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THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Friday, December 9, 1983



9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (McFarlane)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (45 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:45 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Attorney General</u> <u>William French Smith</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (10 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for International</u> <u>Human Rights Day Proclamation</u> (McFarlane/Whittlesey)	450 EOB
11:15 am (45 min)	<u>NSC Briefing</u> (McFarlane)	(TAB A) (draft remarks attached) Situation Room (distributed separately)
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Budget Appeal Meeting</u> (Darman/Fuller)	(TAB B) Cabinet Room
Afternoon	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan</u> <u>Depart for Camp David</u>	South Lawn

UNP REVISED
12/08/83
5:00 pm

JCF

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Friday, December 9, 1983




Signature 0908-0909

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> 0908- (Baker/Meese/Deaver) <i>McManus in at 0920 to brief NY trip. - 0923.40 outg o/p.</i>	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (McFarlane) 0939 - 0943 <i>Powderstein</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u> 0943-22 <i>9:45 - 9:57 ATTY GENL SMITH</i>	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (10 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for International Human Rights Day Proclamation</u> (McFarlane/Whittlesey) <i>11:19-</i> (TAB A) (draft remarks attached)	450 EOB
11:15 am (45 min)	<u>NSC Briefing</u> (McFarlane) (distributed separately)	Situation Room
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Budget Appeal Meeting</u> <i>1:04 - 2:11</i> (Darman/Fuller) (TAB B)	Cabinet Room
Afternoon	<i>2:19 residence</i> <u>The President and Mrs. Reagan Depart for Camp David</u>	South Lawn

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE FISCHER

FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. 

SUBJECT: Human Rights Day Proclamation

The following Members of Congress were in attendance December 9, 1983 in Room 450 OEOB with the President for a signing ceremony to commemorate the Human Rights Day Proclamation:

William Broomfield (R-Michigan)
John Edward Porter (R-Illinois)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1983

TO: DAVE FISCHER
FROM: PAM TURNER
SUBJECT: Attendance at Meeting

The following attended the Human Rights Day Proclamation signing ceremony at 10:40 a.m. on Friday, December 9, 1983 in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building:

Senator Claiborne Pell


Regretted:

Senator Howard Baker
Senator Charles Percy
Senator Jesse Helms
Senator Bill Armstrong
Senator Richard Lugar
Senator Charles McC. Mathias
Senator Nancy Kassebaum
Senator Rudy Boschwitz
Senator Larry Pressler
Senator Frank Murkowski
Senator Roger Jepsen
Senator Charles Grassley
Senator Bill Bradley
Senator Howell Heflin
Senator William Proxmire
Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Jim McClure

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PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Friday, December 9, 1983



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9:10-9:13 <i>mike McManus</i>		
9:30 am <i>9129</i> (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (McFarlane) <i>POINDEXTER</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (45 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
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12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Budget Appeal Meeting</u> (Darman/Fuller)	Cabinet Room
<i>2:00</i>	<i>Fixed Bush photo</i>	(TAB B)
Afternoon	<u>The President and Mrs. Reagan Depart for Camp David</u>	South Lawn

Radio Park

✓ mass concert

medal honor

UNP REVISED
12/08/83
5:00 pm

50f

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WASHINGTON

December 8, 1983

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY CEREMONY

DATE: December 9, 1983

LOCATION: Room 450, Old EOB

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

FROM: ROBERT C. MC FARLANE *rcm*I. PURPOSE

To give brief remarks on our human rights policy and sign a Proclamation calling upon all Americans to observe December 10 as Human Rights Day, December 15 as Bill of Rights Day, and this coming week as Human Rights Week.

II. BACKGROUND

December 10 is 35th anniversary of adoption by UN of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and December 15 is 192d anniversary of ratification of our Bill of Rights. December 10 is celebrated as International Human Rights Day.

III. PARTICIPANTS

About 165 guests, including leading representatives of the American human rights community and ethnic groups, selected Members of Congress and approximately 20 prominent foreign human rights activists. (Virtually all of the activists have suffered severe repression.) Foreign guests and Members of Congress will be in front rows. Prior to your participation, guests will be briefed by Assistant Secretary of State for Humanitarian Affairs Abrams and US Representative to UN Human Rights Commission Schifter.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Writing pool and photo coverage of your remarks and signing ceremony.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

--Arrival at 11:00 a.m. and brief remarks from podium (proposed text to be provided).

--Signing ceremony at table in center stage, with four to five human rights activists, Ambassador Kirkpatrick (tentative) and Elliott Abrams standing behind you.

cc Vice President
E Meese; J Baker
M Deaver

(Rohrabacher/BE)
December 8, 1983
4:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR INTERNATIONAL
HUMAN RIGHTS DAY PROCLAMATION
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1983

Thank you for being here today to underscore our national recognition of human rights. The degree of freedom in our country is something of which Americans are rightfully proud. Unlike many other countries, which find their cohesion in cultural and social traditions, the citizens of our country find their unity and their heritage in the liberty that is shared by people with diverse cultural backgrounds.

When Americans think about the nature of human rights, we begin with what Abraham Lincoln called "the definitions and axioms of free society" contained in the Declaration of Independence. That testament of liberty declares that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights. "To secure these rights," it states, "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." These words reveal the meaning of human rights and our philosophy of liberty that is the essence of America.

Sometimes we in free countries forget the richness of that precious possession. Our human rights are respected, so our freedom is almost invisible. There are no walls, troops, or guns to prevent us from traveling. There are no guards at our churches or spies in our congregations. There are no censors at the newspapers or universities.

People who live in tyranny, however, can see freedom much more clearly. It shines like a candle in the midst of darkness. And America's freedom shines through a world of stormy seas, giving hope to tens of millions who yearn for a better way of life.

As Americans, it is our responsibility to speak out against blatant affronts to human rights. Yes, we must and we will speak out against the incarceration of Soviet dissidents in psychiatric wards; against the barbaric persecution of the members of the Baha'i faith in Iran; against the racial injustice of the apartheid system in South Africa; and against the persecution of the Catholic church, and the Solidarity labor movement, in Poland.

Just a personal note of regret. It is particularly unfortunate that Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, who has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his valiant efforts to achieve peaceful reconciliation within Poland, cannot even leave his own country to accept the Prize out of concern that he would not be permitted to return.

We cannot believe in human rights and ignore the activities of "death squads" in some Central American countries; the persecution of the churches and of the Miskito Indians in Nicaragua; and the resurgence of repression against national and religious groups in the Soviet Union, including Jews, Baptists, Lithuanian Catholics, Central Asian Moslems, and even members of the Russian Orthodox clergy.

We will, of course, maintain a strong defense, but an equally potent weapon against tyranny is to proclaim the truth. I think one of our great failings has been permitting leftist dictatorships to seize the initiative in the international debate. The adversaries of freedom allocate enormous resources to promote their brutal systems and propagate blatant lies. We in the democracies, in comparison, have spent far too little to offer the world our message of democracy, human rights, and truth.

To turn this situation around I have made support of democracy a central goal of American foreign policy. And specifically to correct these communication gaps, we are significantly expanding the international broadcasting capabilities of the United States. We are strengthening operations of the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and we are establishing Radio Marti to communicate directly with the people of Cuba. St. John told us, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." In many countries people aren't even allowed to read the Bible. It is up to us to make sure the message of hope and salvation gets through.

All of us who live in freedom are linked in spirit with those brave men and women being persecuted for demanding their rights or struggling to establish democracy.

With us today in the front rows and on stage are a number of courageous individuals who have suffered for their belief in human rights and democracy. They come from countries which

differ markedly from each other, yet they are all heroes in the same cause. Their devotion to political and religious liberty unites them, as it unites all of us who are committed to the freedom of mankind.

In honoring these heroes today, we proclaim our confidence that good and decent people will triumph over evil. Dictatorships can pass away. On the right, we've seen it happen in recent years in Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Argentina. On the left, totalitarian ideologies that brutalize human beings to remold mankind into that which it is not, are destined to fail. Totalitarianism of the left, just like Nazism before it, will be discarded by a disgusted humanity.

Much depends on us, but we can be confident that the tide of history is indeed running on the side of freedom.

This week marks the anniversary of two milestones in mankind's journey to freedom. December 15th is the 192nd anniversary of our Bill of Rights. And 35 years ago, recoiling from the horror and destruction of World War II, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Those of us who went through that terrible conflict saw the Declaration as an important international standard, something that could help build a better world. Today, we reaffirm our commitment to the ideals expressed in the Declaration.

To commemorate these advances in freedom, I am declaring December 10th Human Rights Day, the week beginning December 10th as Human Rights Week, and December 15th Bill of Rights Day. Let this be a call to action for all Americans. We must rededicate

ourselves to respect at home for those fundamental human rights which form the basis of our self-definition as a people and a Nation. We must also assure those brave men and women struggling for democracy around the world that we will be true to ourselves by supporting our common cause.

Thank you very much, and God bless you all. With that said, I will sign the proclamation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

BUDGET MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: DEFENSE
Friday, December 9, 1983
1:00 p.m. (60 minutes)
The Cabinet Room

FROM: RICHARD G. DARMAN 
CRAIG L. FULLER

I. PURPOSE

This is one more of the many budget meetings you must have to review positions prior to making final budget decisions.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President
David A. Stockman
Edwin Meese III
James A. Baker III
Richard G. Darman
Craig L. Fuller
David R. Gergen
Robert C. McFarlane
M.B. Oglesby
Larry M. Speakes
John A. Svahn
Martin Feldstein

Secretary Weinberger
Paul Thayer
Vince Puritano

III. AGENDA

A briefing will be provided in the meeting. Discussion will follow.