

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2019-1493-S

FOIA Number:
2019-1493-S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: National Security Council
Series: H-Files
Subseries: IF Transition Files

OA/ID Number: 99016
Folder ID Number: 99016-006

Folder Title:

[NSC: Reagan-Bush Transition Background Materials - Volume II - January 1989] [3]

Stack:

V

Row:

0

Section:

0

Shelf:

0

Position:

0

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. List	Future National Security Events (2 pp.)	9/30	(b)(1)	S
02. List	Significant Calendar Dates for 1 November 1988 - 28 February 1989 (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
03. List	Significant Anniversary Dates for 1 November 1988 - 28 February 1989 (4 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
04. List	Military Exercises (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: National Security Council

Series: H-Files

Subseries: Transition Files

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: [NSC: Reagan-Bush Transition Background Materials - Volume II - January 1989] [3]

Pinksheet Number: MB14491

OA/ID Number: 99016-006

Date Closed: 9/3/2019

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2019-1493-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

November 30, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR NSC STAFF

FROM: CAROL A. PAQUETTE *CP*
SUBJECT: User Guidelines on Computer Security and
Diskette Protection

The following security guidelines are applicable to all National Security Council personnel, including those on detail from other Executive Departments and Agencies.

COMPUTER SECURITY

1. No software may be used with the PS/2s except that provided by the Government. Users may not bring in programs that they have purchased themselves or have copied from a computer mailbox network. If you have a requirement for software that is not currently being provided, pass your request to Richard Broome, WHSSS Director of Systems, and he will obtain it for you.
2. No diskettes may be used in the PS/2s except those from White House Supply. Even if you are writing personal letters or preparing your resume you must use Government diskettes.
3. Hard disks and diskettes containing classified information must be removed from the system and stored in the same manner as other classified documents.
4. System keys must be protected by being locked up or kept on one's person.
5. No modems are permitted on workstations connected to the local area network. Any dial-up service, such as the Congressional Research Service, must be linked to stand-alone workstations.

DISKETTE PROTECTION

1. Always store diskettes in their protective sleeves.
2. Do not write on diskettes, either directly or on the sleeve or label, unless using a felt tip pen.

3. Do not leave diskettes on top of working disk drives; the magnetic fields generated by these drives can erase data.

4. Do not attempt to move your system while it is turned on. Doing so could jar the read/write head and destroy the disk. Contact WHSSS or WHCA Customer Service for any relocation of your workstation.

5. Do not smoke, drink or eat in the vicinity of your workstation. While personal computers tolerate a lot of abuse, over time smoke and food particles will create performance problems.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

ACTION

June 28, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR COLIN L. POWELL

FROM: PETER W. RODMAN *PR*
SUBJECT: Article for The Presidency in Transition

Attached at Tab II is a new draft of the proposed book chapter you agreed with Dr. Gordon Hoxie to do for a forthcoming book from the Center for the Study of the Presidency, The Presidency in Transition.

Like the earlier version, the new draft describes the President's view of the NSC, the findings of the Tower Board on Iran-Contra and its recommendations about the NSC system, and the changes in that system which Frank Carlucci and you instituted. It also adds a section on the development of our policy in the Persian Gulf over the last year and a half. At Tab I is a letter from you to Dr. Hoxie, forwarding the chapter.

MR Paul Schott Stevens, Bob Oakley, Bill Cockell and Nick Rostow concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you review the draft chapter and, if you approve, sign the letter at Tab I forwarding it to Gordon Hoxie.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Prepared by:
John E. Herbst

Tab I Your Letter to R. Gordon Hoxie Enclosing the Chapter
Tab II Proposed Book Chapter
Tab III Your Letter to Hoxie of May 16 regarding the Book Chapter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Gordon:

I enclose with this letter a copy of my proposed chapter in your forthcoming volume on The Presidency in Transition. Entitled "The NSC System in the Last Two Years of the Reagan Administration," it was put together with the assistance of Peter W. Rodman and John E. Herbst.

Sincerely,

Mr. R. Gordon Hoxie
President
Center for the Study of
the Presidency
208 East 75th Street
New York, New York 10021

THE NSC SYSTEM IN THE LAST TWO YEARS
OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

The structure and operation of the National Security Council (NSC) and the NSC system in the last two years of the Reagan Administration reflect both continuity and change. The continuity stems from President Reagan's long-held view of the NSC's role in the formulation of national security policy. This role has been defined by the need to balance a fundamental commitment to cabinet government with the requirements of Presidential policy guidance and control. ¹

The change stems from the damage suffered by the institution in the wake of the Iran-Contra affair. The prominent NSC role in this foreign policy failure, and the ensuing public and congressional concern, argued for immediate changes in the workings of the NSC system. President Reagan fully understood this. Even before the Tower Board issued its report (see below) the President had ordered changes designed to ensure the integrity of the NSC and the NSC process. He also accepted the recommendations of the Tower Board in their entirety, and went beyond them, as he told the nation in a March 4, 1987 address, to put the NSC system in even better order. Indeed, it was with this mandate to restore the NSC to its proper role in the development of national security policy that Frank Carlucci and I were brought on board as the National Security Advisor and his Deputy in January 1987.

The NSC Process

Before discussing the changes we implemented--at the President's direction--in the NSC process, it would be useful to review both the nature of the NSC system and the problems revealed during the Iran-Contra affair.

The National Security Act of 1947 established the National Security Council. By this statute, the NSC consists of the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense. Its function is to "advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security" But its role is strictly advisory. As Gordon Gray put it, "the National Security Council is the President in Council. The National Security Council does not exist apart from the President himself." ² In our constitutional structure it could not be otherwise.

The term "NSC" is sometimes used loosely to refer to the NSC staff, or the Security Advisor and the staff. Strictly speaking, however, the NSC is the Cabinet-level body headed by the President.

Both by law and by tradition, the Council is advised by other senior officials such as the Director of Central Intelligence, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Director of the

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Director of the United States Information Agency. Of course, as each President shapes the NSC to his own requirements, other senior members may be added. President Eisenhower, for instance, included the Secretary of the Treasury in his NSC because he wanted the economic dimension of national security issues factored into each decision. President Reagan has regularly invited the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the White House Chief of Staff and other senior officials to his NSC meetings.

An important player in the NSC process is the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, also known informally as the National Security Advisor. This job, of course, was not established by the National Security Act of 1947 or any other statute. President Eisenhower created the post of Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs in the White House to monitor, on his behalf, the operation of the NSC and the various subcommittees. While the position has evolved since then, growing in power and responsibility, the Security Advisor remains in formal terms a mere member of the White House staff. He is not a statutory member of the NSC or even a "principal," except as the President may give him authority in practice.

The National Security Act of 1947 authorizes a staff to support the Council. Historically the staff has fluctuated in size in the range of 30-60 professionals. Its job, strictly speaking, has been to help ensure the smooth running of the interagency

process. Since the Eisenhower Administration, the NSC staff has worked de facto under the supervision of the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs.

I take very seriously the traditional view of the responsibility of the Security Advisor and NSC staff, namely that our job in the first instance is to ensure the integrity and running of the interagency process. Now, the "interagency process" works in many different ways. It includes supporting subcommittees that bring the departments and agencies together at the working level; it can mean more informal ways of ensuring consultation, coordination, deliberation, and advice to the President. But it means, in any event, that in an important sense a National Security Advisor and the NSC staff are accountable to all senior members of the National Security Council.

We must make sure that all the relevant departments and agencies play their appropriate role in policy formulation. We must make sure that all pertinent facts and viewpoints are laid before the President. We must also make sure that no Cabinet official completes an "end run" around other NSC principals in pushing a policy line on which they too have legitimate concerns. All Cabinet Secretaries are somewhat ambivalent about the interagency process. They welcome it as a restraint on others, but less so when it restrains themselves. If I make sure the interagency process works well and fairly, I sleep well at night regardless of who is mad at me, and someone usually is.

Yet the Assistant for National Security Affairs inescapably has another responsibility. He is also a personal advisor to the President on his staff (and the NSC staff is part of the Executive Office of the President). As custodian of the interagency process, the National Security Advisor makes sure the President hears everyone else's opinion; but then he also gives the President his own view. And the NSC staff supports him in this role.

Every modern President has needed a staff to support him in his personal duties and in the heavy burden of making the final decisions. A President's staff helps him put in perspective the different recommendations of his Cabinet officers; it helps him understand the real choices he has; its job is, in short, to give him the very special support and preparation he needs to make sound decisions and maintain his control of the process. This Presidential need for personal advisors with a White House view is as important on foreign policy issues as on domestic issues. The delicate task of the National Security Advisor is to be the President's personal advisor while being absolutely fair to, and considerate of, the responsibilities and prerogatives of his Cabinet advisors.

The National Security Advisor and the NSC staff have a third function as well. That is to monitor the implementation of this President's decisions, to see that those decisions are carried out as the President intended.

Iran-Contra and The Tower Board

The Iran-Contra affair generated intense interest in, and investigations of, the NSC process. By Executive Order No. 12575 on December 1, 1986, the President appointed a Special Review Board, headed by former Senator John Tower, to "conduct a comprehensive study of the future role and procedures of the National Security Council (NSC) staff in the development, coordination, oversight, and conduct of foreign and national security policy; review the NSC staff's proper role in operational activities, especially extremely sensitive diplomatic, military, and intelligence missions; and provide recommendations to the President based upon its analysis of the manner in which foreign and national security policies established by the President have been implemented by the NSC staff."

It was a three-member board, which included a wealth of bipartisan expertise. Senator Tower was intimately familiar with national security issues from his role as Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and a stint in the Executive branch as arms control negotiator. Edmund Muskie was a distinguished Senator and Secretary of State. Brent Scowcroft was a retired Air Force Lieutenant General who had served in the White House and was President Ford's National Security Advisor.

The Tower Board issued its report on February 26, 1987, concluding that "the arms transfer to Iran and the activities of the NSC staff in support of the contras are case studies in the perils of policy pursued outside the constraints of orderly process." ³

The Tower Board made several recommendations for changes, which I will discuss shortly. But it also declared its strong view that tinkering with the system by new statutory directives was unwise. The Board specifically recommended that no substantive change be made in the National Security Act of 1947 dealing with the structure and operation of the NSC; it also recommended that the Congress not require Senate confirmation of the National Security Advisor, which some were urging. The Board proposed specific changes that the President should make at the NSC that would retain the 1947 Act's balance between a basic structure in being and sufficient flexibility to allow each President to shape the NSC system to his requirements. That flexibility, indeed, has always been its strength. A President can use it or not use it, as he sees fit. Every President's management style is different; no rigid statutory specifications, no matter how well meant, will necessarily suit. The Tower Board saw the seeds of Iran-Contra in human error, not design failure.

The New NSC

The President appointed the Tower Board because he knew that some changes needed to be made in the way his NSC system operated. He wanted senior statesmen to review the NSC process and make recommendations. But he did not wait for their recommendations before starting to fix his NSC system. The President gave Frank Carlucci the mandate to make necessary modifications when he took over as National Security Advisor on January 2, 1987.

With this mandate, the new National Security Advisor oversaw the rebuilding of the NSC staff and the tightening of management discipline. On the President's instruction, a directive was issued to prohibit the NSC staff itself from undertaking covert operations. The President ordered a comprehensive legal and policy review, on an interagency basis, of all covert action programs; and he reaffirmed proper procedures for Congressional notification of such programs.

President Reagan enthusiastically embraced the Tower Board Report when it was issued on February 26. On March 4, in an address to the American people, he promised to study its recommendations, make decisions on them by the end of March, and report those decisions to Congress and the American people. In National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 266, dated March 31, 1987, the President ordered that all of the Board's recommended changes be made. He also proposed additional measures to ensure that the NSC process be put in the best possible working order.

The current NSC is a product of the changes which the President ordered both prior to and by means of NSDD 266. It was a thorough reform.

NSDD 266 (the text of which was provided to Congress) spelled out the functions of NSC principals within the NSC process. It gave the Secretary of State responsibility for the formulation of foreign policy, subject to interagency review within the NSC process and the President's guidance, and for the execution of approved policy. The directive gave the same responsibility on defense and intelligence matters, respectively, to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence. Yet, NSDD 266 recognized what has always been true of the NSC process: Department heads themselves sit only as advisors in connection with the President's exercise of his authority under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

NSDD 266 therefore gave the National Security Advisor explicit responsibility for day-to-day management of the interagency process, and noted his role as principal advisor on the President's staff for national security affairs. It strengthened his role within the White House by mandating that the National Security Advisor should report directly to the President. This marked a change from earlier practices in the Administration when the National Security Advisor reported to the President through the Chief of Staff or, at the start of the Administration,

through the Counselor to the President. Yet even as the National Security Advisor has reported directly to the President in the last two years of the Reagan Administration, all decision memoranda for the President continued to go through the Chief of Staff. This highlighted the need for close cooperative relations -- and the right personal chemistry -- between the National Security Advisor and the Chief of Staff.

NSDD 266 also stipulated that the National Security Advisor should ensure the review within the NSC process of the full range of issues. He should also initiate periodic reassessments of policies and operations.

NSDD 266 also called for a restructuring of the NSC staff. It directed the NSC Executive Secretary to establish internal staff procedures for the most effective support of the NSC and the National Security Advisor in performing the responsibilities assigned by the President. The President envisaged a small, highly competent NSC staff with broad experience in the making of national security policy, a balanced staff drawn from the Executive departments and agencies, and from people outside of government. He envisaged a staff organization with clear vertical lines of control and accountability. It also empowered the Executive Secretary, through the National Security Advisor, to recommend to the President specific measures "to enhance the continuity of function at the NSC, including measures to ensure adequate institutional record-keeping from administration to administration."

For the record, it should be noted, again, that this reorganization of the NSC staff did not wait for the appearance of NSDD 266. When he became National Security Advisor, Frank Carlucci began to revamp the NSC staff organization. The Political-Military Affairs Directorate on the staff, which was involved in Iran-Contra, was dissolved. The NSC staff was streamlined and clear lines of authority and responsibility were drawn.

Frank Carlucci also added to the NSC staff a senior Legal Adviser. This position was created, as the President said, to ensure "greater sensitivity to matters of law" in the workings of the NSC. The Legal Adviser serves two distinct functions. The first, as NSDD 266 notes, is to "provide legal counsel to the National Security Advisor, the (NSC's) Executive Secretary, and the NSC staff with respect to the full range of their activities." To ensure the Legal Adviser's ability to perform this function, the President directed that "the NSC Legal Adviser shall be accorded access to all information and deliberations as may be required ... and shall advise the National Security Advisor on all matters within his responsibility." It was recognized, in short, that counsel at the NSC has a compelling "need to know" if he is to advise his clients well, and this need can be accommodated without jeopardizing even the most sensitive programs and information. As a result, the passion for secrecy -- if such there was -- has given way to a habit of consultation that encompasses the agenda of the most senior interagency

groups, which meet under NSC auspices to address regional conflicts, terrorism, covert action, economic relations, security assistance, pending legislation, and a host of other matters. At the President's specific direction, the NSC Legal Adviser also reviews all major decision documents, including, among others, National Security Decision Directives and intelligence findings.

The second function of the Legal Adviser is to "assist the National Security Advisor in ensuring that legal considerations are fully addressed in the NSC process and in interagency deliberations." A unique dimension of the lawyer's role on the NSC staff, this involves helping to marshal the learning and talents of legal counsel at other departments and agencies, and to coordinate the formulation of legal opinion on important national security matters, with a view to providing the President and other NSC principals the benefit of systematic legal analysis fully informed by department and agency concerns. This process is much the same as that undertaken by other NSC staff members, who are responsible for stimulating an effective interagency process on broad policy matters.

In this connection, the President directed the NSC Legal Adviser to "work cooperatively" with senior lawyers representing the President and the department and agency heads that participate in the National Security Council system. In practice, this has meant, in particular, the Counsel to the President, the State Department Legal Adviser, the Assistant Attorney General for the

Office of Legal Counsel at Justice, the General Counsels at Defense and CIA, and the Legal Adviser to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

At the start of his Administration, President Reagan had directed the establishment of Senior Interagency Groups (SIGs) and regional and functional Interagency Groups (IGs) to help NSC principals in fulfilling their responsibilities. NSDD 266 called on the National Security Advisor to institute an NSC review of these mechanisms to see if they were facilitating the deliberative process.

After a thorough review, the President issued NSDD 276 (the text of which was also provided to Congress). NSDD 276 reiterated that the NSC -- the President in Council -- remains the principal forum for considering national security issues requiring a presidential decision. It also reiterated the continuing role of the National Security Planning Group (NSPG) as a committee of the NSC. (The NSPG consists of the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the National Security Advisor, the Chief of Staff to the President, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget). The NSPG meets, as circumstances warrant, to monitor and review the development and implementation of national security policy on behalf of the NSC.

An important innovation of NSDD 276 was to establish formally a new group--the Policy Review Group (PRG)--to serve as the senior sub-cabinet interagency group. Chaired by the Deputy National Security Advisor, the PRG is composed of Under or Assistant Secretaries or other senior officials of equivalent rank from the Departments of State and Defense, the CIA, the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Office of Management and Budget, and, as matters on the PRG agenda dictate, of the Executive Office of the President and other interested Executive departments and agencies. The PRG has become the principal interagency forum for review of issues and policies and recommendations to principals. It meets regularly as required by the urgency of the issues and the policy needs of the President and the relevant Cabinet officials. It has worked very effectively, bringing key policy-shapers and experts together to elucidate the issues and present them coherently to the President and other NSC principals.

The PRG has not replaced all SIGs and IGs. After the review of the interagency machinery, some were phased out and others continued. As required by the emergence of new issues, additional SIGs and IGs may still be formed. But all of these groups are subordinate to the PRG and regular meetings of the PRG have reduced the need for other interagency groups.

Frank Carlucci and I also made every effort to develop regular and thorough coordination and cooperation among the principals at the Cabinet level. Throughout the Reagan Administration, the

Secretaries of State and Defense, the National Security Advisor, and their senior deputies have regularly met over breakfast once a week. As National Security Advisor, Frank Carlucci held occasional, other informal meetings with the Secretaries of State and Defense. During my tenure as National Security Advisor, these informal three-way meetings have occurred even more regularly.

Pursuant to NSDD 266, Frank Carlucci and I headed the NSC's Planning and Coordination Group (PCG) review of all covert action programs. We made sure that all covert programs were consistent with United States policy, law, and American values, and established a process by which all ongoing covert operations would be reviewed periodically. As the President put it in his address of March 4, 1987, "I expect a covert policy that if Americans saw it on the front page of their newspapers, they'd say, 'That makes sense'."

We also instituted a procedure by which proposed covert actions would be coordinated with NSC principals including the Attorney General, and their collective recommendations would be communicated directly to the President; and all legal requirements for covert activities, including those involving Presidential authorization and Congressional notification, would be complied with fully and in a timely manner. Moreover, the use of private individuals and organization to conduct covert operations was appropriately limited and subject in each instance to close supervision by the appropriate Executive departments and agencies.

The Case of the Gulf

The changes we made in the NSC system were thoroughly tested in the Reagan administration's final two years by the constant demands of our national security responsibilities. Nowhere was the challenge more formidable than in the development of our policy in the Persian Gulf. Our new procedures, I believe, served the President and the country well.

The United States and its allies have long had vital interests in the energy resources of the Persian Gulf and in preventing hostile domination of the Gulf region. In early 1987, those interests were increasingly threatened. Iran had launched a major ground offensive, and its forces had reached the gates of Basra, Iraq's second largest city. Iran had also stepped up its intimidation of the non-belligerent Gulf Arab states, particularly Kuwait, through terrorism and attacks on shipping. Meantime, the Iran-Contra affair had eroded Gulf Arab confidence in us, and the Soviets were eager to take advantage of doubts about our reliability and Arab anxiety about Iran. Responding to Iranian pressure, Kuwait sought protection for its shipping from both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. In our case, it took the form of a request to put a number of its oil tankers under the U.S. flag in order to qualify for U.S. protection.

All of these developments prompted a review of our Gulf policy in January and February 1987. Gulf policy was the subject of some of the first Wednesday breakfasts that Frank Carlucci attended as

National Security Advisor with Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger. At these breakfasts and in a series of PRG and NSPG meetings, we laid out a consistent, steady course in the Gulf, aimed at countering threats to our interests and rebuilding our position. The President decided on a policy that blended diplomatic efforts to seek a negotiated end to the Iran-Iraq war and build international pressure against Iranian aggression with security measures to help our non-belligerent Gulf Arab friends defend themselves and help safeguard freedom of navigation. It was a classic test of the NSC's 1947 mandate to assist the President in the integration of the military, diplomatic, and other elements of national security policy. Our diplomacy focused particularly on promoting U.N. Security Council action to end the war and on reinvigorating Operation Staunch, designed to deny Iran--the party which refused to negotiate peace--the weapons needed to continue fighting. On the security side, our approach involved a wide range of instruments, including Naval deployments, security assistance and technical advice for our Gulf Arab friends, and protection of U.S.-flag shipping. The consensus which emerged on our basic Gulf policy was reflected in strong Presidential statements issued on January 23 and February 27, 1987.

In early March, the President approved an interagency recommendation to extend U.S. Naval protection to eleven Kuwaiti tankers, which were re-registered in the United States. This move limited the Soviet Union's opportunities to expand its influence in the Gulf at our expense (the Kuwaitis had also approached the Soviets for protection); helped contain the

Iranian threat to our friends and to freedom of navigation; helped restore Gulf Arab faith in our reliability; and stiffened their resolve in the face of Iranian intimidation. The decision to reflag and protect Kuwaiti vessels was not without risks, but at both PRG and NSPG discussions the risks of inaction were judged to be greater.

By mid-March, the State Department had informed key congressional staffers of the President's decision. Within two days of Kuwaiti final acceptance of our offer, the State Department had notified the staff directors of both Senate and House subcommittees on the Middle East and Europe and offered detailed briefings.

Classified briefing materials were provided to staff members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs committees. Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy briefed members of both the Senate and the House in closed session at the end of March.

It was in this formative period, therefore, that we established the pattern of thorough interagency coordination and frequent consultations with Congress that enabled us to sustain our policy in the face of the crises which later buffeted it. The first crisis was the accidental Iraqi attack on the USS Stark, May 17. At an NSPG meeting the next day, the President instructed us to redouble our efforts to explain our policy to the public and the Congress; the meeting also reviewed possible operational changes in our Gulf military posture. As the President stated in a May 19 speech, the Rules of Engagement (ROE) for U.S. forces in the

Gulf would be changed to give them more leeway to protect themselves from military threats. We also decided at this time to increase our efforts at the U.N. Security Council to pass a resolution calling for an end to the Gulf War and withdrawal to international borders. Meantime, as another part of our integrated political/military strategy in the Gulf, the Administration won Congressional approval for several significant arms sales to help meet the self-defense needs of the Arab states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, including the sale of attrition F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

The weeks following the Stark incident saw frequent PRG meetings and another NSPG meeting convened by the President to monitor developments on the military, diplomatic, and Congressional fronts and to try to foresee further dangers that might emerge in the Gulf. Senior administration officials were also in regular contact with Congress to explain our policy. We successfully resisted efforts by some Congressmen to invoke the 1973 War Powers Resolution, maintaining the position of every administration since 1973 that that Resolution was unconstitutional, and noting that our reflagging decision in any case had not created a situation where the imminent involvement of U.S. forces in hostilities was clearly indicated. The objective of the reflagging, after all, was to deter, not provoke, attack. It is worth recalling that the StarkI incident occurred before we had actually reflagged any Kuwaiti ships.

Following our reflagging offer and Kuwaiti acceptance, the

Kuwaitis prepared the ships to meet all technical reflagging requirements. On our side, through the coordinated efforts of all agencies concerned, we were carefully implementing plans for a naval escort regime and gradually developing support for our action both at home and abroad. Once all military preparations were complete and we had quiet promises of cooperation from key Gulf states--and following consultations with Congress to ensure support at home--the President formally authorized commencement of reflagging.

The first two of eleven Kuwaiti tankers were reflagged on July 18, just outside the Gulf. Controversy again engulfed our policy when one ship in the first northbound convoy, the Bridgeton, struck a mine July 24. This incident spawned another round of PRG meetings and an NSPG meeting to consider how best to cope with the mine threat, and more consultations with Congress.

In August and September, our position in the Gulf strengthened as a number of our West European allies decided that it was in their interests--particularly in light of the Iranian mine threat and their own strategic and economic stake there--to support the effort to protect navigation and send a signal of support to moderate Gulf states. British, French, Dutch, Italian, and Belgian naval vessels--soon to outnumber those of the U.S.--were dispatched to the area. We were also receiving low-key but unprecedented support for our protection regime from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and other states in the area.

The broad support for this policy helped us weather another military incident in the fall. In mid-October, an Iranian SILKWORM missile hit a reflagged tanker, the Sea Isle City, in Kuwaiti waters, despite several explicit warnings conveyed to Iran through diplomatic channels. Several PRG meetings and an NSPG meeting resulted in a Presidential decision to retaliate proportionally by destroying the Iranian oil platform at Rashadat, which had been used for surveillance of our convoys, for coordination of mine-laying, and as a staging base for small-boat attacks against neutral shipping. This act of measured firmness was applauded by the moderate Gulf states and quickly supported by our NATO allies. Our position gained additional support as the Arab Summit, meeting in Amman in November, called for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598 and Iranian withdrawal from Iraqi territory and implicitly endorsed our reflagging and protection arrangement with Kuwait.

The next serious incident occurred in April 1988, when the USS Roberts hit a mine in the Gulf while returning from escort operations, again after several explicit warnings to Iran through diplomatic channels that we would respond to further acts of mining. Once more, the NSC system was called into operation to consider a suitable response. The NSPG convened, a series of PRG meetings developed options, and the President, after consultation with Congressional leaders, ordered our forces to undertake a limited strike at several carefully-selected Iranian targets. When the Iranian navy sought to challenge our actions, we

destroyed or crippled several Iranian ships.

The response to the Roberts mining, and the steady, almost routine execution of convoy operations (nearly 70 convoys had been completed successfully by June 1988) demonstrated the degree to which the U.S. military, particularly the Navy, had mastered its difficult mission in the Gulf. The Navy successfully adapted its capabilities, equipment, and tactics to the military environment in the Gulf while building quiet cooperation with the moderate Gulf states and remaining sensitive to their political constraints. Joint Task Force Middle East, the new command structure, proved its ability to coordinate various U.S. military units (such as ships inside the Gulf, AWACS based in Saudi Arabia, ships and carrier aircraft outside the Gulf, supported from key Arab states) and to communicate rapidly with the National Command Authority when necessary. The quiet, ongoing cooperation with Gulf military establishments, the continued provision of security assistance to Gulf states, and frequent visits by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, commander of the Central Command and other senior military and civilian officials, enhanced our military and political cooperation in the region.

We believe our Gulf policy has been an example of successful policy making. Close interagency coordination has allowed us to fashion a flexible, yet consistent course, applying our military and diplomatic resources to advance our national security interests. The effectiveness of our carefully integrated effort, as well as an increasing realization of the stakes

involved, have helped win congressional and public support. With this essential support, we have helped contain Iranian expansionism, protect the sea lanes in the Gulf, limit the spread of Soviet influence, and strengthen the strategic position of the free world.

Conclusion

As our Gulf policy demonstrated, the changes we implemented in the NSC process have helped us to deal effectively with difficult issues. As I noted, these changes in the NSC process included, among other things, restoring the NSC staff to its proper role in the formation and implementation of national security policy. It is not an accident that the process of reexamination of the NSC staff resulted in changes which strengthened its role even while ensuring its strict observance of its limits. The NSC system is indispensable for orderly policymaking, and the NSC staff is indispensable for orderly working of the NSC system. Writing about the national security process in 1961, Senator Henry Jackson observed:

In the American system there is no satisfactory alternative to primary reliance on the great departments and their vast resources of experience and talent, as instruments for policy development and execution. At the same time, there is no satisfactory substitute for... the staff work of Presidential aides in pulling departmental programs together into a truly Presidential program, prodding the departments when necessary and checking on their performance. ⁴

In short, while the NSC staff should stay out of certain functions--like implementation of covert operations--its role as keeper of the interagency process and as an advocate of the Presidential viewpoint remains crucial. History shows that the NSC system is and must be a flexible instrument that every President can adapt to his own needs. This flexibility is, as I said, its strength as an institution. It is why the Reagan Administration, like the Tower Board, has opposed legislation reorganizing the NSC system, even though such legislation might be well motivated by the desire to prevent abuses like those of Iran-Contra.

This President has reformed and reconstructed the NSC system to avoid such abuses, even as he preserved the flexibility so necessary to make the NSC system work for himself and future Presidents.

Notes

1. On the earlier phase of the Reagan NSC, see McFarlane, Robert C. with Richard Saunders and Thomas C. Shull, "The National Security Council"; in R. Gordon Hoxie, ed., The Presidency and National Security Policy (New York: Center for the Study of the Presidency, 1984); pp 261-2.
2. Quoted in R. Gordon Hoxie, ed., The White House: Organization and Operations (New York: Center for the Study of the Presidency, 1971) pp 118-19.
3. Report of the President's Special Review Board, February 26, 1987, p. IV-1.
4. Jackson, Henry M., ed., The National Security Council. (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1965) p. 44.

MAY 19 1988

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1988

Dear Gordon:

Thank you very much for the book entitled "The Presidency and National Security Policy", and for the invitation to address your Nineteenth Annual Leadership Conference in November. I would be honored to accept your invitation, however I must decline due to my hectic schedule during the Presidential election period.

However, I am very interested in the volume you will be publishing prior to the conference. If it would be possible for someone from your staff to contact Peter Rodman, Special Assistant to the President and National Security Council Counselor, perhaps a chapter could be prepared on the National Security Council.

I quite enjoyed spending time with the Center Fellows and deeply appreciate your thoughtful comments.

Sincerely,



Colin L. Powell

Mr. R. Gordon Hoxie
President
Center for the Study of
The Presidency
208 East 75th Street
New York, New York 10021

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 17, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. PERITO
MICHAEL B. DONLEY
GEORGE VAN ERON

FROM: PAUL SCHOTT STEVENS *pm*
SUBJECT: Significant Anniversary Dates

Attached for your information and use in transition planning is material, derived from open sources, describing diplomatic and other events of NSC interest that occurred in the first years of the Nixon, Carter and Reagan administrations.

Attachment:
As Stated

cc: Sam Watson

Tab - Source Data

OFFICIAL USE
ONLY

SIGNIFICANT ANNIVERSARY DATES

NOVEMBER

- 02 Middle East/Balfour Day (Anniversary of Declaration
Committing Britain to set up Jewish homeland in Palestine)
(1917)
- 04 Iran/Anniversary of seizure of US Embassy (1979)/Anniversary
of exile of Ayatollah Khomeini to Turkey (1963)
- 07 USSR/71st Anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution (1917)
- 08 Nicaragua/27th Anniversary of the Founding of Sandinista
Front for the Liberation of Nicaragua
- 09 Germany/Kristallnacht (Anti-Jewish violence) (1938)
- 10 Turkey/Death of Ataturk (1938)
- 10 U.S./Anniversary of Marine Corps (1775)
- 10 USSR/Death of Brezhnev (1982)
- 11 Poland/70th Anniversary of Polish Independence
- 11 Angola/Independence Day (1975)
- 13 Middle East/Palestine Day (commemorates appearance of Arafat
at UNGA, 1974)
- 17 Egypt/Anniversary of Suez Canal (1869)
- 18 Latvia/National Holiday/Independence (1918)
- 20 Spain/Death of Franco/Accession of King Juan Carlos (1975)
- 22 Lebanon/National Day
- 23 Egypt/Plane hijacked, diverted to Malta, one American killed,
2 others wounded (1985)
- 24 Egypt/Egyptian troops storm hijacked plane, 1 hijacker
captured, 57 passengers and crew killed (1985)
- 25 Armenia/Creation of the Soviet Socialist Armenian Republic
(1920)
- 27 Philippines/Birthday of slain opposition leader Benigno
Aquino
- 29 International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People

DECEMBER

- 02 El Salvador/Murder of four American Nuns by government troops
(1980)
- 02 Spain/PM Gonzalez in office (1982)
- 07 Japan-U.S./Attack on Pearl Harbor (1941)
- 08 Israel/First anniversary of Occupied Territories uprising
- 10* Human Rights Day/Week (40th Anniversary of Universal
Declaration of Human Rights) (RR event if sched. permits)
- 10 Angola/MPLA Foundation Day
- 10 Middle East/Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
(PFLP) founded (1966)
- 12 Kuwait/Bombing of US Embassy by members of Iraqi Dawa Party
(1983)
- 13 Poland/Imposition of martial law (1981)
- 13 Turkey/PM Ozal in office (1983)
- 15 China/Anniversary of normalization of relations with U.S.

OFFICIAL USE
ONLY

OFFICIAL USE
ONLY

- 16 South Africa/Founding of military arm of the African National Congress (ANC) (1961)/Day of the Covenant (1838)
- 17 Venezuela/Death of Simon Bolivar (1830)
- 20 Poland/Anniversary of riots (1970)
- 20 Tibet/Tibetan autonomous government (1953)
- 20 Ukraine/Annexation by USSR (1922)
- 21 Palestine/PLO founded (1967)
- 23 Japan/Birthday of Crown Prince Akihito (1933)
- 25 Japan/Death of Emperor Taisho/Ascension of Emperor Hirohito (1926)
- 26 China/Mao's Birthday (1893)
- 26 Australia/Independence Day
- 26 Philippines/Anniversary of CPP-NPA
- 27 Afghanistan/Soviet invasion (1979)
- 30 USSR/Founding of the USSR
- 31 Lebanon/Withdrawal of French troops (1946)

JANUARY

- 01 Argentina-UK/British sovereignty over Malvinas (Falklands) (1833)
- 01 Israel/Founding of Fatah (1965)
- 02 Cuba/Overthrow of Batista/30th Anniversary of Cuban Revolution
- 16 Iran/Departure of Shah (1979)/Shah Burning Day
- 20 Iran/Release of U.S. hostages (1981)
- 21 USSR/Death of Lenin (1924)
- 25 USSR/Establishment of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Among Communist States (1948)
- 30 India/Mahatma Gandhi assassinated (1948)
- 31 Vietnam/Anniversary of Tet Offensive (1968)

FEBRUARY

- 06 Great Britain/Ascension of Queen Elizabeth (1952)
- 07 Haiti/Anniversary of Duvalier's fall from power (1986)
- 09 USSR/Death of Andropov (1984)
- 25 Philippines/Inauguration of Corazon Aquino (1986)
- 28 Sweden/Assassination of PM Olaf Palme (1986)

MARCH

- 03 Bulgaria/Independence Day
- 08 International Women's Day
- 11 Australia/PM Hawke in office
- 12 Turkey/Birthday of Ataturk (1880)
- 14 Egypt/Termination of Egypt-USSR Friendship Pact (1976)
- 14 Death of Karl Marx (1883)
- 16 Armenia/Soviet-Turkish Border fixed by treaty, ending Armenian hopes of establishing separate independent state (1921)

OFFICIAL USE
ONLY

- 17 Ireland/Saint Patrick's Day
- 18 40th Anniversary of the formation of NATO
- 29 Vietnam/Withdrawal of U.S. troops (1974)
- 30 Northern Ireland/Takeover of direct rule by the UK (1972)
- 31 Tibet/Dalai Lama fled to India after unsuccessful revolt against Chinese (1959)

APRIL

- 02 Argentina-UK/Argentine invasion of Falklands (1982)
- 05 Taiwan/Death of Chiang Kai-Shek (1975)
- 11 Czechoslovakia/Liberation of Buchenwald (1945)
- 14* Pan American Day/Week
- 14 Israel/Holocaust Day
- 14 Libya/Anniversary of U.S. airstrike (1986)
- 18 Panama/U.S. ratification of Panama Canal Treaty (1978)
- 19 Poland/Anniversary of Warsaw Ghetto uprising (1943)
- 21 Great Britain/Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II (1926)
- 22 USSR/Lenin's Birthday (1870)
- 24 Armenia/National Day of Sorrow/Anniversary of Turkish massacre (1915)
- 25 USSR/Anniversary of Chernobyl nuclear accident (1986)
- 30 Germany/Anniversary of the founding of Berlin (1237)
- 30 Organization of American States Charter adopted

MAY

- 01 May Day
- 04 Yugoslavia/Death of Tito (1980)
- 05 Council of Europe (1949)
- 05 USSR/Birthday of Karl Marx (1818)
- 06 Italy/Anniversary of the Sack of Rome (1527)
- 07 Israel/Independence Day (as observed by Arabs in the Occupied territories)
- 08 VE Day (1945)
- 14 Establishment of Warsaw Pact Organization (1955)
- 14 Anniversary of first Arab-Israeli War (1948)
- 14 Anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel (1948)
- 18 Birthday of Pope John Paul II (1920)
- 22* World Trade Week- week of the 22nd (RR if sched. permits)
- 25 African Independence Day/Africa Day/OAU founded (1963)

JUNE

- 05 Israel/Anniversary of Six-Day War (1967)
- 06 Anniversary of D-Day landings (1944)
- 17 China/Explosion of first hydrogen bomb (1967)
- 17 Germany/Day of Unity/Anniversary of Berlin uprising (1953)
- 25 Korean War anniversary (1950)
- 26 Poland/Poznan uprising (1956)

OFFICIAL USE
ONLY

28 Anniversary of the Treaty of Versailles (1919)

JULY

04 Philippine-American Friendship Day
14 France/Bastille Day (1789)
3rd
WK * Captive Nation Week (RR event)
18 Spain/National Day/Anniversary of the Civil War (1936)/Gen.
Franco's Day
19 Nicaragua/Independence Day/Anniversary of Sandinista
Revolution (1979)
20 Cyprus/Turkish invasion (1974)/Peace and Freedom Day
22 Poland/National Day
23 Egypt/National Day
23 Greece/Government returned to civilian rule (1974)
24 Latin America/Simon Bolivar's Birthday (1783)
30 USSR/Anniversary of the Communist Party

AUGUST

02 Vietnam/Anniversary of the Gulf of Tonkin incident (1964)
03 Lithuania/Anniversary of the annexation by the Soviet Union
05 Latvia/Anniversary of the annexation by the Soviet Union
06 Japan/Anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima (1945)
08 ASEAN established (1967)
09 Japan/Anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki (1945)
13 Cuba/Birthday of Castro (1927)
14 Japanese surrender (WWII) (1945)
20 Czechoslovakia/Soviet invasion (1968)
21 Philippines/Assassination of Benigno Aquino (1983)
31 Poland/Founding of Solidarity union (1980)

SEPTEMBER

01 Ethiopia/Armed struggle begins in Eritrea (1961)
01 Germany/Antiwar Day/Hitler invades Poland (1939)
01 Korea/KAL flight 007 shot down by Soviet fighter (1983)
01 Libya/Anniversary of revolution that brought Qadhafi to power
(1969)
05 Germany/Munich Olympic massacre (1972)
06 Israel-Egypt/Beginning of Camp David meetings (1978)
08 International Literacy Day
09 China/Death of Mao (1976)
11 Chile/Anniversary of coup/Pinochet in office (1973)
15 Great Britain/Battle of Britain Day (1940)
15* National Hispanic Heritage Week (RR if sched. permits)
16 Mexico/National Day
22 Outbreak of Iran-Iraq War (1980)

OFFICIAL USE
ONLY

OFFICIAL USE
ONLY

OCTOBER

Polish American Heritage Month
01 China/Founding of the Communist government (1949)
02 International Music Day
04 USSR/Sputnik I placed in orbit (1957)
06 Arab-Israeli War (1973)
06 German-American Day (RR if sched. permits)
06 Egypt/Assassination of Sadat (1981)
09* Iceland-Norway/Lief Ericksson Day
12* Columbus Day (RR event)
23 Lebanon/Bombing of Marine Barracks (1983)
24* United Nations Day (RR event)
25 Grenada/U.S. invasion (1983)
31 UNICEF Day

Key:

* Annual Commemorative Proclamation
RR Ronald Reagan

OFFICIAL USE
ONLY

NATIONAL SECURITY EVENTS FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF THE NIXON,
CARTER, AND REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S

Contents:

- Tab A Similarities in Key National Security Events
- Tab B List of National Security Council Supported Events
- Tab C List of Diplomatic Visits, Foreign Travel, and Related
Foreign Policy Events
- Tab D Chart of Who Gave the State of the Union Address with
Special Attention to Transition Years

SIMILARITIES IN NIXON, CARTER AND REAGAN FIRST YEAR KEY NATIONAL SECURITY EVENTS:

Mexico

Reagan: °Official Visit/ June 7-9
°Informal Meeting at dedication of the Ford Presidential Library/ Sept 17-18
°Travel to (1) Meeting/Jan 5
(2) Cancun Summit

Carter: °State Visit/ Feb 14-16

Nixon: °Travel to/Sept 8

Canada

Reagan: °Official Working Visit/ July 10-11
°Informal Meeting at Dedication of Ford Library/ Sept 17-18
°Travel to (1) State Visit/ Mar 10-11
(2) Ottawa Econ Summit/ Jul 19-21

Carter: °Official Working Visit/ Feb 21-22
°Met at Panama Canal Signing Ceremony/ Sept 6-9
°Met at UK Econ Summit/ May 5-11

Nixon: °Official Visit/ Mar 24-25
°Travel to / Jun 27

NATO

Reagan: °Attended Ottawa Econ Summit and NATO meetings/ Jul 19-21

Carter: °Attended UK Econ Summit and NATO meetings/ May 5-11

Nixon: °Attended North Atlantic Council meeting in Belgium/ Feb 23-24

United Kingdom

Reagan: °Official Visit/ Feb 25-28

Carter: °Official Visit/ Mar 9-12
°Travel to for Econ Summit and NATO meetings/ May 5-11

Nixon: °Travel to/ Feb 24-26
°Informal Meeting/ Sept 8

Korea

Reagan: °Official Visit/ Jan 28-Feb 6

Nixon: °Official Visit/ Aug 21-22

Jamaica

Reagan: °Official Visit/ Jan 27-29

Carter: °Private/ Dec 16

West Germany

Reagan: °Official Visit/ May 20-23

Carter: °Official Visit/ Jul 13-17

Nixon: °Met at Eisenhower Funeral/ Mar 31-Apr 1
°Official Visit/ Aug 7-9
°Travel to/ Feb 26-27

Italy:

Carter: °Official Visit/ Jul 23-28

Nixon: °Travel to/ Feb 27-28

France

Reagan: °Meeting at Yorktown Bicentennial/USA /Oct 17-19

Carter: °Official Visit/ Sep 14-17

Nixon: °Met at Eisenhower Funeral/ Mar 31-Apr 1
°Travel to/ Feb 28-Mar 1

Spain

Reagan: °State Visit/ Oct 17-19

Carter: °Working Visit/ Apr 28-29

Japan

Reagan: °Official Visit/ May 6-9

Carter: °Official Visit/ Mar 20-23

Nixon: °Official Visit/ Nov 17-21

Egypt

Reagan: °State Visit/ Aug 4-9

Carter: °Official Working/ Apr 3-6

Israel

Reagan: °Official Visit/ Sep 9-11

Carter: °Official Working/ Mar 6-9
°Official Working/ Jul 18-21
°Private Visit/ Dec 16-17

Nixon: °Official Visit/ Sep 25-26

Singapore

Reagan: °Private Visit/ Jun 16-19

Carter: °Official Visit/ Oct 4-12

Nixon: °Private Visit/ May 13

New Zealand

Reagan: °Private Visit/ Jul 23-25

Carter: °Official Visit/ Nov 8-11

Nixon: °Official Visit/ Aug 21-22

Australia

Reagan: °Official Visit/ Jun 29-Jul 1

Carter: °Official Visit/ Jun 21-23

Nixon: °Official Visit/ May 5-8

Jordan

Reagan: °State Visit/ Nov 1-5

Carter: °Official Working/ Apr 24-27

Nixon: °Official Working/ Apr 8-10

Gabon

Reagan: °Private Visit/ Jun 15

Carter: °Private Visit/ Mar 3

°Private Visit/ Oct 17

Venezuela

Reagan: °State Visit/ Nov 16-19

Carter: °State Visit/ Jun 28-30

Belgium

Carter: °Official Visit/ Oct 18-22

Nixon: °Informal Visit/ May 20-21

°Travel/North Atlantic Council Meeting/ Feb 23-24

Netherlands

Reagan: °Official Working/ Mar 30-Apr 4

Nixon: °Official Visit/ May 27-29

UNGA

Carter: °Remarks/ Mar 17 & Oct 4

Nixon: °Address/ Sept 18

OAS

Carter: °Address/ Apr 14

Nixon: °Remarks/ Apr 14

World Bank and IMF

Reagan: °Remarks at Annual Meeting of the Board of
Governors/ Sep 29

Carter: ° (Same as above) / Sep 26

State of the Union

(See Tab D)

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION
January 20 - December 31, 1981

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
01/20	Inaugural Address
01/29	The President's News Conference
02/03	Message on Observance of the Chinese New Year
03/03	World Trade Week
03/06	The President's News Conference
03/16	Message for Observance of St. Patrick's Day
03/17	State on St. Patrick's Day
03/17	Attends St. Patrick's Day Luncheon Hosted by Irish Ambassador
03/20	Pan American Day, Pan American Week Proclamation
03/24	Message to President of Greece on Anniversary of Greek War of Independence
03/30	(Attempted Assassination of President)
04/02	Vice President's Meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Jagielski of Poland
04/02	Vice President's Meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs Turkmen of Turkey
04/02	White House Statement on Centennial Anniversary of Birth of Ataturk of Turkey
04/09	African Refugee Relief Day
04/11	(President leaves Hospital)
04/20	Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week 1981
05/01	Proclamation Jewish Heritage Week
05/02	Message 60th Birthday of Andrei Sakharov
05/06	President's Remarks on Meeting between Secretary of State Haig and NATO Foreign Minister
06/12	Remarks and Signing Resolution and Proclamation Declaring POW-MIA Recognition Day
06/16	The President's News Conference
06/30	Proclamation Captive Nations Week
08/13	Statement 20th Anniversary of Berlin Wall
09/04	National Hispanic Heritage Week
09/28	United Nations Day Proclamation
09/29	Remarks at Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and IMF
10/01	The President's News Conference
10/06	Leif Erikson Day Proclamation
10/09	Remarks on Signing Columbus Day Proclamation
10/18	Bicentennial Observance of the Battle of Yorktown (President Mitterrand attended)
10/22	Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Day Proclamation

11/10
11/18

The President's News Conference
Remarks to Members of the National Press Club on
Arms Reduction and Nuclear Weapons

12/04
12/17

Bill of Rights Day, Human Rights Day and Week
The President's News Conference

CARTER ADMINISTRATION
January 20 - December 31, 1977

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
01/20	Inaugural Address
01/20	Remarks to People of Other Nations
02/01	Meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin
02/06	Remarks from White House Library to American People
02/08	The President's News Conference
02/23	The President's News Conference
02/24	Remarks and Questions and Answers with Department of State Employees
02/25	Meeting with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations
03/01	Remarks and Questions and Answers with Department of Defense Employees
03/08	Meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel
03/09	The President's News Conference
03/09	Meeting with Pak Tong-Chin, Foreign Minister of Republic of Korea
03/14	Meeting with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria
03/14	Meeting with Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany
03/16	Meeting with Ambassador Fumihiko Togo of Japan
03/17	Received Shamrocks from Ireland, Irish Ambassador
03/17	St. Patrick's Day Message
03/17	Remarks at the United Nations General Assembly
03/24	The President's News Conference
04/12	Meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin
04/14	Address before the Organization of American States Permanent Council
04/15	The President's News Conference
04/22	The President's News Conference
04/22	Meeting with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Syria
05/09	Meeting with President Hatiz al-Asad of Syria
05/10	Meeting with Prime Minister Suleymar Demirel of Turkey
05/12	The President's News Conference
05/24	Visit of Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia
05/26	The President's News Conference
06/13	The President's News Conference
06/30	The President's News Conference
07/08	Meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin
07/12	The President's News Conference
07/20	Captive Nations Week Proclamation

08/06	The President's News Conference
08/23	The President's News Conference
08/29	National Hispanic Week Proclamation Signing
09/15	Meeting with Former Prime Minister of Japan
09/21	The President's News Conference
09/23	Leif Erikson Day Proclamation
09/26	United Nations Day Proclamation Signing
09/26	Remarks at Opening Session of Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of World Bank and IMF
09/27	Meeting with Gromyko, USSR
09/27	Meeting with Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn of Malaysia
09/28	Columbus Day Signing Ceremony
09/28	Meeting with Foreign Minister Abd al Halim Khaddam of Syria
09/28	Meeting with Jordanian Representatives
09/29	The President's News Conference
10/04	Remarks at the United Nations General Assembly
10/04	Working Luncheon for Officials of African Nations
10/04	Working Dinner for Official of Western and Eastern European Nations
10/05	Working Luncheon for Official of Asian Nations
10/13	The President's News Conference
10/25	Meeting with Prince Saud of Saudi Arabia
10/26	The President's News Conference
11/10	The President's News Conference
11/18	Meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin
11/30	The President's News Conference
12/03	Meeting with Prime Minister Ashmed Osman of Morocco
12/09	Human Rights Day and Week Proclamation Signing
12/15	The President's News Conference
12/30	The President's News Conference

NIXON ADMINISTRATION
January 20 - December 31, 1969

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
01/20	Inaugural Address
01/27	The President's News Conference
01/29	Remarks to Key Personnel at the Department of State
01/31	Remarks at the Pentagon to Top Officials of the Department of Defense
02/04	Message to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Meeting in Addis Ababa on the Occasion of its 10th Anniversary
02/06	The President's News Conference
03/04	The President's News Conference
03/07	Remarks to Top Personnel at the Central Intelligence Agency
03/14	The President's News Conference
03/17	Statement on St. Patrick's Day
03/17	Message to the President of Ireland on St. Patrick's Day
03/17	Remarks at a Meeting with the Irish Ambassador
04/10	Address at the Commemorative Session of the North Atlantic Council
04/14	Remarks to the Assembly of the Organization of American States
04/18	The President's News Conference
04/22	Letter of Congratulations to President Zalman Shazar on the 21st Anniversary of the State of Israel
05/17	Remarks on Armed Forces Day Aboard the U.S.S. Saratoga
05/25	Remarks at a Reception Marking the Sixth Anniversary of the Organization of African Unity
06/19	The President's News Conference
07/27	Statement on the Asian Development Bank
09/18	Address Before the 24th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations
09/26	The President's News Conference
12/08	The President's News Conference

LIST OF VISITS AND RELATED FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS,
1969, 1977, 1981

1969:

Foreign Travels by the President:

February 23-24:	Belgium	North Atlantic Council meeting
February 24-26:	United Kingdom	
February 26-27:	West Germany	
February 27-28:	Italy	
February 28-	France	
March 1		
March 2	Vatican City.	
June 27:	Canada	10th anniversary ceremonies for the St. Lawrence Seaway in Montreal.
July 26-27:	Philippines	State visit
July 27-28:	Indonesia	State visit
July 28-30:	Thailand	State visit
July 30:	Vietnam	Not characterized; meetings with leaders; visit to U.S. military personnel
July 31-	India	State visit
Aug. 1		
Aug. 1-2	Pakistan	State visit
Aug. 2-3	Romania	Official visit.
Aug. 3	United Kingdom	Informal meeting.
September 8	Mexico	Dedication of the Amistad Dam.

Visits of Foreign Heads of State and Government, 1969:

March 24-25:	Prime Min. Trudeau, Canada	Official
March 31-Apr. 1:	Pres. de Gaulle, France. Pres. Khama, Botswana Chancellor Kiesinger, West Germany Prime Min. Rumor, Italy The Shah of Iran Prime Min. Chung, Korea Pres. Marcos, Philippines Prime Min. Caetano, Portugal Pres. Bourguiba, Tunisia Prime Min. Demirel, Turkey King Baudouin I, Belgium.	Eisenhower Funeral
March 5:	Pres. Zinsou, Dahomey	Private
Apr. 8-10:	King Hussein, Jordan	Official
May 5-8:	Prime Min. Gorton, Australia	Official
May 13:	Prime Min. Lee, Singapore	Private
May 19:	Prime Min. Stevens, Sierra Leone	Official
May 20-21:	King Baudouin I, Belgium	Informal
May 27-29:	Prime Min. de Jong Netherlands	Official
June 8:	Pres. Thieu, Vietnam	Met with Pres. at Midway Island.
June 12-13:	Pres. Lleras Restrepo, Colombia	State.
June 27:	Prime Min. Trudeau, Canada	10th anniversary ceremonies for the St. Lawrence Seaway, Massena, N.Y.

July 7-10:	Emperor Haile Selassie, State Ethiopia	
Aug. 7-9:	Chancellor Kiesinger, West Germany	Official
Aug. 21-22:	Pres. Park, Korea	Official, at San Francisco.
Sept. 15-18:	Prime Min. Holyoke, New Zealand	Official
Sept. 25-26:	Prime Min. Meir, Israel	Official
Oct. 6-10:	Prime Min. Souvanna Phouma, Laos	Official
Oct. 6:	Prime Min. Egal, Somalia	Private
Oct. 9:	Pres. Ahidjo, Cameroon	Private
Oct. 13:	Prime Min Rahman, Malaysia	Private
Oct. 20:	Prime Min. Busia, Ghana	Private
Oct. 21-23:	The Shah of Iran	Official
Nov. 17-21:	Prime Min. Sato, Japan	Official

Travels of the Secretary of State, 1969:

Secretary of State Rogers accompanied President Nixon on his visits to Belgium, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, and France, February 23-March 1.

May 14-19:	Vietnam
May 19-23:	Thailand: SEATO Council meeting.
May 23-24:	India
May 24-25:	Pakistan
May 25	Afghanistan
May 26-27:	Iran: CENTO Ministers' meeting.
June 27:	Attended 10th anniversary ceremonies of the St. Lawrence Seaway, Montreal, Canada.

July 26-27:	Philippines
July 27-28:	Indonesia
July 28-31:	Japan: Meeting of Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Development.
July 31-Aug. 1:	Korea
Aug. 1-3:	Taiwan
Aug. 3-5:	Hong Kong
Aug. 5-7:	Indonesia
Aug. 7-9:	Australia: ANZUS meeting.
Aug. 9-10:	New Zealand
Dec. 2-6:	Belgium: NATO meeting.
Dec. 5:	West Germany
Dec. 7-8:	France.

Other Meetings and Visits, 1969:

March 24-26: Spanish Foreign Minister Castiella visited Washington to discuss extension of the U.S.-Spanish Defense Agreement. The agreement was extended on June 20.

April 10-11: NATO Ministerial meeting held in Washington.

June 26: U.S.-Canadian Economic Committee met in Washington.

1977

Foreign Travels of the President, 1977:

May 5-11:	United Kingdom:	Economic Summit and meetings with NATO heads of state/govt. and Foreign Ministers. Four-Power review of the Berlin situation. Met with Syrian President Assad in Geneva.
May 9:	Switzerland:	
December 29-31:	Poland:	Official visit.
December 31- January 1	Iran:	Official visit; also met with King Hussein of Jordan.

(President Carter's visits to India, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, France, and Belgium, January 1-6, 1978, fall outside the chronological scope of this listing.)

Visits of Foreign Heads of State and Government, 1977:

February 14-16:	Pres. Lopez Portillo, Mexico	State
February 21-22:	Prime Min. Trudeau, Canada	Official
March 3:	Pres. Bongo, Gabon	Private
March 6-9:	Prime Min. Rabin, Israel	Official Working
March 9-12:	Prime Min. Callaghan, United Kingdom	Official
March 14:	Chancellor Kreisky, Austria	"Courtesy Call."
March 20-23:	Prime Min. Fukuda, Japan	Official
April 3-6:	Pres. Sadat, Egypt	Official Working.

April 21:	Prime Min. Soares, Portugal	Private
April 24-27:	King Hussein, Jordan	Official Working
April 28-29:	Prime Min. Suarez, Spain	Working
June 21-23:	Prime Min. Fraser, Australia	Official
June 28-30:	Pres. Perez, Venezuela	State
July 13-17:	Chancellor Schmidt, West Germany	Official
July 18-21:	Prime Min. Begin, Israel	Official Working
July 25-28:	Pres. Andreotti, Italy	Official
Aug. 3-5:	Pres. Nyerere, Tanzania	State
Sept. 6-9:	The Presidents of Panama, Peru, Chile, Paraguay, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Uruguay, and Argentina attended the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty. Also present were the Prime Ministers of Canada, the Bahamas, and Grenada.	
Sept. 14-17:	Prime Min. Barre, France	Official
Sept. 23-Oct. 5:	Prime Min. bin Onn, Malaysia	Official
Sept. 27:	Pres. Gouled, Djibouti	Private
Oct. 2-5:	Prime Min. Thorn, Luxembourg	At New York during the UNGA session.
Oct. 4-12:	Prime Min. Lee, Singapore	Official
Oct. 10-13:	Lt. Gen. Obasanjo, Nigeria	State

Oct. 13-14:	Gen. Torrijos, Panama	To discuss ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty.
Oct. 17:	Pres. Bongo, Gabon	Private
Oct. 18-22:	Prime Min. Tindemans, Belgium	Official
Nov. 8-11:	Prime Min. Muldoon, New Zealand	Official
Nov. 15-16:	The Shah of Iran	State
Dec. 16:	Prime Min. Manley, Jamaica	Private
Dec. 16-17:	Prime Min. Begin, Israel	Private

Travels of the Secretary of State, 1977:

Feb. 15-21:	Visits to Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Syria to review the Middle East peace process.
March 26:	Belgium: North Atlantic Council meeting.
March 27-30:	U.S.S.R: review of U.S.-Soviet relations.
March 31:	West Germany.
April 1:	United Kingdom and France.
May 5-11:	United Kingdom: Accompanied the President to the Economic Summit, and attended a NATO Ministerial meeting. Met with Israeli Foreign Minister Rabin.
May 11-12:	Spain: First session of a joint council.
May 12-15:	Iran: CENTO meeting.
May 18-20:	Switzerland: Met with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Geneva.
May 28-June 2:	France: Attended conference on international economic development.
June 14-16:	Grenada: OAS General Assembly.
June 16-17:	Trinidad & Tobago.
June 22-24:	France: OECD Ministerial Meeting.

Aug. 1-11: Visits to Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Israel to review the state of the peace process.

Aug. 11-13: United Kingdom: Discussion of the Rhodesian crisis.

Aug. 20-26: China.
Aug. 26-27: Japan.

Nov. 20-22: Argentina.
Nov. 22-23: Brazil.
Nov. 23: Venezuela.

Dec. 8-9: Belgium: NATO Ministerial Meeting.
Dec. 9-15: Visits to Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Saudi Arabia to review the state of the peace process.

December 29-
January 1 Accompanied President Carter on his visit to Poland and Iran (see above).

Other Major Visits, 1977:

Vice President Mondale visited Western Europe and Japan, January 23-February 1.

He also visited Portugal, Spain, Austria, Yugoslavia, and the United Kingdom, May 14-23. He met with South African Prime Minister Vorster in Vienna on May 20.

Irish Foreign Minister FitzGerald discussed the situation in Northern Ireland with Secretary of State Vance in Washington, March 17.

Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia made an official visit to Washington, May 23-27.

British Foreign Secretary Owen discussed the situation in Rhodesia with Secretary of State Vance, July 23.

President Carter met with Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan on September 19, Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmy on September 21, and, on September 28, with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam and Jordanian Foreign Minister Ibrahim.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko met with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance in Washington on September 22-23.

Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud visited Washington on October 25.

1981

Foreign Travels of the President;

January 5:	Mexico	Met with President Lopez Portillo
March 10-11:	Canada	State visit.
July 19-21:	Canada	Economic Summit in Ottawa.
October 21-24:	Mexico	Summit on International Cooperation and Development at Cancun.

Visits of Foreign Heads of State and Government:

Jan. 27-29:	Prime Min. Seaga, Jamaica	Official
Jan. 28-Feb. 6:	Pres. Chun, Korea	Official
Feb. 25-28:	Prime Min. Thatcher, United Kingdom	Official
Mar. 15-18:	Pres.-designate Viola, Argentina	Private
Mar. 30-Apr. 4:	Prime Min. van Agt, Netherlands	Official Working
May 6-9:	Prime Min. Suzuki, Japan	Official
May 20-23:	Chancellor Schmidt, West Germany	Official
June 7-9:	Pres. Lopez-Portillo, Mexico	Official Working
June 15:	Pres. Bongo, Gabon	Private

June 16-19:	Prime Min. Lee, Singapore	Private
June 29-July 1:	Prime Min. Fraser, Australia	Official
July 10-11:	Prime Min. Trudeau, Canada	Official Working
July 23-25:	Prime Min. Muldoon, New Zealand	Private
Aug. 4-9:	Pres. Sadat, Egypt,	State
Sept. 9-11:	Prime Min. Begin, Israel	Official
Sept. 17-18	Pres. Lopez-Portillo, Mexico, and Prime Min Trudeau, Canada	Informal meeting at dedication of the Ford Presidential Library, Grand Rapids.
Sept. 19-Oct. 1:	Pres. Duarte, El Salvador	Private
Sept. 24-26:	Pres. Moi, Kenya	Private
Oct. 3-10:	Prime Min. Prem, Thailand	Private
Oct. 12-16:	Prime Min. Ramgoolam, Mauritius	Private
Oct. 12-16:	King Juan Carlos I, Spain	State
Oct. 17-19:	Pres. Mitterrand, France	Attended Yorktown Bicentennial
Nov. 1-5:	King Hussein, Jordan	State
Nov. 14-21:	Pres. Nimieri, Sudan	Private
November 16-19:	Pres. Herrera, Venezuela	State
Nov. 22:	King Carl XVI Gustav, Sweden	Private

Nov. 29-Dec. 8	Pres. Mobutu, Zaire	Private
Dec. 4-9:	Pres. Kyprianou, Cyprus	Private

Travels of the Secretary of State, 1981:

Mar. 10-11:	Canada	Accompanied President Reagan during State Visit.
Apr. 4-8:	Visited Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia to review the state of the peace process.	
Apr. 8:	Italy	
Apr. 8-9:	Spain	
Apr. 9-11:	United Kingdom	
Apr. 11	France	
Apr. 12:	West Germany	
May 2-5:	Italy: NATO Ministerial meeting.	
May 5:	Belgium	
June 12-14:	Hong Kong.	
June 14-17:	China	
June 17-20:	Philippines: ASEAN Foreign Ministers' meeting.	
June 21-23:	New Zealand: ANZUS meeting.	
July 10-11:	Bahamas: Discussed Caribbean economic cooperation with the Foreign Ministers of Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela.	
July 19-21:	Canada: Accompanied the President to the Ottawa Economic Summit.	
July 31-Aug. 2:	Mexico: Attended a Foreign Ministers' preparatory meeting in Cancun.	
Sept. 11-12:	Spain: Met with Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.	
Sept. 12-13:	Yugoslavia	
Sept. 13-14:	West Germany	
Oct. 9-12:	Egypt: Attended the funeral of President Sadat.	

Oct. 21-24: Mexico: Accompanied the President to the Cancun meeting on cooperation and development.

Nov. 23-24: Mexico: Deposited the ratification of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

Dec. 2-4: St. Lucia: OAS General Assembly.

Dec. 9-13: Belgium: NATO Ministerial meeting.

Other Meetings and Visits, 1981:

Vice President Bush visited France and the United Kingdom, June 24-26.

Vice President Bush led the U.S. delegation to the inauguration of President Marcos of the Philippines, June 29-July 1.

Vice President Bush visited the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Brazil, October 11-17.

West German Foreign Minister Genscher visited Washington March 9.

Japanese Foreign Minister Ito visited Washington, March 23-24.

Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen visited Washington, March 31-April 4.

Polish First Deputy Prime Minister Jagielski visited Washington, April 1-5.

South African Foreign Minister Botha visited Washington, May 13-16, to discuss the future of Namibia.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington visited Washington, July 17.

Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited Washington, Oct. 29-30.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir visited Washington, November 27.

Sources: PA/HO Files for Foreign Travels of the President, Visits of Foreign Heads of State and Government, and Foreign Travels of the Secretary of State.

Department of State Bulletin, 1969-70, 1977-78, 1981-82.

STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

A record of who gave the Annual Message to Congress each year, with special attention to transition years.

<u>1989</u>				
1988	Ronald Reagan	1/25/88		D
1987	" "	1/27/87		D
1986	" "	2/4/86		D
<u>1985</u>	" "	2/6/85		D
1984	" "	1/25/84		D
1983	" "	1/25/83		D
1982	" "	1/26/82		D
<u>1981</u>	Jimmy Carter (O)	1/16/81		M 1.
1980	" "	1/23/80		D
1979	" "	1/23/79		D
1978	" "	1/19/78		D
<u>1977</u>	Gerald Ford (O)	1/12/77		D 2.
1976	" "	1/19/76		D
1975	" "	1/15/75		D
1974	Richard Nixon	1/30/74		D
<u>1973</u>	" "	2/2/73-3/14/73		M 3.
1972	" "	1/20/72		D
1971	" "	1/22/71		D
1970	" "	1/22/70		D
<u>1969</u>	Lyndon Johnson (O)	1/14/69		D
1968	" "	1/17/68		D
1967	" "	1/10/67		D
1966	" "	1/12/66		D
<u>1965</u>	" "	1/4/65		D
1964	" "	1/8/64		D
1963	John Kennedy	1/14/63		D
1962	" "	1/11/62		D
<u>1961</u>	Dwight Eisenhower (O)/John Kennedy (I)	1/12/61 / 1/30/61		M / D
1960	" "	1/7/60		D
1959	" "	1/9/59		D
1958	" "	1/9/58		D
<u>1957</u>	" "	1/10/57		D
1956	" "	1/5/56		(D4.)
1955	" "	1/6/55		D
1954	" "	1/7/54		D
<u>1953</u>	Harry S. Truman (O)/Dwight Eisenhower (I)	1/9/53 / 2/2/53		(D5.)/D

1. Ronald Reagan addressed a Joint Session on his Program for Economic Recovery on 2/18/81.
2. Jimmy Carter made a "Report to the American People" from the White House Library on 2/2/77.
3. Richard Nixon sent a series of six messages to Congress on the State of the Union on 2/2/73, 2/15/73, 2/22/73, 3/1/73, 3/8/73, and 3/14/73.
4. Eisenhower's message was read before a Joint Session by a clerk of the House of Representatives.
5. Truman's message was read aloud by clerks in both houses of Congress.

Codes

D=Delivered in person before a Joint Session of Congress
M=Message sent to Congress
I=Incoming president
O=Outgoing president
_____ underlined dates=Transition years

See also notes (superscript numerals) at end

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 7, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR PAUL SCHOTT STEVENS

FROM: JOAN R. VAIL *JRV*
SUBJECT: 1 November-28 February Calendar

As requested, a compilation of upcoming events has been prepared. The Directorates and WHSS have had an opportunity to contribute. We have divided the dates into significant calendar dates (Tab A), anniversary dates (Tab B) and military exercise dates (Tab C).

Attachments

Tab A Significant Calendar Dates
Tab B Significant Anniversary Dates
Tab C Military Exercise Dates

.cc Bob Perito

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006
By *MB* NARA, Date *9/3/19*

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

~~SECRET~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. List	Future National Security Events (2 pp.)	9/30	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: National Security Council

Series: H-Files

Subseries: Transition Files

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: [NSC: Reagan-Bush Transition Background Materials - Volume II - January 1989] [3]

Date Closed: 9/3/2019	OA/ID Number: 99016-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2019-1493-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. List	Significant Calendar Dates for 1 November 1988 - 28 February 1989 (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: National Security Council

Series: H-Files

Subseries: Transition Files

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: [NSC: Reagan-Bush Transition Background Materials - Volume II - January 1989] [3]

Date Closed: 9/3/2019

OA/ID Number: 99016-006

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2019-1493-S

Appeal Case #:

Re-review Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Disposition Date:

AR Case #:

MR Case #:

AR Disposition:

MR Disposition:

AR Disposition Date:

MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. List	Significant Anniversary Dates for 1 November 1988 - 28 February 1989 (4 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: National Security Council

Series: H-Files

Subseries: Transition Files

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: [NSC: Reagan-Bush Transition Background Materials - Volume II - January 1989] [3]

Date Closed: 9/3/2019	OA/ID Number: 99016-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2019-1493-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. List	Military Exercises (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: National Security Council

Series: H-Files

Subseries: Transition Files

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: [NSC: Reagan-Bush Transition Background Materials - Volume II - January 1989] [3]

Date Closed: 9/3/2019	OA/ID Number: 99016-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2019-1493-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

LIST OF VISITS AND RELATED FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS,
1969, 1977, 1981

1969:

Foreign Travels by the President:

February 23-24:	Belgium	North Atlantic Council meeting
February 24-26:	United Kingdom	
February 26-27:	West Germany	
February 27-28:	Italy	
February 28-	France	
March 1		
March 2	Vatican City.	
June 27:	Canada	10th anniversary ceremonies for the St. Lawrence Seaway in Montreal.
July 26-27:	Philippines	State visit
July 27-28:	Indonesia	State visit
July 28-30:	Thailand	State visit
July 30:	Vietnam	Not characterized; meetings with leaders; visit to U.S. military personnel
July 31-	India	State visit
Aug. 1		
Aug. 1-2	Pakistan	State visit
Aug. 2-3	Romania	Official visit.
Aug. 3	United Kingdom	Informal meeting.
September 8	Mexico	Dedication of the Amistad Dam.

Visits of Foreign Heads of State and Government, 1969:

March 24-25:	Prime Min. Trudeau, Canada	Official
March 31-Apr. 1:	Pres. de Gaulle, France. Pres. Khama, Botswana Chancellor Kiesinger, West Germany Prime Min. Rumor, Italy The Shah of Iran Prime Min. Chung, Korea Pres. Marcos, Philippines Prime Min. Caetano, Portugal Pres. Bourguiba, Tunisia Prime Min. Demirel, Turkey King Baudouin I, Belgium.	Eisenhower Funeral
March 5:	Pres. Zinsou, Dahomey	Private
Apr. 8-10:	King Hussein, Jordan	Official
May 5-8:	Prime Min. Gorton, Australia	Official
May 13:	Prime Min. Lee, Singapore	Private
May 19:	Prime Min. Stevens, Sierra Leone	Official
May 20-21:	King Baudouin I, Belgium	Informal
May 27-29:	Prime Min. de Jong Netherlands	Official
June 8:	Pres. Thieu, Vietnam	Met with Pres. at Midway Island.
June 12-13:	Pres. Lleras Restrepo, Colombia	State.
June 27:	Prime Min. Trudeau, Canada	10th anniversary ceremonies for the St. Lawrence Seaway, Massena, N.Y.

July 7-10:	Emperor Haile Selassie, State Ethiopia	
Aug. 7-9:	Chancellor Kiesinger, West Germany	Official
Aug. 21-22:	Pres. Park, Korea	Official, at San Francisco.
Sept. 15-18:	Prime Min. Holyoke, New Zealand	Official
Sept. 25-26:	Prime Min. Meir, Israel	Official
Oct. 6-10:	Prime Min. Souvanna Phouma, Laos	Official
Oct. 6:	Prime Min. Egal, Somalia	Private
Oct. 9:	Pres. Ahidjo, Cameroon	Private
Oct. 13:	Prime Min Rahman, Malaysia	Private
Oct. 20:	Prime Min. Busia, Ghana	Private
Oct. 21-23:	The Shah of Iran	Official
Nov. 17-21:	Prime Min. Sato, Japan	Official

Travels of the Secretary of State, 1969:

Secretary of State Rogers accompanied President Nixon on his visits to Belgium, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, and France, February 23-March 1.

May 14-19:	Vietnam
May 19-23:	Thailand: SEATO Council meeting.
May 23-24:	India
May 24-25:	Pakistan
May 25	Afghanistan
May 26-27:	Iran: CENTO Ministers' meeting.
June 27:	Attended 10th anniversary ceremonies of the St. Lawrence Seaway, Montreal, Canada.

July 26-27:	Philippines
July 27-28:	Indonesia
July 28-31:	Japan: Meeting of Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Development.
July 31-Aug. 1:	Korea
Aug. 1-3:	Taiwan
Aug. 3-5:	Hong Kong
Aug. 5-7:	Indonesia
Aug. 7-9:	Australia: ANZUS meeting.
Aug. 9-10:	New Zealand
Dec. 2-6:	Belgium: NATO meeting.
Dec. 5:	West Germany
Dec. 7-8:	France.

Other Meetings and Visits, 1969:

March 24-26: Spanish Foreign Minister Castiella visited Washington to discuss extension of the U.S.-Spanish Defense Agreement. The agreement was extended on June 20.

April 10-11: NATO Ministerial meeting held in Washington.

June 26: U.S.-Canadian Economic Committee met in Washington.

1977

Foreign Travels of the President, 1977:

May 5-11:	United Kingdom:	Economic Summit and meetings with NATO heads of state/govt. and Foreign Ministers. Four-Power review of the Berlin situation. Met with Syrian President Assad in Geneva.
May 9:	Switzerland:	
December 29-31:	Poland:	Official visit.
December 31- January 1	Iran:	Official visit; also met with King Hussein of Jordan.

(President Carter's visits to India, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, France, and Belgium, January 1-6, 1978, fall outside the chronological scope of this listing.)

Visits of Foreign Heads of State and Government, 1977:

February 14-16:	Pres. Lopez Portillo, Mexico	State
February 21-22:	Prime Min. Trudeau, Canada	Official
March 3:	Pres. Bongo, Gabon	Private
March 6-9:	Prime Min. Rabin, Israel	Official Working
March 9-12:	Prime Min. Callaghan, United Kingdom	Official
March 14:	Chancellor Kreisky, Austria	"Courtesy Call."
March 20-23:	Prime Min. Fukuda, Japan	Official
April 3-6:	Pres. Sadat, Egypt	Official Working.

April 21:	Prime Min. Soares, Portugal	Private
April 24-27:	King Hussein, Jordan	Official Working
April 28-29:	Prime Min. Suarez, Spain	Working
June 21-23:	Prime Min. Fraser, Australia	Official
June 28-30:	Pres. Perez, Venezuela	State
July 13-17:	Chancellor Schmidt, West Germany	Official
July 18-21:	Prime Min. Begin, Israel	Official Working
July 25-28:	Pres. Andreotti, Italy	Official
Aug. 3-5:	Pres. Nyerere, Tanzania	State
Sept. 6-9:	The Presidents of Panama, Peru, Chile, Paraguay, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Uruguay, and Argentina attended the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty. Also present were the Prime Ministers of Canada, the Bahamas, and Grenada.	
Sept. 14-17:	Prime Min. Barre, France	Official
Sept. 23-Oct. 5:	Prime Min. bin Onn, Malaysia	Official
Sept. 27:	Pres. Gouled, Djibouti	Private
Oct. 2-5:	Prime Min. Thorn, Luxembourg	At New York during the UNGA session.
Oct. 4-12:	Prime Min. Lee, Singapore	Official
Oct. 10-13:	Lt. Gen. Obasanjo, Nigeria	State

Oct. 13-14:	Gen. Torrijos, Panama	To discuss ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty.
Oct. 17:	Pres. Bongo, Gabon	Private
Oct. 18-22:	Prime Min. Tindemans, Belgium	Official
Nov. 8-11:	Prime Min. Muldoon, New Zealand	Official
Nov. 15-16:	The Shah of Iran	State
Dec. 16:	Prime Min. Manley, Jamaica	Private
Dec. 16-17:	Prime Min. Begin, Israel	Private

Travels of the Secretary of State, 1977:

Feb. 15-21:	Visits to Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Syria to review the Middle East peace process.
March 26:	Belgium: North Atlantic Council meeting.
March 27-30:	U.S.S.R: review of U.S.-Soviet relations.
March 31:	West Germany.
April 1:	United Kingdom and France.
May 5-11:	United Kingdom: Accompanied the President to the Economic Summit, and attended a NATO Ministerial meeting. Met with Israeli Foreign Minister Rabin.
May 11-12:	Spain: First session of a joint council.
May 12-15:	Iran: CENTO meeting.
May 18-20:	Switzerland: Met with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Geneva.
May 28-June 2:	France: Attended conference on international economic development.
June 14-16:	Grenada: OAS General Assembly.
June 16-17:	Trinidad & Tobago.
June 22-24:	France: OECD Ministerial Meeting.

Aug. 1-11: Visits to Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Israel to review the state of the peace process.

Aug. 11-13: United Kingdom: Discussion of the Rhodesian crisis.

Aug. 20-26: China.

Aug. 26-27: Japan.

Nov. 20-22: Argentina.

Nov. 22-23: Brazil.

Nov. 23: Venezuela.

Dec. 8-9: Belgium: NATO Ministerial Meeting.

Dec. 9-15: Visits to Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Saudi Arabia to review the state of the peace process.

December 29- Accompanied President Carter on his visit to
January 1 Poland and Iran (see above).

Other Major Visits, 1977:

Vice President Mondale visited Western Europe and Japan, January 23-February 1.

He also visited Portugal, Spain, Austria, Yugoslavia, and the United Kingdom, May 14-23. He met with South African Prime Minister Vorster in Vienna on May 20.

Irish Foreign Minister FitzGerald discussed the situation in Northern Ireland with Secretary of State Vance in Washington, March 17.

Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia made an official visit to Washington, May 23-27.

British Foreign Secretary Owen discussed the situation in Rhodesia with Secretary of State Vance, July 23.

President Carter met with Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan on September 19, Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmy on September 21, and, on September 28, with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam and Jordanian Foreign Minister Ibrahim.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko met with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance in Washington on September 22-23.

Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud visited Washington on October 25.

1981

Foreign Travels of the President;

January 5:	Mexico	Met with President Lopez Portillo
March 10-11:	Canada	State visit.
July 19-21:	Canada	Economic Summit in Ottawa.
October 21-24:	Mexico	Summit on International Cooperation and Development at Cancun.

Visits of Foreign Heads of State and Government:

Jan. 27-29:	Prime Min. Seaga, Jamaica	Official
Jan. 28-Feb. 6:	Pres. Chun, Korea	Official
Feb. 25-28:	Prime Min. Thatcher, United Kingdom	Official
Mar. 15-18:	Pres.-designate Viola, Argentina	Private
Mar. 30-Apr. 4:	Prime Min. van Agt, Netherlands	Official Working
May 6-9:	Prime Min. Suzuki, Japan	Official
May 20-23:	Chancellor Schmidt, West Germany	Official
June 7-9:	Pres. Lopez-Portillo, Mexico	Official Working
June 15:	Pres. Bongo, Gabon	Private

June 16-19:	Prime Min. Lee, Singapore	Private
June 29-July 1:	Prime Min. Fraser, Australia	Official
July 10-11:	Prime Min. Trudeau, Canada	Official Working
July 23-25:	Prime Min. Muldoon, New Zealand	Private
Aug. 4-9:	Pres. Sadat, Egypt,	State
Sept. 9-11:	Prime Min. Begin, Israel	Official
Sept. 17-18	Pres. Lopez-Portillo, Mexico, and Prime Min Trudeau, Canada	Informal meeting at dedication of the Ford Presidential Library, Grand Rapids.
Sept. 19-Oct. 1:	Pres. Duarte, El Salvador	Private
Sept. 24-26:	Pres. Moi, Kenya	Private
Oct. 3-10:	Prime Min. Prem, Thailand	Private
Oct. 12-16:	Prime Min. Ramgoolam, Mauritius	Private
Oct. 12-16:	King Juan Carlos I, Spain	State
Oct. 17-19:	Pres. Mitterrand, France	Attended Yorktown Bicentennial
Nov. 1-5:	King Hussein, Jordan	State
Nov. 14-21:	Pres. Nimieri, Sudan	Private
November 16-19:	Pres. Herrera, Venezuela	State
Nov. 22:	King Carl XVI Gustav, Sweden	Private

Nov. 29-Dec. 8	Pres. Mobutu, Zaire	Private
Dec. 4-9:	Pres. Kyprianou, Cyprus	Private

Travels of the Secretary of State, 1981:

Mar. 10-11:	Canada	Accompanied President Reagan during State Visit.
Apr. 4-8:	Visited Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia to review the state of the peace process.	
Apr. 8:	Italy	
Apr. 8-9:	Spain	
Apr. 9-11:	United Kingdom	
Apr. 11	France	
Apr. 12:	West Germany	
May 2-5:	Italy: NATO Ministerial meeting.	
May 5:	Belgium	
June 12-14:	Hong Kong.	
June 14-17:	China	
June 17-20:	Philippines: ASEAN Foreign Ministers' meeting.	
June 21-23:	New Zealand: ANZUS meeting.	
July 10-11:	Bahamas: Discussed Caribbean economic cooperation with the Foreign Ministers of Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela.	
July 19-21:	Canada: Accompanied the President to the Ottawa Economic Summit.	
July 31-Aug. 2:	Mexico: Attended a Foreign Ministers' preparatory meeting in Cancun.	
Sept. 11-12:	Spain: Met with Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.	
Sept. 12-13:	Yugoslavia	
Sept. 13-14:	West Germany	
Oct. 9-12:	Egypt: Attended the funeral of President Sadat.	

Oct. 21-24: Mexico: Accompanied the President to the Cancun meeting on cooperation and development.

Nov. 23-24: Mexico: Deposited the ratification of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

Dec. 2-4: St. Lucia: OAS General Assembly.

Dec. 9-13: Belgium: NATO Ministerial meeting.

Other Meetings and Visits, 1981:

Vice President Bush visited France and the United Kingdom, June 24-26.

Vice President Bush led the U.S. delegation to the inauguration of President Marcos of the Philippines, June 29-July 1.

Vice President Bush visited the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Brazil, October 11-17.

West German Foreign Minister Genscher visited Washington March 9.

Japanese Foreign Minister Ito visited Washington, March 23-24.

Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen visited Washington, March 31-April 4.

Polish First Deputy Prime Minister Jagielski visited Washington, April 1-5.

South African Foreign Minister Botha visited Washington, May 13-16, to discuss the future of Namibia.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington visited Washington, July 17.

Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited Washington, Oct. 29-30.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir visited Washington, November 27.

Sources: PA/HO Files for Foreign Travels of the President, Visits of Foreign Heads of State and Government, and Foreign Travels of the Secretary of State.

Department of State Bulletin, 1969-70, 1977-78, 1981-82.

