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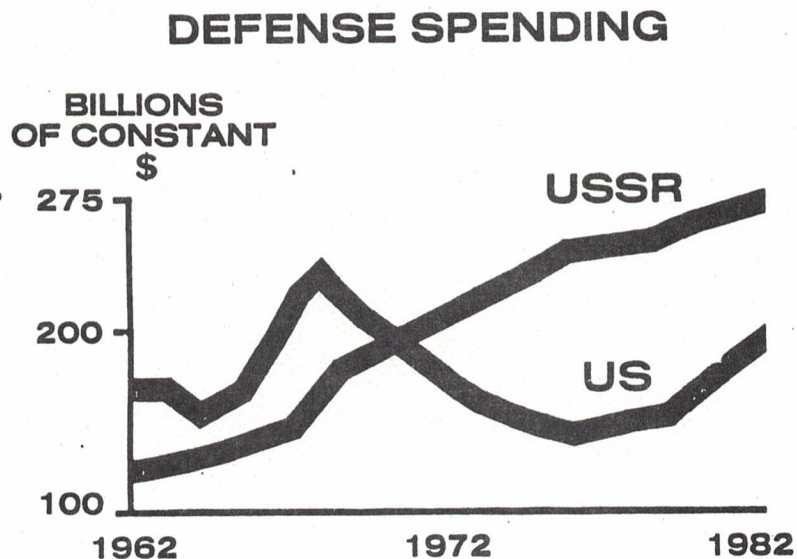
NATIONAL DEFENSE: REBUILDING THE FOUNDATION

Of those responsibilities assigned to the President of the United States, the most fundamental is providing for the national defense -- keeping the American people safe and at peace. As President Reagan said recently, "I consider this to be a sacred trust."

In pursuing peace, the Reagan Administration has followed two policies simultaneously -- deterrence and arms control. The first policy seeks to maintain the capability to convince a potential adversary that he has nothing to gain by attacking us; the second seeks to obtain significant, verifiable and mutual reduction of arms. For those policies to succeed, America's defenses first had to be restored. This continues to be among the foremost challenges facing the Reagan Administration.

1. Shifting the Military Balance

By 1980 the traditional U.S.-Soviet military balance had shifted. When President Reagan took office, U.S. armed forces were not capable of carrying out all of the traditional missions assigned to them. Two concurrent developments had brought this about:

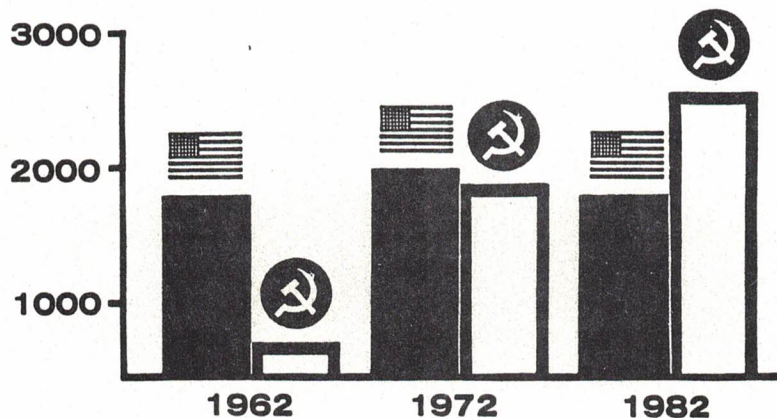


- First, U.S. military capabilities had been allowed to erode significantly because of a decade of inadequate defense budgets. Defense spending actually declined in real terms during most of the 1970s.

-- Second, the Soviet Union's military capabilities had improved significantly in both size and quality as a result of a twenty-year military build-up -- fueled by annual increases in defense spending.

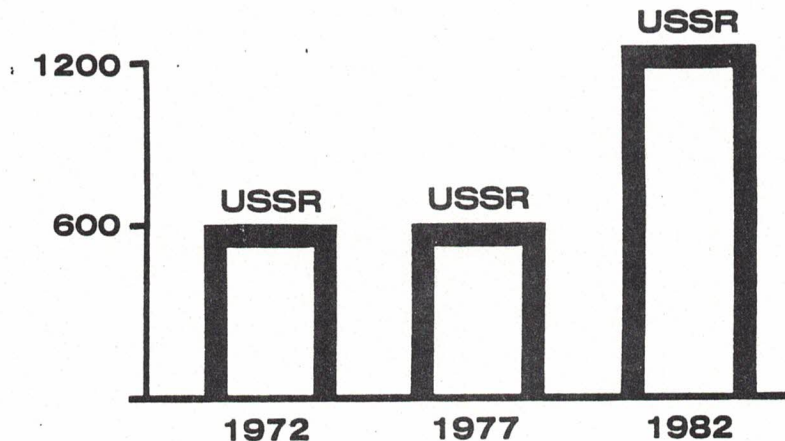
As a result of both factors, by 1980 the overall military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union already had begun to shift dangerously toward the Soviets.

STRATEGIC MISSILES AND BOMBERS



In particular, the strategic nuclear balance was tipping to the Soviets' advantage, thereby eroding the deterrent value of our strategic nuclear forces. Similarly, the Soviet deployment of a new generation of intermediate-range missiles aimed at Europe, when NATO had none at all, was diminishing the deterrent value of NATO's forces.

MISSILE WARHEADS INTERMEDIATE RANGE • LAND BASED



The conventional force balance had also shifted. Traditional American maritime superiority had been put at risk by the Soviet Union's new blue water Navy which had expanded power projection capabilities. Although the previous administration had pledged to prevent any outside force from gaining control of the Persian Gulf Region, it neither sought nor was given the resources necessary to implement that decision. In addition, years of inadequate pay and compensation for U.S. military personnel, coupled with the progressive deterioration of living and working conditions, had resulted in a serious exodus of experienced military personnel which threatened to cripple the All Volunteer Force.

President Reagan's aim is not to outspend the Soviets, or merely to devote more resources to defense. Rather, his aim is to identify America's vital national security interests, to evaluate the nature and extent of the threat to these interests, to develop a strategy to meet these threats, and then to achieve the capabilities needed for implementing that strategy within the constraint of our resources. U.S. strategy, like the forces that implement it, must be prepared to guarantee security in the near-term and beyond.

2. Repairing the Foundation

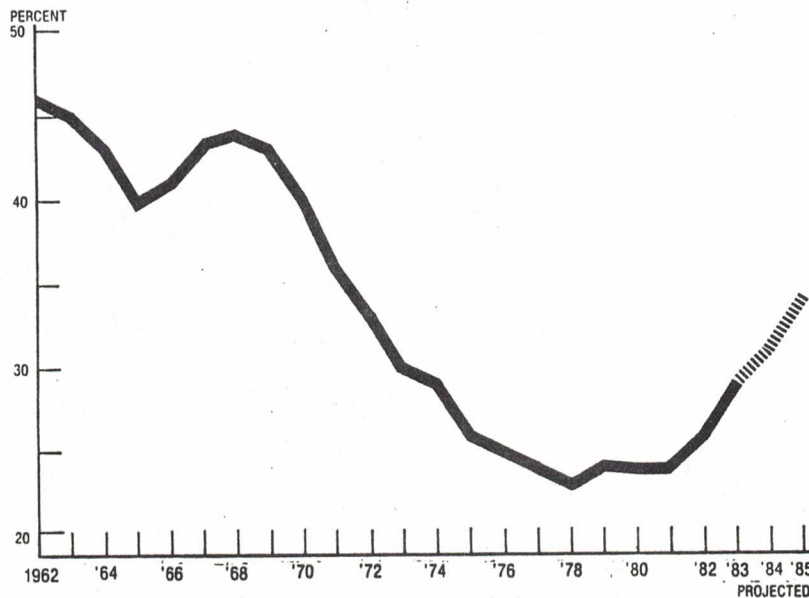
President Reagan began immediately to correct this dangerous imbalance and to revise the problems inherited from previous administrations. He requested and was granted an FY 1981 Budget Supplemental and an FY 1982 Budget Amendment aimed at correcting the most immediate problems of our forces -- their low state of readiness and sustainability. The Department of Defense used these funds to prepare U.S. forces to fight should that be necessary; to buy spare parts to restore equipment to operational condition; to pay for fuel and ammunition for training; and, most importantly, to restore adequate levels of military compensation to keep the All Volunteer Force from collapsing. These funds were also used to secure much needed combat equipment and ammunition so that the U.S. could sustain conflict if it were forced to fight.

For the long-term, President Reagan proposed a five-year defense plan for FY 1983-87 designed to continue these efforts, and also to begin modernizing the United States' increasingly outdated and obsolete weapons systems. The FY 1983 budget makes great strides in reversing the trend of the previous decade by supplying U.S. forces with the modern equipment they need to keep up with the constantly improving Soviet forces.

By providing funds to improve the readiness and sustainability of U.S. forces, President Reagan has taken the steps necessary to keep the peace today. By providing funds to modernize these forces and to undertake essential research and

development, President Reagan has put America on the course to guarantee security in the future. Increases in the Department of Defense budget over the past two years have allowed the U.S. to redress partially the neglect and deficiencies of the past and have provided a foundation upon which America's defense posture can be further strengthened. When President Reagan took office, defense spending's 24% share of total federal spending was about half what it was 20 years ago. Under his long-term spending plans, at somewhat under 35% in 1985, it will be significantly strengthened.

DEFENSE SHARE OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET



3. Real Progress After Two Years

The U.S. defense posture has been enhanced in a number of tangible ways -- particularly in improving combat readiness and redressing severe manpower shortages. Military and civilian manpower levels have increased, along with pay and benefits for military personnel. This has led to a dramatic upturn in America's ability to recruit and retain skilled manpower. The U.S. military now has a more fully manned force with higher-caliber men and women. During the past two years, the Armed Forces has substantially increased the pace of current operations and training, and additional equipment, spare parts, and support and maintenance equipment, thus improving materiel readiness.

To ensure that U.S. strategic forces continue to deter war now and in the future, the President made the necessary budgetary commitment to modernize these forces. To restore the strategic balance, the President has taken steps to maintain an effective penetrating bomber force, a more capable and survivable

force. In addition, he has initiated major improvements in strategic communications, command and control (C³) systems. The development of satellite and missile defense capabilities, deployment of new air defense radars, and modernization of the air defense interceptor forces characterize strategic defensive improvements.

To contend with the Soviet Union's strengthened conventional capabilities, the Defense Department has begun major modernization of non-nuclear ground, air, and naval forces; restored funding for amphibious ships, command and control aircraft, and critical weapons systems -- greatly enhancing strategic mobility. It has embarked on a program to modernize and expand the Air Force and Navy/Marine Corps tactical air units in order to increase U.S. ability to respond flexibly to ambiguous warning, to deploy rapidly to distant regions, and to provide much needed support for our outnumbered ground forces. Strategic mobility enhancements -- airlift, sealift, and prepositioning of supplies and equipment abroad -- permit us to meet widespread overseas commitments.

4. Strategic Modernization

On October 2, 1981, President Reagan announced a comprehensive program for modernizing America's strategic triad of land-, sea-, and air-based strategic forces, and supporting elements.

It consisted of five mutually-reinforcing parts: modernization of the strategic bomber force; a phased introduction of new land-based Peacekeeper missiles; deployment of new submarine-launched missiles; improvements in communications and control systems; and improvements to strategic defenses.

President Reagan's 5-point plan has already been translated into action:

B-1B and Stealth: The first B-1Bs -- a variant of the B-1 bomber -- went into production in 1982. Eventually, 100 operational aircraft will be deployed -- with an initial operational capability in 1986. Meanwhile, R&D will continue on the Advanced Technology Bomber -- the "stealth" aircraft -- with deployment projected in the early 1990s. The first squadron of 16 B-52Gs equipped with cruise missiles became operational in December 1982, while the newest B-52 bombers, the H model, are programmed for cruise missile carriage beginning in 1985.

MX: The President intends to modernize the land-based leg of the Triad. While development continues on the Peacekeeper missile, the President has appointed a Commission on strate-

gic forces to make recommendations to him. After reviewing the Commission's recommendations, early in 1983, the President will report to Congress on this subject.

Trident II: A larger and more accurate sea-launched ballistic missile, the D-5, is under development for deployment on our new Trident submarines beginning in 1989. Construction of Trident class submarines continues at the rate of one a year. The first, the OHIO, launched in 1982, is now deployed on active duty. A second Trident, the USS MICHIGAN, was undergoing sea trials at the end of 1982. In addition, sea-launched cruise missiles will be deployed on general purpose submarines beginning in 1984 to augment strategic reserve forces.

Communications and Control: The U.S. is deploying improved radar and satellite systems to improve warning capabilities and to assess more accurately and reliably the size and scope of a Soviet missile attack. Development has also begun on a new satellite communications system employing extremely-high-frequency channels to ensure that Presidential orders can be passed from command centers to our commanders in the field. The U.S. is upgrading E-4B and EC-135 airborne command posts for the National Command Authority and key military commanders. The survivability of communications systems that link the command centers with all three legs of the strategic Triad will be greatly enhanced.

Strategic Defense: Credibility is being restored to U.S. strategic defenses after nearly two decades of neglect. The North American surveillance networks are being upgraded; F-15s are replacing aging F-106 interceptors; and E-3A AWACS surveillance aircraft will be added for air defense. The United States is pursuing research and development on a ballistic missile defense and reasonable efforts to expand civil defense programs are underway.

5. Rebuilding Conventional Forces

While President Reagan's strategic modernization program has received the highest priority, the bulk of defense funds -- about 85% -- is allocated to conventional forces. The Administration continues to take steps to counter the threat posed by the massive Soviet build-up of conventional weapons over the last two decades. The President's initiatives have halted the relative decline of U.S. forces and set a new course aimed at restoring confidence in America's ability to defend against aggression in any form. He requested \$12 billion more for military readiness improvements than the previous administration for 1981 and 1982. These investments are beginning to pay off. Now, 32 percent more of the military's major units are fully or substantially ready for combat.

6. Restoring Readiness and Sustainability

Stocks of supplies and ammunition have been below desired levels for too long. The Reagan Administration is taking positive action to improve this element of America's combat posture. To replenish stocks of supplies and ammunition that had become so depleted that U.S. forces would have been unable to continue fighting in the event of a protracted conflict, funding for sustainability has been increased so that at the end of the second year, the military will have ten additional days of munitions and supplies. In addition, the Department of Defense is addressing the deteriorating state of the U.S. industrial base and the associated lack of an adequate capability to mobilize.

Total funding for materiel readiness, manpower, facilities, and other support, increased in real terms (constant FY 1983 dollars) by 8.9% in FY 1981, and 9.1% in FY 1982.

In the most significant expansion of conventional force, the Administration has begun rebuilding the Navy. Funds have been allocated for two nuclear-powered carriers, continued nuclear submarine production and additional amphibious capability to counter-block obsolescence that threatens the Navy's amphibious lift capability.

The FY 1982 and FY 1983 shipbuilding budgets represent a 117% increase over the previous administration, progressively building toward a goal of a 600-ship Navy structured around at least 14 carriers and up to four battleships, 100 attack submarines, and amphibious lift for 48,500 Marines and their combat equipment.

The Army is fielding new equipment such as the M1 Tank, the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, the Apache attack helicopter and heavy artillery. The new fighting systems, when coupled with updated battle tactics and reorganized combat units, enable America's maneuver oriented land forces to defeat a numerically superior enemy. To derive maximum effectiveness from the new equipment and unit structures, the Army has instituted a new manning system based on unit as well as individual replacement. The system promises to stabilize unit composition, thereby allowing them to become more cohesive and reducing or eliminating the most disruptive factor to unit readiness by preventing the excessive turnover of soldiers.

Funds for Air Force readiness and sustainability have more than doubled since the previous administration, and unit readiness has improved substantially. For example, an F-15 wing which failed its operational readiness inspection in 1980 because of a lack of spare parts, poor manning, and shortages in critical maintenance skills, passed with flying colors in 1982. The Administration also plans to procure an

additional 56 KC-10 air refueling tankers and 50 C-5B heavy cargo aircraft to increase strategic airlift capability, enabling the military to reduce the present deficit in the transport of outsized equipment. The Administration is expanding the Civil Reserve Air Fleet to provide added civil carrier assets in time of need. Finally, it has begun RDT&E for a new outsize capable airlifter -- the C-17 -- to meet longer-term needs.

In consonance with the President's stated commitment to equip the Guard and Reserve Forces to meet their full responsibility as combat ready elements of the Total Force, the Secretary of Defense has issued two significant memoranda. One memorandum to the Defense Resources Board (DRB) directs solutions be found that will cure Guard and Reserve equipment problems. A second memorandum was sent to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Service Secretaries directing that DoD equipment policy be enunciated and followed. That policy prescribes that "units that fight first shall be equipped first regardless of component."

The Defense Department is also revitalizing the Special Operations Forces whose capabilities were dangerously eroded during the 1970s. It has initiated a long-overdue modernization of Special Operations Forces equipment, taken steps to fill and maintain these units with highly qualified personnel, funded additional force structure, and enhanced command and control procedures. These and additional steps will ensure that these forces are fully capable of performing the vital and highly demanding missions with which they are charged.

Stimulated by the President's emphasis on combatting terrorism, the Administration is significantly expanding intelligence collection, collation and dissemination capability. DoD sponsored a political-level counter-terrorist exercise attended by Cabinet-level officers -- an unprecedented level of involvement -- to assure that all agencies understand their respective roles in a terrorist incident. This exercise has helped to close a serious gap in counter-terrorist capabilities. The Defense Department is also heavily engaged with other U.S. agencies in a wide variety of additional counter-terrorist planning and exercise activities that will assure smooth coordination in the event of a terrorist incident.

The Administration is constructing minimum essential facilities to support its Southwest Asia strategy. Through supplemental funding of the FY 1981 Military Construction Program and the 1982 and 1983 budgets, approximately one billion dollars has been made available. These facilities, when completed, will significantly improve the capability of U.S. forces to react in time of crisis.

During 1982, formal discussions began with representatives from the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the re-stationing of three Army brigades to positions closer to the eastern border of Germany. This move supports force modernization, increases deterrence and war-fighting capabilities, and improves the working and living conditions for American soldiers and their families. In 1983, the U.S. will continue discussions to develop alternatives for funding this \$1 billion construction program.

Significant achievements in military space activities include orbiting the first military payload on the Space Shuttle and creating the Space Command on September 1, 1982. The Space Command consolidates space activities into a major Air Force command and provides an organizational structure to employ space systems effectively in support of assigned missions.

7. Manpower: Better Troops, Better Morale

From the beginning of the Administration, this Administration has paid much more attention to military personnel in terms of pay and compensation. As a direct result, there is higher morale and better recruitment and retention. In addition, the amount and quality of training has improved, contributing positively to the military readiness posture.

Reversing several years of neglect of America's military people, President Reagan obtained from the Congress an increase in basic pay that restored military compensation to levels that were more competitive with industry. Through his personal involvement, he has restored the attractiveness of the military profession. The caliber of the young people joining the military has improved to an all-time high and more of our experienced people are remaining in the Services.

FY 1982 was one of the best years since the beginning of the All Volunteer Force and was better than most years under conscription. In FY 1982 each of the Military Services met or exceeded its overall recruiting objectives for the active force, enlisting nearly 301,600 men and about 36,000 women. In terms of quality, 86% of all new recruits had a high school diploma. This is the highest proportion ever achieved and compares favorably with the 75% of the youth population with high school diplomas. In the past two fiscal years, the number of women on active duty has increased by 18,000. In addition, overall reenlistment rates were higher than they have been since 1964, resulting in improved levels of manpower readiness.

Preliminary estimates show that Selected Reserve strength increased by more than 110,000 members in the past two years and that, during the past fiscal year, the National Guard

and Reserves recruited 240,900 new people and achieved 104% of their recruiting objective.

8. Cutting Costs and Improving Efficiency

President Reagan and Secretary Weinberger have long been committed to eliminating unnecessary and wasteful expenditures in government. Within a few months of taking office, the Secretary of Defense instituted a sweeping reform of defense management and procurement. In April 1981, DoD began a 32-Point Acquisition Improvement Program to reduce the costs of weapon systems and the time it takes to acquire them, to make the process more efficient, and to increase the program stability.

In April 1981, DoD also instituted a continuing audit, inspection and evaluation process to eliminate waste and uncover fraud and abuse. DoD created the Office of Review and Oversight to coordinate its auditors, inspectors, and investigators. The Director reports directly to the Secretary of Defense on all efforts to uncover and eliminate fraud, waste and mismanagement. DoD also set up a "hotline" in waste and has encouraged everyone connected with the Defense Department to report anonymously any suspicions they have of improper expenditures. A new special unit investigates reports and prosecutes procurement fraud.

These reforms have begun to show positive results. The 32-Point Acquisition Improvement Program has already saved \$2.9 billion and it is anticipated it will save another \$18.5 billion over the next five years. The Office of Review and Oversight has produced more than \$2.3 billion in savings in six months. The "hotline" is receiving over 500 calls a month and producing serious leads expected to save millions of dollars more.

The Defense Department continues to assess critically all its programs to find ways to meet its most important requirements. To bring this defense modernization effort about in an affordable manner, several important initiatives have been undertaken to reduce costs including multi-year procurements, competitive contracting, planned product improvements and encouraging cancellation of lower priority programs to meet higher priority needs.

Finally, DoD has recently directed its lawyers, auditors, and acquisition officers to look at how DoD might reform its procurement practices. For example, DoD has recently taken steps to disallow reimbursement of contractor lobbying costs and legal fees that result from prosecution and conviction for fraud.

By implementing the 32-Acquisition Initiatives, considerable progress has been made in reducing the unit cost of weapon systems in production and preparing more realistic estimates of future systems costs. Two years ago DoD implemented a program to encourage the purchase of certain leased computers. In the first two years of this program, a \$35 million investment offset \$90 million in leases for a net economy of \$55 million. This is consistent with Administration goals to reduce spending growth rates and to strengthen the U.S. defense posture in the most efficient manner possible.

Additionally, a new initiative to save money and continue the current high level of effectiveness concentrates on the efficient use of resources. Another evaluates management structures for effectiveness and consolidates structures with similar functions to improve productivity. Also, DoD is aggressively supporting the Administration's initiative to identify and sell unneeded or underused federal lands to reduce the national debt.

Finally, Americans will spend 2.1 million hours less in responding to 1983 Department of Defense paperwork requests than they did in 1980. In putting into effect the Paperwork Reduction Act, DoD has consolidated previously fragmented information management activities into a single office. A high-level management council has been set up to address policy for improving information management. Initiatives have been taken to reduce forms printing and storage costs, information technology acquisition costs, and to review Defense information management activities to identify additional opportunities for improvements.

9. Getting the Job Done

While much attention has been focused on overdue modernization, increased readiness, quality-of-life improvements, and managerial initiatives, United States military forces have been deployed worldwide conducting training, preserving the peace and responding when U.S. vital interests are threatened. This Administration has maintained NATO commitments and has stopped the trend of the 1970s which saw America's Pacific force structure reduced to well below pre-Vietnam (1960) levels.

Recognizing that the U.S. cannot halt Soviet expansion by itself, the Administration has made major efforts to revitalize the alliances, persuade America's allies to contribute more to the collective defense, and improve the coordination of collective efforts. In East Asia, the Secretary of Defense visited all six of the United States' treaty allies to emphasize the importance America attaches to these efforts. DoD also worked closely with the State Department to stress the importance of security assistance as an indispensable complement to U.S. defense policy.

Commencing in June 1982, with the evacuation of U.S. citizens and selected foreign nationals from Lebanon, the U.S. has been actively involved in new military peacekeeping operations in the Middle East. In addition to the evacuation, operations have included the resettlement of members of the Palestine Liberation Organization from Lebanon to other African and Middle East countries, and a significant contribution to the multinational force currently in place in Lebanon.

Certainly this most significant deployment has demonstrated the ability of forward-deployed military forces to respond to crises in the Middle East. The flexibility of U.S. forces was superbly demonstrated as Navy and Marine Amphibious Units were moved quickly from contingency exercises in the Mediterranean to Lebanon to provide stability in Beirut. After completing one difficult task under extremely adverse conditions, U.S. forces again joined the Multinational Force to enhance the peace process in Lebanon. Less than 72 hours after the President decided once again to demonstrate U.S. resolve to maintain world peace, U.S. Marines were headed back to Lebanon. The speed with which they acted symbolizes this nation's determination and capability to maintain peace with freedom.

Throughout the Middle East and Southwest Asia, military-to-military relationships were strengthened, bolstering the capability and credibility of the American military deterrent. This complements the President's Middle East initiatives designed to initiate a fresh start toward a settlement of conflicts with the goal of ensuring Israel's security, protecting the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, and promoting stability in the area.

America's ability to match resources to U.S. Southwest Asia policy was improved in December 1982 with the announced activation of a new Unified Command for Southwest Asia. This will enable the United States to meet the full-time responsibility for planning, training, and employing U.S. forces in this vital region. The new Unified Command, which will be named the United States Central Command (USCENTCOM), will better serve U.S. interests and the needs of friendly regional states and demonstrate U.S. resolve to defend its interests in the region. USCENTCOM will comprise the Southwest Asia/Persian Gulf area and is being established to improve U.S. response capabilities for limited contingencies.

The Central American and Caribbean area, the strategic southern flank of the United States and site of vital sea lines of communication for the U.S. and Europe, has been a key focus of national security emphasis. The U.S. has provided security assistance to counter hostile subversive activities in the region. Security assistance is part of the Reagan Administration's overall commitment to peace, stability, and economic progress in the region, emphasized by the President's Caribbean Basin Initiative and his recent

Conclusion

The President has laid a firm foundation for a long-term defense program, mindful that past trends cannot be completely reversed by one or two years of increased spending. A sustained commitment over the next several years is necessary. At the same time, he recognizes his responsibility as trustee of the Nation's defense resources and will do all in his power to see that the taxpayers' money is spent wisely and efficiently.

Under President Reagan's leadership, America is on an ambitious, but necessary, course designed to strengthen American defenses. Substantial progress has been made in two short years. Achievable goals have been set to ensure that, while the President works for peace and mutual arms reductions, the security of this nation cannot be successfully threatened by any other nation.

RONALD REAGAN THE COMMUNICATOR

In the first two years of his Administration, President Reagan has made 14 major televised addresses. On each occasion he went before the nation, and in one case the world, to make clear his position on issues of vital concern:

January 20, 1981	Inaugural address
February 5, 1981	Address to the nation on the economy
February 18, 1981	State of the Union address
April 28, 1981	Address to joint session of Congress on the economic package (first appearance since assassination attempt)
July 27, 1981	Address to the nation on tax proposals/budget
September 24, 1981	Address to the nation on the economy
November 18, 1981	National Press Club speech: foreign policy (The speech was beamed to 200 million people worldwide. It reached one of the largest audiences of any President.)
January 26, 1982	State of the Union address
April 29, 1982	Address to the nation on the budget
August 16, 1982	Address to the nation on the tax bill
September 1, 1982	Address to the nation on Middle East Policy
September 20, 1982	Address to the nation on a new multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.
October 13, 1982	Address to the nation on the economy
November 22, 1982	Address to the nation on arms control

The President conducted 15 formal press conferences in the White House over the last two years. He also held one informal press conference at his California ranch after signing the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

Since January 1981, President Reagan has given 80 interviews to individual members of the press or small groups of press representatives. He also had 12 briefings with out-of-town editors and broadcasters.

The President also gave 31 Saturday afternoon radio addresses. He also had numerous informal Q and A sessions with the press as well as nine press availabilities.

PRESIDENTIAL MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS
(January 21, 1982 through January 18, 1983)

In nearly 24 months in office, President Reagan met with leaders from 65 countries throughout the world. In addition, 82 diplomats presented their credentials to the President. His travels took him to 12 countries -- eight in the Americas and four in Europe -- and the Vatican.

STATE VISITS (18 total)

February 26, 1981	Prime Minister Thatcher	Great Britain
May 7, 1981	Prime Minister Suzuki	Japan
May 21, 1981	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany
June 30, 1981	Prime Minister Fraser	Australia
August 5, 1981	President Sadat	Egypt
September 9, 1981	Prime Minister Begin	Israel
October 13, 1981	King Juan Carlos	Spain
November 2, 1981	King Hussein	Jordan
November 17, 1981	President Herrera	Venezuela
February 3, 1982	President Mubarak	Egypt
March 25, 1982	President Pertini	Italy
April 19, 1982	Queen Beatrix	Netherlands
May 12, 1982	President Figueiredo	Brazil
July 29, 1982	Prime Minister Gandhi	India
September 16, 1982	President Marcos	Philippines
October 12, 1982	President Soeharto	Indonesia
November 15, 1982	Chancellor Helmut Kohl	Germany
December 7, 1982	President Zia	Pakistan

WORKING VISITS (26 total)

January 28, 1981	Prime Minister Seaga	Jamaica
February 2, 1981	President Chun	Korea
June 9, 1981	President Portillo	Mexico
June 19, 1981	Prime Minister Lee	Singapore
July 10, 1981	Prime Minister Trudeau	Canada
July 24, 1981	Prime Minister Muldoon	New Zealand
September 25, 1981	President Moi	Kenya
October 6, 1981	Prime Minister Prem	Thailand
January 5, 1982	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany
February 17, 1982	Prime Minister Martens	Belgium
March 12, 1982	President Mitterrand	France
April 29, 1982	Prime Minister Mzali	Tunisia
May 19, 1982	King Hassan II	Morocco
June 21, 1982	Prime Minister Begin	Israel
	Prime Minister Lee	Singapore
July 26, 1982	President Ahidjo	Cameroon
August 17, 1982	General Doe	Liberia

September 8, 1982	Pres. Vigdis Finnbogadottir	Iceland
October 19, 1982	President Gemayel	Lebanon
October 22, 1982	King Hassan II	Morocco
November 3, 1982	Prime Minister Spadolini	Italy
December 13, 1982	Prime Minister Schluter	Denmark
December 15, 1982	Prime Minister Balsemao	Portugal
December 21/23, 1982	King Hussein	Jordan
January 5, 1983	President Navon	Israel
January 18, 1983	Prime Minister Nakasone	Japan

MEETINGS AND COURTESY CALLS (79 total)

February 12, 1981	Foreign Minister Colombo	Italy
	Foreign Minister Al-Zawawi	Oman
February 24, 1981	Foreign Minister Shamir	Israel
February 25, 1981	For. Min. Francois-Poncet	France
February 28, 1981	Prime Minister Thatcher	Great Britain
March 9, 1981	Foreign Minister Genscher	Germany
March 17, 1981	President-elect Viola	Argentina
March 20, 1981	Form. Prime Minister Fukuda	Japan
March 24, 1981	Foreign Minister Ito	Japan
April 16, 1981	Secretary General Luns	NATO
April 30, 1981	Secretary General Waldheim	The U.N.
May 1-2, 1981	Prince Charles	Great Britain
May 8, 1981	Prime Minister Suzuki	Japan
May 15, 1981	Prime Minister Botha	South Africa
	Foreign Minister Andrei	Romania
May 22, 1981	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany
June 5, 1981	Foreign Minister Cheysson	France
June 8, 1981	President Portillo	Mexico
	President Bongo	Gabonese Republic
July 9, 1981	Foreign Minister Llorca	Spain
July 12, 1981	President Thorn	Cmsn/Europ. Comm.
August 6, 1981	President Sadat	Egypt
September 15, 1981	Mayor von Weizsacker	Berlin
September 16, 1981	Patriarch Khoraike	Antioch
September 17, 1981	Former President d'Estaing	France
	Prime Minister Trudeau	Canada
	President Portillo	Mexico
September 21, 1981	President Duarte	El Salvador
September 25, 1981	President Moi	Kenya
October 2, 1981	Vice President Mubarak	Egypt
October 16, 1981	Prime Minister Ramgoolam	Mauritius
	Chancellor Helmut Kohl	Germany
October 18, 1981	President Mitterrand	France
October 29, 1981	Vice Premier Huang Hua	China
November 3, 1981	King Hussein	Jordan
November 12, 1981	Foreign Minister Stray	Norway
November 13, 1981	High Cmsn. Hartling	UN
November 18, 1981	President Herrera	Venezuela
November 20, 1981	President Nimeiri	Sudan

November 22, 1981	King Gustav	Sweden
December 1, 1981	President Mobutu	Zaire
December 8, 1981	President Kyprianou	Cyprus
December 15, 1981	Secretary of State Casaroli	Vatican
	Minister Yamani	Saudi Arabia
January 14, 1982	Secretary Gen. de Cuellar	The U.N.
January 18, 1982	Trade Minister Abe	Japan
February 23, 1982	Special Trade Rep. Esaki	Japan
March 9, 1982	Foreign Minister Genscher	Germany
March 11, 1982	President Siad Barre	Somalia
March 17, 1982	Prime Minister Haughey	Ireland
March 18, 1982	Parliament Member Strauss	Germany
March 22, 1982	For. Minister Sakurauchi	Japan
	Premier Swan	Bermuda
March 25, 1982	Three Latin American Foreign Ministers	
March 29, 1982	Defense Minister Ghazala	Egypt
April 16, 1982	Islamic Ambassadors	
May 1, 1982	Depty. Prem. Marjai	Hungary
May 6, 1982	Foreign Minister Llorca	Spain
May 17, 1982	Prime Minister Fraser	Australia
June 16, 1982	Foreign Minister Ali	Egypt
June 22, 1982	President Monge	Costa Rica
June 23, 1982	Prime Minister Thatcher	Great Britain
June 30, 1982	President Toure	Guinea
July 14, 1982	President Suazo	Honduras
July 15, 1982	Pres-elect. Blanco	Dominican Repub.
July 20, 1982	For. Ministers/Ambassadors	Syria/Saudi Arab.
July 26, 1982	General Jusuf	Indonesia
July 30, 1982	Foreign Minister Ali	Egypt
August 2, 1982	Foreign Minister Shamir	Israel
October 1, 1982	President Espriella	Panama
October 18, 1982	King Olav	Norway
November 4, 1982	President Monge	Costa Rica
November 7, 1982	Prince Phillip	Great Britain
November 12, 1982	Foreign Minister Ali	Egypt
	Foreign Minister Amor	Mexico
December 15, 1982	Foreign Minister Salem	Lebanon
January 5, 1983	President Navon	Israel
January 13, 1983	Paris Mayor Chirac	France
January 14, 1983	Secretary Gen. de Cuellar	The U.N.

FOREIGN TRAVEL (7 total)

March 10-11, 1981	Prime Minister Trudeau	Canada
July 19-21, 1981	Ottawa Economic Summit	Canada
	Bilateral Meetings:	
	Chancellor Schmidt	--Germany
	President Mitterrand	--France
	P.M. Spadolini	--Italy
	P.M. Thatcher	--Britain
	P.M. Suzuki	--Japan
October 21-24, 1981	Cancun Summit	Mexico

Bilateral Meetings:	
President Portillo	--Mexico
Premier Ziyang	--China
P.M. Gandhi	--India
President Shagari	--Nigeria
President Herrera	--Venezuela
President Kraigher	--Yugoslavia
President Marcos	--Philippines
P.M. Rahman	--Bangladesh
President Bendjedid	--Algeria
President Burnham	--Guyana
Crown Prince Fahd	--Saudi Arabia
Secretary Gen. Waldheim	--UN
President Nyerere	--Tanzania
Foreign Min. Pahr	--Austria

April 7-11, 1982

Caribbean	Jamaica, Barbados
Also meetings with leaders from St. Vincent/Grenadines; Antigua/Barbuda; Dominica; St. Kitts	

June 2-11, 1982

Europe	France, Italy, Vatican, Great Britain, Germany
Bilateral Meetings:	
President Mitterrand	--France
Paris Mayor Chirac	--France
P.M. Suzuki	--Japan
P.M. Spadolini	--Italy
President Pertini	--Italy
P.M. Thatcher	--Britain
Chancellor Schmidt	--Germany
President Carstens	--Germany
Mayor von Weizsacker	--Berlin
General Luns	--Netherlands

October 8, 1982

Pres-elect la Madrid	Mexico
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Nov. 30-Dec. 4, 1982

Latin America	Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras
Bilateral Meetings:	
President Figueiredo	--Brazil
President Betancur	--Colombia
President Monge	--Costa Rica
President Magana	--El Salvador
President Suazo	--Honduras
President Montt	--Guatemala

CHRONOLOGY OF THE FIRST TWO YEARS

1981

- January 20 President Reagan sworn into office, first ever on West front of the Capitol; immediately announces a freeze on federal hiring.
- The President announces his nominees for the Cabinet.
- January 21 The President swears-in the White House staff; requests resignations of Carter appointees.
- January 22 The President signs memorandum to departments and agencies ordering reductions in spending for consulting contracts, office redecoration and other non-essentials.
- The President signs an Executive Order establishing the Task Force on Regulatory Relief, chaired by Vice President Bush, to lessen regulatory burdens.
- January 28 The President signs an Executive Order decontrolling oil.
- January 29 The President signs an Executive Order eliminating the wage and price program of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.
- First nationally televised Presidential news conference.
- February 3 Senate completes action on Cabinet nominations.
- February 4 The President meets with the bipartisan Congressional leadership; first trip to Capitol Hill after Inaugural.
- February 5 The President makes his first nationally televised address to the nation outlining the state of the economy and describing his plans for recovery.
- February 7 The President approves an Act to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt to \$985 billion.
- February 17 The President signs an Executive Order requiring Office of Management and Budget review of all proposed new regulations.

February 18 The President makes televised address to joint session of Congress; outlines his Program for Economic Recovery.

February 24 The President issues an Executive Order suspending litigation against Iran.

February 26 The Administration formally constitutes five Cabinet Councils.

March 2 The President issues an Executive Order establishing the President's Economic Policy Advisory Board, chaired by George Shultz; will advise the Administration on domestic and international economic policy.

 The President speaks at the Mid-Winter Conference of the National League of Cities in Washington, D.C.

March 5 The President approves federal aid to Atlanta in the wake of child killings there.

March 6 Nationally televised Presidential news conference.

March 9 The President proposes replacing federal hiring freeze with permanent federal hiring guidelines.

March 10 The President submits to Congress more details of the Program for Economic Recovery outlining 200 additional budget cuts.

March 20 The President speaks at the Conservative Political Action Conference dinner in Washington, D.C.

March 24 The President designates Vice President Bush to chair the Administration's "crisis management" team.

March 26 The President issues an Executive Order to establish the Council on Integrity and Efficiency to identify and eliminate federal waste, fraud and abuse.

 The United States declares Poland should be allowed to resolve its own problems without interference from any outside power.

March 30 Attempted assassination of President Reagan by John Hinckley, Jr.; Press Secretary James Brady shot and gravely wounded; Secret Service Agent Timothy McCarthy and D.C. Metropolitan Police Office Thomas

Delahanty also wounded; incident occurred after speech to AFL-CIO at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

April 1 The Administration withholds aid to Nicaragua for sending arms to El Salvadoran guerillas.

April 6 The President proposes to ease regulations to help the auto industry by eliminating the need for \$1.4 billion in capital costs; proposal to lower consumer prices by \$9.3 billion over the next five years.

April 8 The President issues an Executive Order establishing the Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism and Coordinating Task Force on Federalism chaired by U.S. Senator Paul Laxalt.

April 11 The President returns to the White House after 12 days in the hospital.

April 21 The President announces his decision to sell AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia.

April 24 The President lifts the Soviet grain embargo.

April 28 The President makes a nationally televised speech before a joint session of Congress; discusses his Program for Economic Recovery.

May 1 Japanese government announces its voluntary decision to limit auto exports to the U.S. for two years.

May 5 The President announces Philip Habib's mission to Israel, Lebanon and Syria to explore ways to reduce tension there.

May 6 The Administration orders the Libyan diplomatic mission closed.

May 7 The House passes the Reagan bipartisan (Gramm-Latta) budget resolution.

May 12 The Senate passes the President's budget.

HHS Secretary Schweiker announces the President's proposed Social Security revisions to return the system to financial stability yet protect basic benefits.

May 17 The President addresses the 1981 graduating class at Notre Dame University commencement exercises.

May 27 The President addresses the 1981 graduating class at West Point commencement exercises.

May 28 In a letter to Congress, the President outlines his commitment to three principles for Social Security reform; asks for bipartisan cooperation to save the Social Security system.

June 5 The President issues an Executive Order establishing the Task Force on the Arts and Humanities.

June 12 The President proclaims July 17, 1981, National P.O.W.-M.I.A. Recognition Day.

June 16 Nationally televised Presidential news conference.

The President issues an Executive Order establishing the Presidential Advisory Commission on National Housing Policies chaired by William McKenna.

June 25 The Senate passes the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Bill.

June 26 The House passes the Reagan bipartisan (Gramm-Latta II) budget.

June 29 The President speaks at the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Denver.

July 7 The President nominates Sandra Day O'Connor to be the first woman Justice of the Supreme Court.

July 17 The Administration issues a national energy plan.

July 20 - 22 The President attends Ottawa Economic Summit.

July 27 The President makes a television address to the nation asking for support of his tax plan.

July 29 Congress passes the President's Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 -- the largest tax cut in history.

July 30 The President announces major immigration and refugee policy.

The President speaks at the annual convention of the National Conference of State Legislatures in Atlanta.

July 31 The House and Senate agree on the Conference Report on the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Bill.

August 3 The President responds to an illegal strike by air traffic controllers; says that those who do not return to work in 48 hours will be dismissed.

August 5 The Administration announces 11 guidelines for revision of the Clean Air Act.

August 6 The President signs legislation passed at his request transferring the Maritime Administration from the Commerce Department to the Transportation Department.

August 13 The President signs into law the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981; holds an informal press conference.

August 20 Two U.S. Navy fighters shoot down two attacking Libyan fighters during a training exercise in the Mediterranean.

September 15 The President announces a program to increase participation of historically Black colleges and universities in federal programs.

September 16 The President speaks to representatives from the Hispanic community at a luncheon in honor of National Hispanic Heritage Week.

September 18 The President speaks at the dedication of the Gerald Ford Presidential Museum in Grand Rapids, Michigan; meets with President Lopez Portillo of Mexico, Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada and Former President Giscard d'Estaing of France.

September 22 The President establishes the Presidential Commission on Broadcasting to Cuba.

September 24 The President makes nationally televised address on his Program for Economic Recovery; withdraws Social Security reform proposals and calls for appointment of bipartisan commission.

September 25 Sandra O'Connor sworn in as the first woman Justice of the Supreme Court.

September 28 The President outlines the Administration's plans to combat crime in America in speech to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in New Orleans.

September 30 The President signs a bill raising the national debt ceiling to more than \$1 trillion dollars.

October 1 The Administration authorizes sales to the USSR of an additional 15 million metric tons of grain. Nationally televised Presidential news conference.

October 2 The President announces five-part comprehensive plan for modernization of U.S. strategic forces including his decision on the B-1 bomber and MX missile.

October 8 The Administration announces a series of nuclear energy policy initiatives.

 Former Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter meet with the President in the White House then depart for Cairo to attend President Sadat's funeral.

October 14 The President establishes Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives; will promote private sector involvement in meeting social problems.

October 18 - 19 The President attends the Yorktown Bicentennial celebration in Yorktown, Virginia, with French President Mitterrand.

October 20 The President establishes the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, chaired by Anne Armstrong.

October 21 - 24 The President attends Cancun Summit.

October 28 Senate approves sale of five AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia.

November 6 President Reagan announces he favors an extension of the Voting Rights Act.

November 10 Nationally televised Presidential news conference.

November 12 The President meets with OMB Director David Stockman, declines his resignation offer; Stockman discusses controversial Atlantic Monthly article in press conference.

November 17 The President announces all branches of the U.S. military achieved their recruiting goals for fiscal '81 -- the most successful year since the start of an all volunteer force in 1973.

November 18 The President addresses the nation and the world via satellite to propose elimination of intermediate range, land-based nuclear missiles.

November 23 The President issues his first veto -- of the continuing resolution for FY '82 appropriations.

Later the same day, the President signs compromise legislation temporarily extending the continuing resolution through December 15, 1981. Presidential Press Secretary James Brady returns to his home after an eight month hospital stay.

November 30 Beginning of U.S.-Soviet European arms reductions talks.

December 3 The President announces revision of pension plan regulations to permit construction-oriented pension funds to invest assets in home mortgage markets.

December 9 The President lifts the ban on federal rehiring of fired air traffic controllers except by the FAA.

December 10 The President bans U.S. travel to Libya and calls on American corporations to return their 1500 U.S. employees to the United States in wake of reports of Libyan assassination plot against U.S. leaders.

The House passes the Continuing Budget Resolution with \$4 billion in domestic appropriations cuts asked for by the President.

December 11 The Senate passes the Continuing Budget Resolution.

December 12 Martial law declared in Poland.

December 15 The President signs the Continuing Budget Resolution.

December 16 The President signs an Executive Order establishing the National Commission on Social Security Reform.

December 17 Nationally televised Presidential news conference.

The President lights the National Christmas Tree.

December 21 The President issues an Executive Order establishing the Task Force On Legal Equity For Women to correct federal regulations that discriminate against women.

December 23 The President makes a nationally televised holiday address to the nation; asks Americans to light a candle on Christmas Eve for the people of Poland.

December 29 The President signs two foreign aid bills; the first enacted since 1979.

 The President signs into law the Black Lung Program Bill.

 The President signs into law the Multinational Force and Observers Participation Resolution ensuring U.S. participation in the implementation of security aspects of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

1982

January 4 The President accepts the resignation of Richard V. Allen, National Security Adviser; names William P. Clark to fill the position.

January 7 The President announces his decision to continue draft registration.

January 12 The President announces his support of statehood for Puerto Rico if the people of the island choose statehood in a free and democratic election.

January 14 The President speaks at a luncheon of the New York City Partnership, an association of business and civic leaders, to outline his Private Sector Initiatives effort.

January 18 The President transmits to Congress proposed legislation allowing tax exemptions for private schools.

January 19 Nationally televised Presidential news conference.

January 20 The President proclaims January 30 Solidarity Day.

January 26 The President delivers televised State of the Union address before a joint session of the Congress.

January 28 The President announces establishment of a federal task force to assist the state of Florida in combatting crime and drug-traffic in South Florida.

 The President speaks at a White House luncheon on the centennial of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

 Italian police free Brigadier General James L. Dozier from Red Brigade captors.

January 29 The President issues a statement of U.S. policy to the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The President announces the formation of the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy.

The President sends a message to hunger strikers in the United States Embassy in Moscow protesting the Soviet Union's failure to allow their emigration.

- February 2 The President transmits to Congress the United States-Bangladesh agreement on nuclear energy.
- February 4 The President calls on Soviet President Brezhnev to join the United States in negotiations on the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces.
- February 8 The President transmits to Congress his FY83 Budget request.
- February 9 The President addresses a joint session of the Iowa State Legislature in Des Moines; later that day, addresses a joint session of the Indiana State Legislature in Indianapolis.
- February 10 The President sends to the Congress an annual Economic Report of the President and the Economic Report of the Council of Economic Advisers.
- February 18 Nationally televised Presidential news conference.
- February 24 The President addresses the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States outlining his Caribbean Basin Initiative.
- February 26 The President speaks at the Conservative Political Action Conference dinner in Washington, D.C.
- March 1 The President transmits to Congress an annual report on the state of small business; meets with small business leaders.
- The President announces he will not ask Congress to accelerate the schedule of partial natural gas decontrol in 1982.
- March 3 The President speaks at the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors' Town Meeting in Los Angeles.
- March 11 The President transmits to Congress a report stating the continuation of a policy of nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful nuclear cooperation as required by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978.

- March 15 The President addresses a joint session of the Alabama State Legislature in Montgomery; later that day, addresses a joint session of the Tennessee State Legislature in Nashville.
- March 16 The President makes an address before a joint session of the Oklahoma State Legislature in Oklahoma City.
- March 17 The President transmits to Congress the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.
- March 20 The President vetoes Standby Petroleum Allocation legislation.
- March 22 The President signs into law a House resolution calling on the Soviet Union to cease its repressive actions against Soviet citizens who want to emigrate or practice religious or cultural traditions.
- March 23 The President transmits to Congress the Enterprise Zone Tax Act to establish an experimental program for economically depressed urban areas.
- The President receives the Charles Evans Hughes Gold Medal for "Courageous Leadership in Governmental, Civic and Human Affairs" from the National Conference of Christians and Jews; awarded to only four Presidents and 13 Americans.
- March 24 The Senate votes to sustain the President's March 20th veto.
- March 31 The President sends a letter to government officials in El Salvador congratulating them on their successful first national election.
- Nationally televised Presidential news conference
- April 2 Argentina invades the Falkland Islands.
- The President issues an Executive Order prescribing a uniform system for classifying, declassifying and safeguarding national security information.
- April 3 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the Economic Recovery Program, first in new series of weekly radio addresses.
- April 5 The President speaks at the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department's annual legislative conference in Washinton, D.C.
- April 7-10 The President visits Jamaica and Barbados.

April 8 Secretary of State Alexander Haig begins a Falkland Islands diplomatic mission; holds preliminary discussions with British and Argentine officials.

April 10 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the Caribbean Basin Initiative and student loans.

April 13 Secretary of State Haig ends Falkland Islands diplomatic talks due to the failure of Great Britain and Argentina to reach a compromise.

April 14 The President signs an Executive Order establishing the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving.

April 15 Secretary of State Haig resumes the Falkland Islands diplomatic mission.

The President speaks at a meeting of the National Catholic Education Association in Chicago.

April 17 The President makes a radio address to the nation about nuclear arms negotiations.

April 23 The President signs an Executive Order establishing the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime.

April 24 The President makes a radio address to the nation about taxes, interest rates and tuition tax credits.

April 25 Israel successfully completes its withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

April 26 The President speaks at the annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D.C.

April 27 The President meets with National Service Organization leaders to discuss Private Sector Initiatives.

April 29 The President makes a nationally televised address to the nation about the FY '83 budget.

April 30 The United States imposes limited sanctions against Argentina.

May 1 Great Britain and Argentina go to war over the Falkland Islands.

The President makes a radio address to the nation about the Economic Recovery Program.

The President speaks at the opening ceremony of the World's Fair in Knoxville, Tennessee.

May 3 The President and Mrs. Reagan visit the Phillip Butler family in College Park Woods, Maryland to express regret over a cross burning on the Butler's front lawn.

May 4 The President attends the Republican House/Senate fundraising dinner "Salute to President Ronald Reagan" in Washington, D.C.

May 8 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the Economic Recovery Program and unemployment.

May 9 The President addresses the 1982 graduating class at Eureka College commencement exercises.

May 13 Nationally televised Presidential news conference.

May 15 The President makes a radio address to the nation about Armed Forces Day.

May 17 The President transmits to Congress a proposed constitutional amendment to allow voluntary prayer in public schools.

May 21 The Senate passes the FY '83 Congressional Budget Resolution.

May 22 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the federal budget.

May 26 The President transmits to Congress a report on the Sinai Support Mission of U.S. troops.

May 28 The President speaks at the Mexican-United States Interparliamentary Conference in Santa Barbara, California.

May 29 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the FY '83 Budget and the Western Alliance.

May 31 The President speaks at Arlington National Cemetery on Memorial Day.

The governments of the United States and the Soviet Union agree to begin formal negotiations on reducing intermediate-range nuclear forces.

June 1 The President proclaims July 9, 1982 to be National P.O.W.- M.I.A. Recognition Day.

June 2-11 The President departs for meetings in Europe.

June 2-6 The President attends the Versailles Economic Summit Conference in Versailles, France.

June 5 The President makes a radio address to the nation about his trip to Europe from Versailles, France.

June 6 Israel invades Lebanon.

June 7 The President meets with Pope John Paul II.

 The President meets with President Alessandro Pertini and Prime Minister Spadolini of Italy.

June 8 The President addresses members of Parliament in London, England.

June 9 The President addresses the Bundestag in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

 The President asks Congress to provide \$20 million to aid victims of the conflict in Lebanon.

June 10 The House passes the FY '83 Congressional Budget Resolution.

 The President meets with members of the North Atlantic Council of NATO at Schaumburg Palace in the Federal Republic of Germany.

June 11 The President speaks in Berlin; goes to Checkpoint Charlie to view the Berlin Wall.

 The President returns from Europe.

June 15 There is a cease-fire between Argentina and the United Kingdom in the Falkland Islands.

June 17 The President speaks before the United Nations General Assembly during a special session on disarmament.

June 18 The President announces \$10 million in additional aid to the war-torn country of Lebanon.

June 22 The President transmits to Congress proposed legislation for federal income tax credit for nonpublic school tuition.

June 23 Congress approves the FY '83 Congressional Budget Resolution.

- The President signs a bill making it a crime to disclose the names of U.S. intelligence agents.
- June 24 The President issues an Executive Order establishing a federal drug abuse policy and begins a new campaign against drug abuse.
- The President vetoes the FY '82 Supplemental Appropriations Bill passed by the House.
- June 25 The President vetoes a second FY '82 Supplemental Appropriations Bill passed by the House.
- Secretary of State Alexander Haig resigns; the President nominates George P. Schultz to succeed.
- June 26 Israel and Lebanon announce a cease-fire and agree to begin negotiations.
- June 29 The President signs into law the longest extension of the Voting Rights Act in history.
- June 30 The President signs an Executive Order establishing the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control in the Federal Government.
- Nationally televised Presidential news conference.
- July 3 The President makes a radio address to the nation about Independence Day.
- July 4 The President announces his national space policy.
- July 12 The President terminates economic sanctions against Argentina imposed during the Falkland Island dispute.
- July 14 The Administration issues a statement on continued United States neutrality in the Iraq-Iran war.
- The President issues an Executive Order to provide for federal, state and local government review of federal programs.
- July 15 The Senate confirms George P. Schultz as Secretary of State.
- July 18 The President signs into law the FY '82 Supplemental Appropriations bill.
- July 19 The President signs into law an Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act.

The President speaks at the Balanced Budget Amendment rally at the Capitol.

July 20 The President attends a reception marking formation of the James S. Brady Presidential foundation.

July 21 The House approves funds for the production of the MX Missile.

July 22 The President signs the Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982.

July 23 Murray L. Weidenbaum resigns as Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

The President signs into law the Federal Employees Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act of 1982.

The President sends a letter to Members of the House of Representatives asking for support for a bipartisan strategic arms reduction resolution and not a nuclear freeze resolution.

July 28 Nationally televised Presidential news conference.

July 30 The Administration announces a one year extension of the United States-Soviet Grain Sales Agreement.

August 2 The President meets with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to discuss the conflict in Lebanon.

The President speaks at the National Corn Grower's Annual Convention in Des Moines, Iowa.

August 3 The President speaks at the Centennial Meeting of the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus in Hartford, Connecticut.

The President signs the Energy Emergency Preparedness Act of 1982.

August 4 The Senate passes the Balanced Budget Amendment.

August 5 The House passes a strategic arms reduction resolution supported by the President.

August 6 The President nominates Martin Feldstein to be Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

The Administration announces an agreement on European exports of steel to the United States.

August 16 The President makes a nationally televised address to the nation on the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act.

August 17 The Administration and China issue a joint statement on arm sales to Taiwan.

August 19 Congress passes the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act.

August 20 The President announces his approval of the deployment of United States forces in Beirut, Lebanon as part of a multinational force to assist in the withdrawal of the PLO from Lebanon.

August 23 The President congratulates Bashir Gemayel, newly elected President of Lebanon.

August 24 The President sends a report to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate on the deployment of U.S. forces in Lebanon.

August 26 The President transmits to Congress an alternate plan for federal civilian pay increases of four percent.

August 27 The President announces the formation of the White House Coordinating Council on Women.

August 28 The President vetoes the Supplemental Appropriations Bill for federal programs and agencies.

 The President makes a radio address to the nation on the national economy.

September 1 The President makes a nationally televised address to the nation about United States policy for peace in the Middle East.

September 3 The President signs into law the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982.

September 4 The President makes a radio address to the nation about Labor Day.

September 7 The President presents Ambassador Philip C. Habib with the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

September 8 The President sends a letter to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate calling for United States readiness to extend credit to Mexico.

- September 9 The President signs into law the Cumberland Island Wilderness Area and Crater Lake National Park Bill; designates the first wilderness area granted statutory protection during the Administration.
- The President delivers an address at the Alfred Landon Lecture Series in Manhattan, Kansas; later, speaks at a Kansas Republican Party fundraising luncheon in Topeka.
- The House overrides the President's veto of the Supplemental Appropriations Bill.
- September 10 The Senate overrides the President's veto of the Supplemental Appropriations Bill.
- The President speaks at the Utah Republican Party picnic in Hooper.
- September 11 The President makes a radio address to the nation about crime and criminal justice reform.
- September 13 The President transmits to Congress the Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1982 to strengthen society's defenses against crime in America.
- The President sends a message to Congress proposing additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Wilderness Preservation Systems totalling 245 miles of rivers and 21,000 acres of wilderness.
- The President issues an Executive Order establishing the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee.
- September 14 The President makes a statement condemning the assassination of Bashir Gemayel, President-elect of Lebanon.
- September 15 The President speaks at the National Black Republican Council dinner in Washington, D.C.
- September 16 The President instructs Congress to convene in a special session following the November elections to pass regular appropriations bills for FY '83.
- September 17 The President speaks at the San Gennaro Festival attended by New Jersey Republican candidates.
- September 18 The President makes a radio address to the nation about prayer in schools.

September 20 The President makes a nationally televised address to the nation announcing the formation of a new multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

September 22 The President meets with Black college and university presidents; announces a stepped-up plan to increase participation of these institutions in federal programs.

The President announces the formation of the Cabinet Council on Management and Administration.

The President submits to Congress the National Debt Retirement Act of 1982 allowing the Treasury Department to use the proceeds from the sale of federal property to retire the national debt.

The President signs into law a Senate Joint Resolution ending a four-day railway strike.

The President sends a letter of congratulations to Amin Gemayel, the President-elect of Lebanon.

September 25 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the economy.

September 28 Nationally televised Presidential news conference.

September 29 The President speaks at a state Republican Party rally in Richmond, Virginia.

October 1 The House defeats the Balanced Budget Amendment.

October 2 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the federal drug policy.

October 4 The President meets with Ohio veterans; later speaks at a reception for the Bud Brown for Governor campaign in Columbus, Ohio.

October 7 The President speaks at a state Republican Party rally in Reno, Nevada.

October 8 The President signs into law the Export Trading Company Act of 1982.

October 9 The President makes a radio address to the nation about Solidarity and U.S. relations with Poland.

October 11 The President speaks at a statewide Republican candidates rally in Irving, Texas.

- October 12 The President signs into law the Missing Children Act to help parents trace missing children.
- The President signs into law the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982.
- October 13 The President signs into law the Job Training Partnership Act; will train more than one million Americans a year in skills for private sector jobs.
- The President makes a nationally televised address to the nation about the economy.
- October 14 The President speaks via satellite from Washington, D.C. to eleven campaign events across the nation.
- The President signs into law student aid legislation.
- The President announces federal initiatives against drug trafficking and organized crime.
- The President signs into law the Veterans Compensation, Education and Employment Amendments of 1982, providing a 7.4 percent cost-of-living increase to 2.3 million disabled veterans.
- October 15 The President makes a radio address to the nation about agriculture and grain exports.
- The President signs into law the Garn-St. Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982.
- The President signs into law the FY `83 Military Construction Appropriation Act providing budget authority of \$7.0 billion for vitally needed military facilities in the U.S. and Europe.
- October 16 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the economy.
- October 18 The President signs into law the Coastal Barriers Resources Act saving taxpayers millions of dollars while preserving undeveloped coastal lands.
- October 20 The President visits a family-owned farm in Chapin, Illinois; later speaks at a rally for Republican candidates in Peoria.
- October 21 Administration reaches agreement with the European community on restricting steel exports to the U.S.
- The President speaks at a state Republican Party rally in Omaha, Nebraska.

October 22 The President signs into law a bill giving Amerasian children the right to claim American citizenship.

October 23 The President makes a radio address to the nation about economic and budget issues.

October 25 The President signs into law a bill establishing a grant program to encourage states to establish programs to reduce or eliminate drunk driving.

 The President signs into law a bill which establishes the White House Conference on Productivity.

October 26 The President speaks at a state Republican Party rally in Raleigh, North Carolina.

October 28 The President speaks at state Republican Party rallies in Casper, Wyoming; Great Falls, Montana; and Las Vegas, Nevada.

October 29 The President speaks at state Republican Party rallies in Salt Lake City, Utah and Roswell, New Mexico.

October 30 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the Economic Recovery Program.

November 5 Secretary of Energy James B. Edwards resigns; the President appoints Donald P. Hodel.

November 6 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the Congressional agenda and the economy.

November 10 Second anniversary of Solidarity.

November 11 Death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

 Nationally televised Presidential news conference.

November 13 The President makes a radio address to the nation about East-West trade relations.

November 19 The President lifts sanctions against U.S. and foreign companies for selling U.S. developed technology for use in the construction of the Soviet-Western Europe natural gas pipeline.

November 20 The President makes a radio address to the nation about international free trade.

The President issues an Executive Order establishing the International Private Enterprise Task Force; will advise on the role of private enterprise in the implementation of programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

November 22 The President announces his MX basing decision.

 The President makes a nationally televised address to the nation about arms reduction and deterrence.

November 27 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the highway and bridge repair program.

November 29 The President speaks at the National League of Cities annual convention in Los Angeles.

November 30 The President submits to Congress legislation for a highway and bridge repair program.

November 30-
December 4 The President attends meetings in Latin America --visits Brazil, Costa Rica, Columbia and Honduras.

December 4 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the Caribbean Basin Initiative while in Costa Rica.

December 7 The House approves the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 increasing federal gasoline taxes by five cents per gallon to provide funds for highway and bridge repair.

 The House approves funds for the research and development of the MX Missile but denies funds for the dense-pack basing mode.

December 8 President Reagan addresses final meeting of the Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives.

December 9 The President announces the Administration's proposed agriculture payment-in kind program to address the problem of surplus commodities.

 The President speaks at a dinner honoring the Republican majority in the Senate in Washington, D.C.

December 10 The President proclaims December 12, 1982 to be a day of solidarity and prayer for Poland.

- December 11 The President makes a radio address to the nation about the production of the MX Missile.
- December 13 The President proclaims the week of December 12, 1982 to be National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week.
- December 16 The President lights the National Christmas Tree.
- December 17 The President announces an initiative for minority business enterprise development.
- The House approves the Caribbean Basin Initiative.
- The Senate approves funds for the production of the MX Missile--the President announces plans for formation of a bipartisan commission to study basing options.
- December 18 The President makes a radio address to the nation about economic recovery and defense.
- December 20 The Senate approves the Surface Transportation Act of 1982, the President's program for highway and bridge repair.
- December 21 The President signs into law continuing appropriations for FY '83.
- December 25 The President makes a radio address to the nation about Christmas.
- December 26 The President makes a statement on the third anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--reaffirming U.S. support of a resolution calling for a settlement based on Soviet withdrawal.
- December 27 The President accepts the resignation of Drew L. Lewis, Secretary of Transportation.
- December 28 The President speaks at the ceremony recommissioning the U.S.S. New Jersey in Long Beach, California.
- December 30 The President makes a statement on withholding U.S. funds for the Law of the Sea Preparatory Commission because of financing methods deemed fiscally irresponsible.

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- January 1 The President makes a radio address to the nation about New Year's Day.
- January 3 The President signs an Executive Order establishing the bipartisan Commission on Strategic Forces.
- January 5 Nationally-televised news conference. The President announces the nomination of Elizabeth Dole to be Secretary of Transportation and Faith Whittlesey to replace Mrs. Dole as Assistant for Public Liaison.
- January 8 The President makes a radio address to the nation about U.S. relations with the Soviet Union.
- January 11 The President speaks before the 64th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau in Dallas. Announces implementation of the "Payment-In-Kind" program to help farmers and reduce grain surpluses.
- January 12 The President accepts the resignation of Richard Schweiker, Secretary of Health and Human Services. Announces the nomination of Margaret Heckler to the post.
- The President accepts the resignation of Eugene V. Rostow, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Announces the nomination of Kenneth L. Adelman to the post.
- January 14 The President holds an informal news conference. Discusses arms control.
- The President announces the appointment of Eugene Rostow to the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.
- January 15 The President makes a radio address to the nation about Dr. Martin Luther King.
- The National Commission on Social Security Reform formulates a plan to restore financial solvency to the system. The plan receives the support of the President and the bipartisan Congressional leadership.