language to fence the production money for the missile and the basing mode until such time as both the House and the Senate pass resolutions of approval on the basing mode. It is very doubtful that such approval motions would ever pass the House or Senate; therefore, for all practical purposes, Hollings would derail the MX indefinitely, or at least delay the IOC for an unacceptable time. Adding to the fact that Hollings' amendment would be difficult to beat under even the most favorable circumstances, it is also apparent that our opponents have succeeded in translating this vote into a referendum on the basing mode itself. Also, the fact that the Joint Chiefs were not unanimous in their original support of dense pack is adding fuel to our opponents' fire.



Scoop Jackson is well respected among Democrats as an authority on defense, and is regarded generally as a "hawk" on defense issues. He is also known as "father of the MX," since he was instrumental in early deliberations on this project. Jackson supports the MX itself, but opposes the dense pack basing mode. At the present time, although he would likely vote with us, he is not inclined to work on our behalf. Without Jackson's active support, we will not beat the Hollings' motion.

Our strategy with regard to Hollings will most likely be based on an effort by John Tower to offer substitute language calling for a freeze on production funds for the missile through a date certain (probably April 15, 1983), or until both houses of the Congress pass a resolution disapproving the basing mode, whichever date is earlier. It would be much easier for us to defeat a motion of disapproval in the Congress than it would be for us to pass a motion of approval which is what Senator Hollings wants.

Tower tried to enlist Jackson's support on this amendment, but Jackson demurred. He said he would vote for Tower but showed little enthusiasm beyond that. Jackson told Tower that he felt we should find some way to get the Administration to consider other basing options during this "freeze," and Tower has asked Jackson to come up with some language along these lines. If Tower and Jackson can work out an amendment that we could accept, this may be the key to bring Jackson on board. You should not discuss any of this Tower/Administration strategy with Jackson unless he brings it up. Politically, Jackson is in a touchy situation with his fellow Democrats. It cannot appear that he has been "won over" by the White House, and in fact, if he should devise some strong language requiring consideration of other basing modes, he will actually be extracting more from us than we were prepared to give in the first place. If Jackson does extract a concession from us, this may be useful to him in lobbying his Democratic colleagues.

Since the outcome of this vote could well depend on how hard Jackson will work with us (if he will work with us), it is important that you specifically ask him for his help in lobbying his colleagues on this matter.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

- ~~—~~ The President
- ~~—~~ The Vice President
- ~~—~~ Senator Henry Jackson (D-Washington)
- ~~—~~ Secretary of Defense Weinberger

#### Staff

- ~~—~~ Edwin Meese III
- James A. Baker III
- ~~—~~ Michael Deaver
- William Clark
- ~~—~~ Kenneth M. Duberstein
- ~~—~~ NANCY
- ~~—~~ MEKARLAND

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 10, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE FISCHER

FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. *RO/ll*

SUBJECT: Attendance at Human Rights Signing Ceremony

The following Members of Congress (House) were in attendance at the Human Rights Signing Ceremony in the East Room this morning with the President:

Congressman Clement Zablocki (D-Wisconsin)  
Congressman William Broomfield (R-Michigan)  
Congressman Edward Derwinski (R-Illinois)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8430 Add-On

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

RR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR EDWARD L. ROWNY

DATE: December 10, 1982  
LOCATION: Oval Office  
TIME: ~~3:30~~ p.m. (five minutes)  
2:00  
FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

I. PURPOSE

The meeting will provide you an opportunity to gain insights on the status and direction of our latest START negotiating round in Geneva from Ambassador Rowny, the Chief of our delegation.

II. BACKGROUND

The latest START negotiating round has been completed and the next round is due to begin in late January. Ambassador Rowny will want to brief you on where we currently stand and a perspective on what we need to do next.

After your meeting with the Ambassador, he will meet with the press. At that time he will be able to inform the press that he has reported to you and will emphasize the importance of your Peacekeeper missile decision to the START negotiating process.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Ambassador Edward L. Rowny  
William P. Clark  
NSC staff

IV. PRESS PLAN

On arrival, White House photo opportunity only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

~~2:00 - 2:05~~  
~~3:30 - 3:35~~ p.m. discussions in Oval Office.

Attachments

Tab A Talking Points

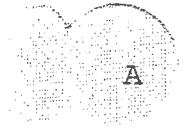
MAILED  
NOV 24 1982  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
RECEIVED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

White House Guidelines, Feb 1983



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8430 Add-On

CONFIDENTIAL

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH  
AMBASSADOR EDWARD L. ROWNY

- Ambassador Rowny (Ed), I have just received your letter reporting on Round II of START and on your suggestions for the next round.
- It is important that these negotiations continue to be conducted on a businesslike, serious basis. We must work toward the significant reductions to lower levels which we have proposed. Your effort has been outstanding, and you have our fullest support.
- Your letter to me points out the importance of our strategic modernization program to the achievement of a START agreement which contributes to our national security.
- Our Peacekeeper and D-5 missiles and our other programs are indeed vital. We need these systems both to restore the balance and to provide an incentive and assurance for meaningful arms control.
- I know you are as concerned as I am about the impact of the recent House of Representatives action on Peacekeeper funding. We must do everything we can to assure that the Congress understands the high stakes involved and provides the appropriate funding for this program.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY

DECLASSIFIED  
EO 12958, Sec. 3.4(b)  
White House Guidelines, Feb. 24, 1983

NARA, Date

9/26/97



Friday, December 10, 1982

9:00 am (20 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:20 am (10 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) <i>Amb. Messershope Amb. to Turkey</i>	Oval Office
9:35 am (20 min)	<u>Human Rights Signing Ceremony</u> (Clark/Dole/Henkel)	East Room (Tab A) (draft remarks attached)
10:00 am (2 hours) <i>10:28 - Jackson</i>	<u>Congressional Meetings</u> [Note: This is likely to (Duberstein) be reduced to approx. 1/2 hour; paper available in the a.m.]	<i>Cal. Rm</i> <del>Oval</del> Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Senator John Stennis</u> (Duberstein)	Oval Office (available in the a.m.)
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Afternoon	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan go</u> <u>to Camp David</u>	Camp David

UNP 12/9/82  
5:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1982

MEETING WITH SENATOR HENRY (SCOOP) JACKSON  
(D-WASHINGTON)

DATE: Friday, December 10, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 10:00 p.m. (30 minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Ker D.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the upcoming Senate debate on the MX missile.

II. BACKGROUND

The Senate is expected to begin consideration of the DOD appropriations bill later today, with crucial votes occurring on the MX on Monday. Senator Scoop Jackson (D-Washington) who will become the new ranking Democratic member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, is a key player in this debate. If we are to win on the MX issue, we need more than Jackson's vote -- we need his active lobbying among other Democrats to assure us a majority vote.

As you recall, the House deleted \$988 million in procurement funds for the MX. It was originally anticipated that when this measure came to the Senate, Senator Fritz Hollings (D-South Carolina) would offer a similar amendment to cut MX procurement. It is now apparent, however, that Hollings intends to offer an even more dangerous amendment -- dangerous in the sense it will be very attractive to some Senators who do not want to be accused of killing the missile outright, but who have grave concerns about the dense pack basing mode. Specifically, Hollings is expected to offer language to fence the production money for the missile and the basing mode until such time as both the House and the Senate pass resolutions of approval on the basing mode. It is very doubtful that such approval motions would ever pass the House or Senate; therefore, for all practical purposes, Hollings would derail the MX indefinitely, or at least delay the IOC for an unacceptable time. Adding to the fact that Hollings' amendment would be difficult to beat under even the most favorable circumstances, it is also apparent that our opponents have succeeded in translating this vote into a referendum on the basing mode itself. Also, the fact that the Joint Chiefs were not unanimous in their original support of dense pack is adding fuel to our opponents' fire.

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Since the outcome of this vote could well depend on how hard Jackson will work with us (if he will work with us), it is important that you specifically ask him for his help in lobbying his colleagues on this matter.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

The President  
The Vice President  
Senator Henry Jackson (D-Washington)  
Secretary of Defense Weinberger

#### Staff

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



IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Jackson to arrive Southwest Gate, and be escorted from the West Basement to the Oval Office for a 20-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking points

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH  
SENATOR HENRY JACKSON

-- Scoop, I appreciate your coming to meet with me on rather short notice. By the way, congratulations on becoming the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee. In view of your long involvement in this area and your reputation as an expert on defense issues, I know you will do an outstanding job and I look forward to working closely with you.

-- I understand that the Senate will begin debate shortly on the defense bill. Scoop, I really need your help on this MX situation, and I want to get your thinking on this.

-- I understand that there may be some sort of motion to fence production funds until both Houses approve a basing mode decision. I cannot support that language. As you know, I am convinced that we must have the MX missile. In fact, I know you have been referred to as the "father of the MX," and so I hope you share this determination with me.

-- I am of the opinion that the Congress must have some time to consider this basing mode question thoroughly, and I am disturbed to hear that there are some who portray this upcoming MX vote as a referendum on dense pack itself. I would like to know your thoughts on the situation and any advice you have.

(Let Jackson explain his views. Do not mention that we have been discussing this with Senator Tower. Do not dwell on dense pack, because Jackson opposes that basing mode.)

(If Jackson provides you with an option you feel you can accept, let Jackson know that you expect him to work this issue hard among his fellow Democrats.)

-- Scoop, I really appreciate your advice and your taking the time to come down here. I look forward to working with you on this, and I am ready to lend my personal assistance in any way I can.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1982

RR

MEETING WITH SENATOR JOHN C. STENNIS  
(D-MISSISSIPPI)

DATE: Friday, December 10, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 1:00 p.m. (15 minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein

Kar D.

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the upcoming Senate debate on the Department of Defense appropriations bill, and specifically the MX missile.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator John Stennis (D-Mississippi) was just re-elected to a sixth term in the U.S. Senate. You called Stennis on November 4 to congratulate him on his re-election. A former Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Stennis has indicated that he will give up his ranking Democrat position on Armed Services, to become ranking Democrat on the Senate Appropriations Committee. (Stennis will remain as a member of the Armed Services Committee.) Both of these committees play a vital role with regard to defense issues. Stennis has been a strong supporter of the Administration on defense matters and will remain influential in this area in the 98th Congress.

It is anticipated that the Senate will begin debate on the DOD appropriations bill late today, with major votes occurring on that bill Monday and possibly Tuesday of next week. It would be helpful for you to discuss this legislation with Stennis and specifically the MX missile issue. Senator Fritz Hollings (D-South Carolina) currently plans to offer an amendment to fence the MX missile production money until both the House and Senate have passed specific resolutions of approval on the basing mode. With the support of Senator Tower and others, we will offer substitute language to defeat Hollings. Stennis has already indicated that he will be with you on this, but you should reiterate your need not only for his vote but also for his active support among his Democratic colleagues.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President  
The Vice President  
Secretary of Defense Weinberger  
Senator John Stennis (D-Mississippi)

Staff

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

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Stennis to arrive through the Southwest Gate, and be escorted from the West Basement to the Oval Office for a 15-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH  
SENATOR JOHN STENNIS

- John, I know we talked briefly right after the election, and I am glad we now have this chance to visit personally.
- I understand you will assume the position of ranking Democrat on the Senate Appropriations Committee. I imagine it was difficult to choose between Armed Services and Appropriations. Your experience and guidance in the defense area have been very valuable to me, and I am glad to know that you will continue to serve on both of these important Senate Committees.
- I understand the Senate will proceed to consider the DOD appropriations bill shortly. You know there are several matters in that legislation of great importance to me, such as the MX, the B-1, the nuclear carriers, and others.
- I am particularly concerned about the MX issue. I think it is imperative that we dispel the idea that this vote is a direct referendum on the basing mode. I know that the Congress needs some time to study the basing proposal as offered, and I welcome these discussions about the viability of our plan. However, it seems to me that what our opponents are trying to do is kill the MX missile under the guise of defeating a basing mode which has not even been given full consideration by the Congress. I would like to hear your thoughts on this, and any guidance you might have with respect to the MX situation.

-- John, as always, I appreciate your input. I hope you will be able to help me on this one by working with your Democratic colleagues in the Senate. I am ready to be helpful in any way I can, just let me know.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1982

MEETING WITH SENATOR JOHN C. STENNIS  
(D-MISSISSIPPI)

1:01  
DATE: Friday, December 10, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 1:00 p.m. (15 minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *K.M.D.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the upcoming Senate debate on the Department of Defense appropriations bill, and specifically the MX missile.

II. BACKGROUND

Senator John Stennis (D-Mississippi) was just re-elected to a sixth term in the U.S. Senate. You called Stennis on November 4 to congratulate him on his re-election. A former Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Stennis has indicated that he will give up his ranking Democrat position on Armed Services, to become ranking Democrat on the Senate Appropriations Committee. (Stennis will remain as a member of the Armed Services Committee.) Both of these committees play a vital role with regard to defense issues. Stennis has been a strong supporter of the Administration on defense matters and will remain influential in this area in the 98th Congress.

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III. PARTICIPANTS

The President  
~~The Vice President~~  
Secretary of Defense Weinberger  
Senator John Stennis (D-Mississippi)

Staff

~~Edwin Moose III~~  
~~James A. Baker III~~  
~~Michael Deaver~~  
William Clark  
Kenneth M. Duberstein

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Senator Stennis to arrive through the Southwest Gate, and be escorted from the West Basement to the Oval Office for a 15-minute meeting with the President.

Attachment: Talking Points



**THE WHITE HOUSE**

WASHINGTON

SIGNING OF POLISH PROCLAMATION

DATE: Friday, December 10, 1982

LOCATION: East Room

TIME: 9:30 - 9:45 a.m.

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

I. PURPOSE

To commemorate Human Rights Week and the first anniversary of the introduction of martial law in Poland; to sign two documents, a proclamation on Poland and a proclamation on human rights.

II. BACKGROUND

The coincidence of Human Rights Week and the first anniversary of the imposition of martial law in Poland will offer the President an opportunity to make a forceful statement (Tab A) on behalf of human rights globally and in Poland particularly.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See separate list at Tab B.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open coverage.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

At 9:30 a.m. the President will proceed to the East Room. On stage in the East Room will be a group of 13 people -- Solidarity leaders, prominent Polish-Americans, members of Congress and American labor leaders (list attached). The President will make an eight-minute statement on Poland and human rights. Following the address he will sign two proclamations at a small table next to the podium -- one proclaiming human rights day and week, and one declaring December 12 a day of prayer and solidarity with the Polish people. The President will then present a small red-and-white bouquet to a Polish girl in native costume, asking her to place it in the cross of flowers which is to be placed on the Kosciuszko monument in Lafayette Park. After he shakes hands with the guests on the stage, the President will leave the East Room at 9:45 a.m.

Prepared by: Richard Pipes/  
Dennis C. Blair

Attachments:

Tab A	President's remarks	cc Vice President
Tab B	List of Participants	Ed Meese
Tab C	Proclamations	Jim Baker
		Mike Deaver

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ON STAGE WITH THE PRESIDENT

Polish-Americans

Professor Stanislaw Baranczak  
Harvard University

Professor Jan Karski  
Georgetown University

His Eminence  
John Cardinal Krol  
Archbishop of Philadelphia

Mr. Aloysius A. Mazewski  
President, Polish American Alliance  
of the U.S.

Mr. Jerzy Mohl  
(Polish Solidarity Official in exile)

Mr. Jan Nowak  
(author and war hero)

Members of Congress

Five Members -- names to be provided

Labor Leaders

Two officials -- names to be provided

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

CONSIDERING THAT:

December 13 will mark one year since the Polish military authorities, under intense Soviet pressure, put an end to Poland's experiment in peaceful change. During this year, the military authorities, employing force, have intimidated and ultimately dissolved the free trade unions with which the Polish Government had signed solemn accords but a short time before. Thus a genuine labor movement was suppressed by a government of generals who claim to represent the working class. Their victory, such as it is, can only be a seeming one. The brave people of Poland have learned during a century and a half of foreign occupation to maintain their national spirit and to resist succumbing to coercion. We are not deceived for an instant that the silence which has now descended on expressions of free opinion in Poland reflects in any way the actual state of mind of the Polish people. The censored press and media do not speak on their behalf. Solidarity may be technically outlawed but its ideals of free trade unionism and non-violent change will never be destroyed.

This weekend offers Americans a special opportunity to honor the Polish people and to demonstrate our support for their struggle for the right to determine their destiny without interference by dictatorships, supported and incited from the outside.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate December 12 as a day of prayer for Poland and solidarity with the Polish people.

I invite the people of the United States to observe this day by offering prayers for the people of Poland and by participating in appropriate ceremonies and activities to demonstrate our continuing support for their aspirations for greater freedom.

IN WITNESS WHEREOFF, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY AND WEEK, 1982

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

On December 15, 1791, our Founding Fathers celebrated the ratification of the first ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States -- a Bill of Rights which from that moment forward helped shape a nation dedicated to liberty.

The Founding Fathers derived their principles of limited government and protection of the rights and dignity of the individual from a belief in natural law, that is, the concept that our Creator had bestowed on each person certain natural rights, or individual freedoms. As Thomas Jefferson put it, "the God who gave us life gave us liberty."

It is with glad hearts and thankful minds that we recognize and honor on Bill of Rights Day this great gift to posterity by the Founding Fathers.

One hundred and fifty-seven years later, on December 10, 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. By jointly celebrating this anniversary with Bill of Rights Day, we acknowledge that there is a necessary connection between human rights and constitutional democracy. Throughout most of history, in most societies, individuals have been deprived of their rights. It is usually in democracies that the rights of man have been observed. A good human rights record is not an accident; it flows most often from the exercise of the right to democratic government. For this reason our Founding Fathers spoke most often not of rights, but of freedom and the danger of its loss. They understood that it is political freedom that provides the soil in which other rights will flourish.

In some countries we can take satisfaction in real progress toward democratic government. El Salvador inaugurated democracy by holding its first truly free election, and Brazil held elections that promise a return to full democracy. Spain recently showed the vitality of her young democratic system by achieving a peaceful transition of power from one part of the political spectrum to another. But in December 1982 our enjoyment of our own Bill of Rights is darkened by the realization that we live in a world where many rulers reject people's simple demand to

take part in making the laws that govern them. In 1982 we are compelled to dedicate Human Rights Day and Week to sober reflection on a great tragedy for the rights of man. On December 13, 1981, a year ago, the Polish military government took the course that had long been urged by the Soviet Union and pushed back the movement toward freedom that had been emerging in Poland. This movement was not only workers organizing a free union. It was a whole nation spontaneously claiming the right to govern itself.

Because of Poland's unique geographical and historical circumstances, Poles could only claim their rights by an entirely peaceful revolution, one that recognized realities and gave old institutions and relationships a new meaning rather than overthrowing them. The movement for freedom in Poland had, and still has, this unique moderation of outlook. It was all the more tragic and unnecessary that it should be suppressed. In the light of history it is surely wrong to conclude that freedom was finally crushed in Poland in December 1981. The Polish people's love of freedom has endured already a thousand years. It will surely outlast the force that sought to defeat it a year ago.

On Human Rights Day, 1982, I ask Americans to reflect on the lands that are not free, and particularly on Poland. The events of a year ago ought to remind Americans of the preciousness of freedom, which we sometimes take for granted.

On this day we ought to extend our deepest sympathy and support to the people of Poland, whose freedom was snatched from them just as it seemed on the verge of being won. We should remind ourselves that freedom is indivisible. We cannot protect and enjoy our own freedom if we are indifferent to the freedom of others. We should pledge ourselves to help the nations that are not free, including Poland, to find their freedom once again.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1982 as Human Rights Day and December 15, 1982 as Bill of Rights Day, and call on all Americans to observe the week beginning December 10, 1982 as Human Rights Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.



(Dolan/AB)  
December 9, 1982  
4:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REMARKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1982

I have before me two documents that speak to freedom and especially to Polish freedom. Their contents are particularly apt at this time: Monday marks the first anniversary of the repression of Polish freedom by the military government there.

This repression -- carried out under intense Soviet pressure and using tactics of brute force and intimidation -- sparked anger and sadness throughout the world. No people were more saddened, no people were more angered than those who share with the Polish people close and enduring ties of blood, tradition and affection: the people of the United States of America. Before the tragic crackdown by the military authorities, the American people watched with approval and growing excitement the democratic gains won by Solidarity. We observed with awe and admiration the courage of the Polish workers as they sought to reclaim their right to self-government and their nation's ancient heritage of liberty. All this they did peacefully, without shedding a drop of blood.

Those days of light and hope are over and a cold night of repression has descended on Poland. But despite the threats, provocations and imprisonments, the spirit of independence and resistance to tyranny -- a spirit that has characterized the Polish people for more than a thousand years -- still burns brightly in Poland today.

It is the fervent hope of the American people that that spirit of freedom will again, someday soon, enjoy full expression. It is the fervent hope of the American people that the Warsaw authorities will realize, and sooner, rather than later, that continued repression can only prolong the political alienation and economic stagnation that characterizes Poland today.

In recent months, we have seen partial steps taken towards this recognition by the Warsaw authorities. Lech Walesa and a number of other internees have been released. We welcomed the release of these people and, of course, we hope that the Polish government will take other actions necessary to genuinely transform the existing climate of repression in their country.

In introducing sanctions against Poland last December, I noted that these sanctions are reversible. This remains the case. But I cannot and will not remove the sanctions until the Polish government shows with its actions that it intends to live up to the obligations it assumed when it signed the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Act.

Reports reach us that further steps in this direction may be taken by the Polish government in the coming weeks and months. I want to stress today: the United States is prepared to respond to genuine liberalizing actions by the Polish government. Any such actions will be the subject of careful discussions with our allies. I repeat: If the Polish government introduces meaningful liberalizing measures, we will take equally

significant and concrete actions of our own. However, it will require an end to marital law, the release of political prisoners and the beginning of a dialogue with truly representative forces of the Polish nation, such as the church and freely-formed trade unions, to make it possible to lift all the sanctions.

The United States can only respond to deeds, however, not to words. We are not interested in token or meaningless actions that do nothing to fundamentally change the situation in Poland today or that replace one form of repression with another.

As I have often said, the U.S. Government and its people are deeply concerned about the plight of the Polish people. We will continue to supply humanitarian aid to them through such voluntary and private relief agencies as Catholic Relief Services and CARE. Furthermore, as I stated last December 23, "If the Polish government will honor the commitments it has made to human rights . . ., we in America will gladly do our share to help the shattered Polish economy, just as we helped the countries of Europe after both world wars."

As a further sign of the affection and solidarity felt by the American people towards the Polish people, I am signing today two proclamations. First, a Bill of Rights/Human Rights Day proclamation that takes particular note of the current tragedy of Polish freedom and reminds Americans and all the peoples of the world that the fate of freedom in Poland affects the fate of freedom everywhere. Through this proclamation, we remember today the Polish people, the millions of others who struggle against the brute force of totalitarian power, and all those who seek freedom and self-rule.

Second, I am signing a proclamation asking Americans to join together this Sunday in solidarity with the Polish people and to pray for the ultimate success of their quest for freedom.

Lech Walesa not long ago spoke of the "wheat that grows on the stones" -- of how freedom sometimes grows from repression, of how repression only serves to strengthen the determination of those who live in the darkness of tyranny to someday be free. In the ideals and heroism exemplified by the Polish people and the members of Solidarity, the world has seen a splendid affirmation of the desire for human freedom that springs from deep religious faith.

On Sunday, let us pray then in confidence, confidence that wheat will someday grow on the stones in Poland and other suffering lands and that the brutal repression of today will be remembered only as a prelude to a time of freedom, peace and independence. This Sunday let us remember the cause of freedom, let us -- with the Polish people and all oppressed peoples everywhere -- remind ourselves of the words of Isaiah: ". . . they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary. . ."

(ON COMPLETION OF SIGNING OF BOTH PROCLAMATIONS, THE PRESIDENT WILL PRESENT A SMALL BOUQUET OF FLOWERS TO POLISH GIRL IN NATIVE

Page 5

COSTUME. SHE WILL COME FROM FRONT ROW ONTO STAGE TO RECEIVE FLOWERS.)

I understand that some of you are placing a cross of flowers on the Kosciusko Monument in commemoration of the first anniversary of martial law. Please add these flowers from Mrs. Reagan and me to the cross.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS  
Polish Solidarity Proclamation Signing  
East Room  
December 10, 1982

FROM: Muffie Brandon

9:15 a.m. Guests begin to arrive the SouthWest Gate, Diplomatic Reception Room. Dr. Pipes with NSC and the Polish Desk Officer from the Department of State will be on hand to identify the thirteen platform participants. These participants will be escorted up the Grand Staircase to the platform in the East Room.

A member from the Congressional Liason office will be in the Diplomatic Reception Room to identify and escort members of Congress to their seats in the East Room.

All other guests may be led up the Grand Staircase and will go into the East Room to be seated.

9:35 a.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives on the State Floor and proceeds down the Cross Hall to the East Room where he is announced. THE PRESIDENT takes his place at the podium and will make opening remarks.

THE PRESIDENT then signs two proclamations at the signing table.

Following the signing, THE PRESIDENT introduces a young girl to whom he will present a flower for the Solidarity Cross in Lafayette Square. He will then shake hands with all platform participants standing behind him.

9:55 a.m. THE PRESIDENT will then depart the East Room.

All guests are led immediately out of the East Room and down the Grand Staircase for departure out of the Diplomatic Reception Room.

*B*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1982

MEETING WITH HALL W. THOMPSON AND  
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA OFFICIALS

DATE: Friday, December 10, 1982

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 1:15 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.

FROM: Margaret D. Tutwiler

I. PURPOSE

To present a charter establishing a Ronald Reagan Chair of Communications at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa.

II. BACKGROUND

Hall Thompson is a longtime supporter of yours, as well as a Republican Eagle and heavy contributor to the Republican National Committee. He has provided \$500,000 for the initial funding of the Ronald Reagan Chair of Communications at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. This Chair is one of the first such awards in your name that you have received.

Hall Thompson will be joined by Governor Fob James, Senators Denton and Heflin and University of Alabama officials.

III. PARTICIPANTS

List is Attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer  
Film Crew for Taping

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Introductions by Margaret Tutwiler
- Presentation and Signing of the Charter
- Photo Opportunity
- Guests depart



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH HALL W. THOMPSON AND  
ALABAMA STATE AND UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS  
December 10, 1982

PARTICIPANTS:

The President

Margaret D. Tutwiler  
Special Assistant to the President  
and Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff

Hall W. Thompson  
Chairman  
Thompson Tractor Company

Governor Fob James

Senator Jeremiah Denton

Senator Howell Heflin

Dr. Thomas A. Bartlett  
Chancellor of The University  
of Alabama System

Dr. Joab L. Thomas  
President of The University  
of Alabama, Tuscaloosa

Thomas E. Rast  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
of Johnson-Rast & Hays  
The University of Alabama Board of Trust

William D. Sellers, Jr.  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
of Baggett Transportation Company  
Chairman of the University Capital Fund Drive

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c

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1982

MEETING WITH: NBC Christmas Special  
DATE: December 10, 1982  
LOCATION: The Library, Ground Floor  
TIME: 1:30 p.m.  
  
FROM: James S. Rosebush

## I. PURPOSE

This taping will include remarks by THE PRESIDENT to be included in an NBC Christmas television special to be broadcast live from the Pension Building on Sunday, December 12, 1982.

## II. BACKGROUND

The NBC Christmas television special will include events at various sites around Washington and will be the first time that a national audience will view traditional Christmas celebrations in the nation's capital. The stars will include Ben Vereen, Barbara Mandrell and the Shiloh Gospel Choir as well as Diahann Carroll, Dinah Shore, and the United States Naval Academy Glee Club.

The Presidential taping will be a part of the entire program.

## III. PARTICIPANTS

The taping will include 15 children from 3 - 13 years of age who will sit at the feet of THE PRESIDENT while he reads his Christmas poem "One Solitary Life." The children belong to the members of the White House staff; the Stewards Office; and members of the cast of the NBC Special (Ben Vereen's son and Barbara Mandrell's 2 children.)

## IV. PRESS PLAN

The NBC crew will film THE PRESIDENT in the Library with no other press coverage.

## V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

THE PRESIDENT will arrive in the Library at 1:30 p.m. and join the children in front of the fireplace. He will proceed with his remarks and the reading of, "One Solitary Life." The taping should conclude no later than 2:00 p.m.

Attachment: talking points, remarks, and text of poem.

(Maseng/AB)  
December 9, 1982  
10:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: NBC CHRISTMAS SPECIAL  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1982

The first Christmas story, of course, is told in the Bible in its account of the birth of Jesus. But the many Christmas stories, poems and legends we tell also celebrate the love and giving that was such an important part of His life. The story by Charles Dickens, "A Christmas Carol," is one of the most famous. While Franklin Roosevelt was President, he read it every Christmas to his family, here in the White House. Tonight, I would like to read you a piece that is a favorite of mine: "One Solitary Life." To me, it describes the meaning of Christmas.

There was a man born of Jewish parents,  
In an obscure village --  
The child of a peasant woman.  
He grew up in another obscure village.  
He worked in a carpenter shop until he was thirty,  
And then for three years was an itinerant preacher.

He never wrote a book,  
He never held office,  
He never owned a home,  
He never had a family,  
He never went to college,  
He never put his foot inside a big city.  
He never traveled 200 miles from the place where he was born.  
He never did any of the things that usually accompany greatness.

While still a young man,  
The tide of popular opinion  
Turned against him.  
His friends ran away.  
He was turned over to his enemies.  
He went through the mockery of a trial.  
His executioners gambled for the only piece of property he had:  
His coat.  
When he was dead  
He was taken down and laid in a borrowed grave.

Nineteen wide centuries have come and gone,  
And today he is the centerpiece of much of the human race.

All the armies that have ever marched,  
All the navies that ever were built,  
All the parliaments that ever sat,  
All the kings that ever reigned,  
Put together,  
Have not affected the life of man upon the earth  
As powerfully  
As this one solitary life.

I have always believed the message of Jesus is a one of hope. If we live our lives for truth, for love and for God, we need never be afraid. God will be with us, and we will be a part of something much larger, much stronger and much more enduring than any force here on earth. That's why Christmas is joyous -- it is a season of hope for every one of us. God bless you, and Merry Christmas.

*D*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1982

MEETING WITH THREE REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS

DATE: DECEMBER 10, 1982  
LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE  
TIME: 3:00 p.m. - 3:20 p.m.

FROM: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON



I. PURPOSE

To brief you on concerns Republican Governors have regarding the FY 84 budget.

II. BACKGROUND

Governor Robert Orr (R-Indiana) is Chairman of the Republican Governors' Association (RGA). Governor Richard Snelling (R-Vermont) and Governor James Thompson (R-Illinois) are past RGA Chairmen.

At the recent RGA Conference held November 14-16, 1982, the Governors expressed concern regarding: (1) proposed cuts in state and local grants; (2) the rate of growth of defense expenditures; (3) entitlement reform.

Governor Orr believes that if there are significant cuts in state and local grants in the FY 84 budget it will be very difficult for Republican Governors to be supportive. Most Republican Governors have had to call a series of special legislative sessions to institute further budget cuts, and in many cases, tax increases. In spite of these actions, recent revenue shortfalls have caused further pressure on state budgets. Indiana faces a \$452 million deficit and Illinois a \$200 million deficit.

Governor Thompson remained a strong supporter of you during his recent narrow reelection victory. He perceives difficulties, especially in the midwest, in building a political coalition for further budget cuts. He feels that the FY 84 budget priorities must be determined in light of these political realities.

Governor Snelling believes that level funding in programs to assist people in states and communities is crucial and will silence critics of the "New Federalism." He believes that federal dollars should not be sent to individual recipients but rather should be sent to state and local governments. The apportionment to each state should be based on a state's tax capacity.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Governor Robert Orr  
Governor James Thompson  
Governor Richard Snelling  
Richard S. Williamson

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Governor Orr will begin the discussion followed by Governor Thompson and Governor Snelling.