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ID # 103645

WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
WORKSHEET

TR

- ☐ X - MEDIA  
☐ H - INTERNAL

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

Subject Codes:

PR 007.04

1) Subject: Meeting with Bush American  
Leaders to discuss the current  
situation in Poland.

CO 126.  
HU 013.53

2) Meeting with the Cabinet Council on  
Commerce and Trade to discuss:  
A) high technology and the U.S. industries'  
competitive position  
B) Presidential statement on  
Minority Business Development

FG 010.02

TA 003.

TA 004.

BE 003.

BE 004.

SC

3) Signing Ceremony for H.R. 4613,  
The Debt Collection Act.

LE

FI 001.01

FI 010.

4) Meeting with Nelson Benton,  
Departing CBS News  
correspondent CBS

PR 016.

FI 005.

HU 013.

5) Audio taping sessions for  
A. Thanksgiving Day ~~Message~~  
for Armed Services Radio Messages for  
B) Christmas Day ~~Message~~ for  
Armed Services

PR 011.

HO 016.

HO 110.

ND 007

continued

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT		RSZ	1 1			1 1

Referral Note:



Monday, October 25, 1982

8:30 am (45 min)	<u>Breakfast with Gerald Ford</u> (Baker, Deaver, Meese)	Residence
9:15 am (15 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Deaver, Meese)	Oval Office
9:20 am 9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) <i>G. FORD, GASTON SIGOR out 4:35</i> <i>ROGER ROBINSON out 9:30</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Richard Wirthlin</u> (Fischer)	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (45 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:45 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Polish-American Leaders</u> (Dole/Clark/Henkel)	Roosevelt Room (Tab A)
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on</u> <u>Commerce and Trade</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (Tab B)
3:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (5 min)	<u>Signing of Debt Collection Bill</u> (Duberstein)	Oval Office (Tab C)
4:05 pm (5 min)	<u>Photo with Nelson Benton, CBS News</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office (Tab D)
4:15 pm (5 min)	<u>Appearance of the "Black Stallion"</u> (Rosebush/Henkel)	So. Grounds (available Monday a.m.)
4:30 pm (20 min)	<u>Taping for GOP-TV Commercial</u> (Gergen/Rollins/Goode)	Map Room (distributed separately)
4:55 pm (25 min)	<u>Taping Session for Various Messages</u> (Bakshian/Goode)	Map Room (Tab E) (draft remarks attached)
	<i>+1 MORE - So. PACIFIC (Fut.)</i>	

5:30 PM

MTG. - WOMEN'S GROUP - TASK FORCE

UNP 10/23/82

11:00 am

ON WOMEN  
DOCK

*det*



Monday, October 25, 1982

8:30 am (45 min)	<u>Breakfast with Gerald Ford</u> <del>(Baker, Deaver, Meese)</del>	Residence
9:15 am (15 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Deaver, Meese)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> 9:20 - 9:50 (Clark) G. FORD GASTON SIGER PRES. FORD ROGER ROBINSON EMP. B, MKO	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<del><u>Senior Staff Time</u></del>	<del>Oval Office</del>
10:00 am (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> 9:50 - 11:30	Oval Office
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Richard Wirthlin</u> 11:30 - 12:05 (Fischer) Em, mko, JB, Gergen	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch</u> 12:05 -	Oval Office
1:00 pm (45 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:45 pm (10 min)	<u>Meeting with Polish-American Leaders</u> (Dole/Clark/Henkel) 1:40 - 2:04 (Tab A)	Roosevelt Room
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on</u> <u>Commerce and Trade</u> (Fuller) 2:10 - 3:05 (Tab B)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (5 min)	<u>Signing of Debt Collection Bill</u> (Duberstein) 4:15 - 4:22 (Tab C)	Oval Office
4:05 pm (5 min)	<del><u>Photo with Nelson Bentley, CBS News</u></del> <del>(Gergen/Speakes)</del> (Tab D)	<del>Oval Office</del>
4:15 pm (5 min)	<del><u>Appearance of the "Black Stallion"</u></del> <del>(Rosebush/Henkel)</del> (available Monday a.m.) PLANNING TO ATTEND - CHECK W/ JIM ROSEBUSH	<del>So. Grounds</del>
4:30 pm (20 min)	<u>Taping for GOP-TV Commercial</u> (Gergen/Rollins/Goode) (distributed separately)	Map Room
4:55 pm (25 min)	<u>Taping Session for Various Messages</u> (Bakshian/Goode) (Tab E) (draft remarks attached)	Map Room
	5:30 - 5:40 COORDINATING COUNCIL ON WOMEN 5:50 RESIDENCE ROOSEVELT ROOM	

UNP 10/23/82  
11:00 am

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1982

MEETING WITH POLISH-AMERICAN LEADERS

DATE: October 25, 1982  
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room  
TIME: 1:45 p.m. - 1:55 p.m.  
FROM: ELIZABETH H. DOLE

I. PURPOSE

To hear the views of the leadership on the current situation in Poland and enlist their support for any further steps to be taken.

II. BACKGROUND

The Polish-American community has given tremendous bipartisan support to your policies toward Poland. Some of its leaders are anxious to meet with you to reaffirm their support and to discuss possible future actions against Poland and/or the Soviet Union.

Prior to your arrival, the leaders will have received a briefing on events in Poland from staff members of the State Department and the National Security Council.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1:45 p.m. - You enter the Roosevelt Room and, proceeding around the table, greet each of the guests.  
The White House photographer will take photos.

1:47 p.m. - You take your seat at the head of the table and converse as per the talking points.

1:55 p.m. - You thank your guests and depart the Roosevelt Room.

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Attachments: Talking Points, Participants

## TALKING POINTS

- First, let me extend to Frank Meehan my personal gratitude for a job well done as our Ambassador to Poland. He had a difficult "watch" and has performed admirably. I offer my congratulations.
- Also, my personal best wishes to Jack Scanlon who will be succeeding Frank. I know that his experience in Polish and Eastern European affairs at the State Department will serve him well in his new assignment as Ambassador.
- Finally, I'm sure you all know the news but just in case some of you haven't heard, last week I was pleased to announce the appointment of Ed Derwinski as Counselor to the State Department. Ed's knowledge of foreign affairs, and Poland in particular, speak for themselves and I trust that the Polish-American community is as proud of his appointment as I am.
- I know you've been briefed by both our State and NSC representatives here, but I want to reiterate that Poland remains a top priority of mine. I have received the mailgram outlining your comments and recommendations and want you to know it is being carefully studied.
- In that area, let me also say that I very much appreciate the strong support our actions have received from the Polish-American community. I hope that you, as their representatives, will convey my gratitude to those communities throughout the United States.

-- I do have time for a question or two, if you have any.

-- Thank you very much and thank you again for your support.



POLISH-AMERICAN LEADERS MEETING  
October 25, 1982

PARTICIPANTS

Aloysius A. Mazewski  
President, Polish American Congress  
President, Polish National Alliance  
Chicago, Illinois

Joseph A. Drobot  
President  
Polish Roman Catholic Union  
Chicago, Illinois

Daniel Kij  
President  
Polish Union of America  
Buffalo, New York

Myra Lenard  
Washington Representative  
Polish-American Congress  
Washington, D.C.

Jan Nowak  
RFE/RL Consultant  
Washington, D.C.

Kazimierz Olejarczyk  
President  
Michigan Division, PAC  
Dearborn, Michigan

Alfreda Plocha  
President  
Union of Polish Women in America  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Roman Pucinski  
President  
Illinois Division, PAC  
Chicago, Illinois

Bernard B. Rogalski  
President  
Polish Falcons of America  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Boleslaw Wierzbianski  
President  
Polish Daily News  
New York, New York

ADMINISTRATION

Elizabeth Dole  
Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison

Congressman Edward J. Derwinski  
Counselor - Designate  
U.S. Department of State

Frank Meehan  
U.S. Ambassador to Poland

Jack Scanlon  
U.S. Ambassador - Designate to Poland

Richard Pipes  
National Security Council Staff

*B*

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL ON COMMERCE AND TRADE

DATE: October 25, 1982

LOCATION: Cabinet Room

TIME: 2:00 P.M.

FROM: Craig L. Fuller

CS

## I. PURPOSE

1) To open discussion on the very complex topic of high technology and the U.S. competitive posture. 2) Final review of the Presidential Statement on Minority Business Development.

## II. BACKGROUND

1) A working group was established by the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade in December of 1981. The concerns of the CCCT arose as a result of the world-wide challenge to U.S. pre-eminence in this area. There seems to be a very wide diversity of opinion on this issue and in light of its importance we felt that the entire Cabinet and you should have the benefit of some early discussions before the issue becomes critical. Attached is Secretary Baldrige's memorandum and an executive summary of the paper the working group has developed.

The Office of Policy Development has been developing this Presidential statement on Minority Business Development with input from all the Departments and a number of agencies. This draft has essentially been approved by all parties and it was circulated last week. It is to be discussed at the Monday Cabinet Council meeting for final CCCT approval.

## III. PARTICIPANTS

List will be attached to agenda

## IV. PRESS PLAN

None

## V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Secretary Baldrige will lead the discussion

Attachments:

Secretary Baldrige Memorandum

Executive Summary

Additional material available at your request



**THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE**  
Washington, D.C. 20230

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Malcolm Baldrige, Chairman *MB*  
Pro Tempore Cabinet Council  
on Commerce and Trade

SUBJECT: Competitive Position of U.S. High  
Technology Industries

In December of 1981, the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade (CCCT) directed that a study be performed on the current competitive posture of the United States in high technology.

The concerns of the CCCT with U.S. performance in high technology sprang from the recognition that although the United States is now the world leader in many areas of advanced technology, its preeminence has been challenged and is seriously threatened.

The United States occupies a unique leadership position in the world's political and economic structure--a leadership role underwritten by its preeminence in advanced technology. The possible erosion of this preeminence could have far-reaching economic, political, and national security consequences for the entire free world.

The special combination of contributions to the U.S. economy of high-technology industries--including high productivity growth and low price growth--indicate the importance of this segment to the overall strength of the U.S. industrial base. There is a direct linkage between the research activities conducted by high-technology industries and the U.S. standard of living. Research nurtures innovation, which feeds technological progress, which leads to productivity gains and new jobs.

As the high-technology industries of other countries have emerged as strong international competitors, U.S. high-technology industries are facing a significantly altered competitive environment. In the new environment, the United States faces a major challenge.

Key findings of the CCCT study on high technology competitiveness include:

- o High technology industries are vital to the U.S. economy. Their growth rate has been twice that of total industrial output, and they contribute the bulk of technological advances to all sectors of the economy.
- o National security depends upon the technology-intensive industries both for sophisticated items essential to modern weapons superiority, and for a strong and flexible industrial capability for future contingencies.
- o The United States will have to depend heavily on its areas of greatest strength -- principally advanced technology and agriculture -- to meet increased competition in world markets. The technological challenge confronting the United States can benefit all competitors and nations through increased efficiency and growth.
- o There has been a decline in the international market position of U.S. high technology industries from a position of dominance to one of being strongly challenged. Foreign competition in high technology has increased dramatically, with developments in selected new areas indicating that technological advantages have shifted overseas.
- o The major technological challenge to the United States is from Japan. Now limited to a few high technology sectors, this challenge is rapidly expanding.
- o An array of factors influence U.S. versus foreign advances in technology. The most important of these are:
  - the overall state of the domestic economy,
  - cost and supply of capital,
  - relative R&D efforts,
  - the transfer of technology,
  - availability of scientists and engineers, and
  - explicit industrial policies toward technology-intensive sectors.
- o If present trends continue, some or all of these factors could contribute to a further decline in the competitive position of U.S. high technology industries.

- o Foreign government industrial programs to promote high technology industries have adversely affected U.S. high technology industries and will, if trends continue, place U.S. business at a disadvantage, even with an ideal environment for high technology within the United States. Industry targeting by foreign governments against specific high technology areas could preclude valuable long term U.S. technological developments.

The evidence in the CCCT Study justifies your concern for our continued preeminence in high technology. We have been developing a work program within the CCCT to assess the factors which have influenced our competitiveness in high technology and identify the necessary policy responses. I believe this should be a critical element in this Administration's effort to improve our economic performance and warrants our sustained attention.

## Executive Summary

In December of 1981, the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade (CCCT) directed that a study be performed on the current competitive posture of the United States in high technology. This study is submitted in fulfillment of that request.

The concerns of the CCCT with U.S. performance in high technology sprang from the recognition that the gains to the United States from advanced technology are quite significant.

The United States occupies a unique leadership position in the world political and economic structure--a leadership role underwritten by its preeminence in advanced technology. The possible erosion of this preeminence could have far-reaching economic, political, and national security consequences for the United States.

The special combination of contributions to the U.S. economy of high-technology industries--including high productivity growth and low price growth--indicate the importance of this segment to the overall strength of the U.S. industrial base. There is a direct linkage between the research activities conducted by high-technology industries and the U.S. standard of living. Research nurtures innovation, which feeds technological progress, which leads to productivity gains. Productivity over the long run is the predominate element which determines the overall ability of the U.S. economy to grow and in turn to produce a higher standard of living and new jobs.

As the high-technology industries of other countries have emerged as strong international competitors, U.S. high-technology industries are facing a significantly altered competitive environment. In the new environment, the United States faces a major challenge to maintain its broad technological preeminence.

This report summarizes an interagency examination of U.S. high technology industries -- their importance, their trade performance, and the factors influencing their competitiveness vis-a-vis foreign competitors. Key findings include the following:

- o High technology industries are vital to the U.S. economy. Their growth rate has been twice that of total industrial output, and they contribute the bulk of technological advances to all sectors of the economy.

- o National security depends upon the technology-intensive industries both for sophisticated items essential to modern weapons superiority, and for a strong and flexible industrial capability for future contingencies.
- o The United States will have to depend heavily on its areas of greatest strength -- principally advanced technology and agriculture -- to meet increased competition in world markets. The technological challenge confronting the United States can benefit all competitors and nations through increased efficiency and growth.
- o Over the last twelve years, there has been a decline in the international market position of U.S. high technology industries from a position of dominance to one of being strongly challenged. Market share for the high technology group -- and for nearly all individual industries -- has fallen. Foreign competition in high technology has increased dramatically, with developments in selected new areas indicating that technological advantages have shifted overseas.
- o An array of factors influence U.S. versus foreign advances in technology. The most important of these across all industries are:
  - the overall state of the domestic economy,
  - cost and supply of capital,
  - relative R&D efforts,
  - the transfer of technology,
  - availability of scientists and technicians, and
  - explicit industrial policies toward technology-intensive sectors.
- o If present trends continue, some or all of these factors could contribute to a further decline in the competitive position of U.S. high technology industries.
- o A free market system encourages technological advances, but significant impediments to free and open markets exist world-wide. For example, foreign governments use closed markets, direct fiscal support, and guidance to capital markets to create an artificial advantage for favored high technology sectors. Recognition of these impediments and reasoned efforts to counter them are essential to prevent serious disadvantages for U.S. firms.



- o Foreign government industrial programs to promote high technology industries have adversely affected U.S. high technology industries and will, if trends continue, place U.S. business at a disadvantage, even with an ideal environment for high technology within the United States. Industry targeting by foreign governments against specific high technology areas could preclude valuable long term U.S. technological developments.
- o The major technological challenge to the United States is from Japan. Now limited to a few high technology sectors, this challenge is expected to broaden in the future.

We believe that the evidence justifies concern for our continued preeminence in high technology. While it was inevitable that the abnormal postwar gap in technology between the United States and other advanced countries would narrow, we must appreciate that that era has past. We must begin a process to identify the appropriate policy responses. The Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade is undertaking to assess both industry specific and broader factors which have influenced United States competitiveness in high technology.

10:00 am

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

This Administration is committed to the goal of greater opportunity for economic progress and independence for all Americans. A major step toward this goal was taken last year with the enactment of our Economic Recovery Program. This program will help promote an environment of expanding opportunities for the formation and development of business enterprise by reducing inflation and stimulating economic growth. In addition, our economic program will increase private savings through incentives provided by tax cuts and will slow the growth of government spending in order to increase the pool of financial resources from which businesses can obtain capital for development.

However, I do not intend to have our efforts end here. Today, I am announcing additional steps to promote an economic environment in which minority entrepreneurs can fully marshal their talents and skills to achieve better lives for themselves and thereby contribute to a stronger economic base for America. Progress will not be easy to achieve but the foundation has already been established through the development, over the last 14 years, of significant minority enterprise activity.

10:00 am

BASIC PRINCIPLES

These steps are based on several important principles:

1. A healthy, growing economy is fundamental to creating the opportunity for the formation and growth of minority owned businesses.
2. Greater economic independence for minority Americans will best be achieved through increased opportunities for private employment and business ownership.
3. Government has an obligation to ensure equal opportunity for all its citizens.
4. Creativity, private entrepreneurship, and individual initiative will ultimately determine the success or failure of individual minority businesses.
5. Expanded involvement of other private firms is crucial to minority enterprise developmental efforts.

10:00 am

ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM

Today, I am announcing a series of steps reflecting these principles in six broad areas to provide the basis for a renewed and vigorous minority business effort for the 1980s.

1. NATIONAL PRIORITY. To establish expanded minority business development as a national priority for the eighties:

(a) The Department of Commerce and the Small Business Administration will assist directly in the formation of at least 60,000 new minority businesses over the next ten years.

(b) In addition, during the same period, this Administration will assist in the expansion of at least 60,000 or 10% of the approximately 600,000 minority businesses that already operate in America today, with particular emphasis on minority businesses which contribute to the employment base and those in industries with high growth potential, such as the high technology industries.

2. FEDERAL RESOURCE COMMITMENT. The Federal government will:

10:00 am

(a) Procure directly an estimated \$15 billion in goods and services from minority businesses during Fiscal Years 1983, 1984, and 1985, based upon our current overall procurement plans. Actual goals will be set on an annual basis and will be based upon this Administration's objective of increasing the share of total procurement supplied by minority businesses. This does not include minority business procurement by recipients of Federal grants and cooperative agreements, which could amount to an additional \$6 to \$7 billion.

(b) Make available approximately \$1.5 billion in credit assistance and \$300 million in management and technical assistance to promote minority business development during this same period.

3. PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES. To spur private sector involvement in minority business development:

(a) Through the Department of Commerce and the Small Business Administration, I will solicit the involvement of business leaders in efforts to encourage at least 2,500 firms to expand their business transactions with minority enterprises.

10:00 am

(b) I am asking the Presidential Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business to explore opportunities for reducing regulatory and other barriers to small and minority business expansion, including meaningful entry into the international trade arena.

4. MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER NETWORK. To improve the delivery of Federal services locally:

(a) The Department of Commerce has established a national network of Minority Business Development Centers. More than one hundred Centers will be located throughout the country in 95 metropolitan areas. In concert with the SBA's Small Business Development Centers, they will provide management and technical assistance and promote increased participation of private firms and other public sector resources.

(b) Selected centers will test a voucher approach to delivering management and technical assistance. A firm seeking consulting services will select a vendor, with costs shared by the Federal government. The government's share of the payment will be in the form of a voucher. This should have the effect of increasing the quality of the assistance provided by encouraging competition among vendors.

10:00 am

5. MARKET DEVELOPMENT. To increase the market opportunities of minority businesses, we will make a number of improvements in Federal procurement programs:

(a) I have already directed contracting agencies to increase the dollar amount of minority business procurement objectives for 1983 by at least 10 percent over actual procurement in 1981.

(b) We will also seek to expand the number of minority firms participating in federal procurement programs in addition to increasing dollar volumes awarded.

(c) To prepare firms to graduate to market competition after completing the 8(a) program, I am directing the SBA to create a pilot program wherein contracts will be awarded on the basis of technical and price competition among 8(a) firms.

(d) To expand minority enterprise participation in Federal government subcontracts, I am directing department and agency heads to develop and implement incentive techniques that stimulate greater minority business subcontracting by Federal prime contractors.

10:00 am

(e) To continue full small and minority business participation in procurement resulting from government grants and cooperative agreements, I am directing the major Federal grant-making agencies to encourage their grantees to achieve a reasonable minority business participation in contracts let from their grants and agreements. This will be done in a manner consistent with the Administration's commitment to the principles of federalism.

(f) I am directing the SBA to explore the feasibility of delegating Section 8(a) authority to Federal agencies so they may place contracts directly with 8(a) firms.

6. FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES. We are taking a number of steps to improve the management of Federal programs.

(a) To improve the coordination of Federal efforts, I will be issuing a new Executive Order on Minority Business Development. In addition to reaffirming the Federal commitment, it will give responsibility for this effort to the Department of Commerce through the Interagency Council for Minority Business Enterprise. It also directs the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade to submit an annual plan specifying measurable minority-enterprise-development objectives for each agency.



10:00 am

(b) To improve the measurement of performance, the Interagency Council for Minority Business Enterprise will establish program management guidelines for all Federal minority business efforts.

(c) To improve the timeliness and quality of minority business information for Federal policy-making purposes, I am directing the Commerce Department to accelerate the release of reports stemming from the semi-decennial Survey of Minority Business Enterprise and, where possible, to expand funding and operation of the minority business economic policy research program.

#### CONCLUSION

Together, our policies and programs for minority business development should set the stage for the expanded development of minority business. While such a Federal agenda for action is important, of greater importance will be the steps taken by minority entrepreneurs themselves and by other private concerns. General economic growth for America, which is the aim of our Economic Recovery Program, will ultimately provide the most lasting positive effect on minority business development.

Beginning \_\_\_\_\_ week, I will designate annually the \_\_\_\_\_ full week in October as Minority Enterprise Development Week. Recognizing that the realization of the American Dream is ultimately achieved in the private marketplace, we can, through a greater commitment to public and private cooperation, achieve fuller participation in our market economy by minority Americans.

C

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

## BILL SIGNING CEREMONY FOR H.R. 4613, THE DEBT COLLECTION ACT

DATE: Monday, October 25, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 4:00 p.m. (5 Minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *KMD*

### I. PURPOSE

To sign H.R. 4613, the Debt Collection Act.

### II. BACKGROUND

Improving the Federal government's ability to collect debts owed to the government has been a major legislative and administrative project of the Administration. Public approval of the project has been generated by its appeal to basic fairness: those who pay their debts to the government should not have to bear the economic burden of those who don't.

Enactment of this legislation removes the current barriers to effective debt collection and makes collection tools and techniques used by private lenders available to Federal agencies. This legislation will help to reverse the trends of recent years -- debts owed the government have increased almost 20 percent annually over the last eight years.

This signing ceremony will underline the importance of the Act as a means of reducing the national deficit by as much as \$5 billion over the next three years. The ceremony will also underscore the Administration's efforts to improve the efficiencies and economies of the federal government and provide momentum for Reform '88.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attachment

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Guests will enter the Northwest Gate and be escorted to the Oval Office. The President will make brief remarks about the significance of the legislation to be signed to be followed by the actual signing of H.R. 4613.

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Attachment A: Participants List  
Attachment B: Talking Points

Attachment A

PARTICIPANTS LIST

The President  
OMB Director David Stockman

Senators

Senator Charles Percy (R-Illinois)  
Senator Robert Dole (R-Kansas)  
Senator William V. Roth, Jr. (R-Delaware)

Representatives

Congressman Ed Derwinski (R-Illinois)  
Congressman Robert McClory (R-Illinois)

Staff

Ed Meese  
Jim Baker  
Mike Deaver  
Ken Duberstein

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS

- Tell the Senators and Congressmen how pleased you are they are able to be present as you sign H.R. 4613, legislation which will address the costly problem of delinquent debts owed the federal government.
- Note that the Office of Management and Budget has estimated that there is up to \$40 billion in delinquent debt owed the federal government. This legislation will reverse an attitude of laxity that has far too long characterized the government's efforts to collect these debts.
- Point out that H.R. 4613 could bring in as much as \$20 billion of money owed to the U.S. taxpayers over the next five years. The legislation will deter exploitation of government loan programs in the future and will reestablish the financial viability and public support of loan programs which many citizens badly need.
- Indicate your awareness that this legislation will greatly assist the federal agencies and departments in carrying out your directive to develop aggressive programs to recover delinquent debts and improve the administration of federal credit programs and thank the Senators and Congressmen present for their efforts to pass this legislation.

*D*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON


October 22, 1982

MEETING WITH NELSON BENTON

DATE: Monday, October 25, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 4:05 pm

FROM: Larry Speakes 

I. PURPOSE

To say good-bye to Nelson Benton, a correspondent for CBS News, and wish him well as he leaves Washington for Baltimore

II. BACKGROUND

Nelson Benton covered the White House for CBS News. He left the White House recently to cover the State Department as he is leaving CBS News to anchor a local news program in Baltimore. His son, Joe Benton, covered the President during the 1980 campaign. Joe is with ABC News.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Nelson Benton  
Larry Speakes

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Handshake and photo



*E*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1982

AUDIO TAPING SESSION

DATE: October 25, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To tape 2 audio messages.

II. BACKGROUND

These messages are holiday greetings for Thanksgiving and Christmas which will be played on Armed Forces radio to the troops here and overseas.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will read remarks from a teleprompter.

attachments: To be submitted by the speechwriters office.

(Maseng/AB)  
October 21, 1982  
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: THANKSGIVING DAY MESSAGE FOR  
ARMED SERVICES RADIO  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1982

Hello, and happy Thanksgiving from your relatives and friends across America. Today American families are gathering to give thanks to God for our rich blessings. Our kitchens are steamy and busy and our dining rooms are spread with the bounty of our land. Grandparents, parents, children and grandchildren share the roast turkey and pray for you who cannot be here.

Stationed away from us on ships and bases and in foreign lands, you are safeguarding the peace and the plenty we give thanks for today. Some of you are in especially dangerous parts of the world, and we pray that God will hold you gently in the palm of His hand and keep you safe. All of you represent the moral commitment our people have made to the international struggle for freedom and peace, and we are grateful for your willingness to serve, and for your courage.

We Americans believe ours is a chosen land and our people specially blessed. The first of our citizens were pioneers in liberty, and each succeeding generation has inherited their special sense of freedom. As you look around you, many of you can see first-hand the forces of repression at work. It is our duty as Americans not only to protect our God-given freedom, but to broaden its blessings so that it can flourish. We hold this trust for all mankind.

Soon you will be home with us again. Like you, your families and friends long for that day. Until then, know that

you are always in our thoughts and our prayers, and gratitude for your sacrifices is first in our hearts on this day of national thanksgiving.

May God bless you . . . and I hope the mess doesn't overcook your turkey.

(Maseng/AB)  
October 21, 1982  
5:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: CHRISTMAS DAY MESSAGE FOR  
ARMED SERVICES RADIO  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1982

Merry Christmas and the best holiday wishes from all your countrymen. We appreciate the sacrifice you are making far from home today. Whether your image of Christmas is the crisp, cold snow of the northeast or the clean dry wind of the western deserts, for all of us this holiday is a time when our families draw together in faith and love. Though your place is empty at your family table, you are with us in our hearts and remembered in our prayers.

I know this is a particularly difficult time to be far from your loved ones. I know you miss the traditional exchange of gifts and worshipping with your family. But because of you, your families are free to go about the joyful traditions of Christmas. We are all grateful for that special gift of security and peace you have made possible for America and so much of the world.

On behalf of Nancy and myself, your families, friends and countrymen, I send you our warmest holiday wishes. We look forward to the day when you will be back in your hometown, in the arms of your loved ones. Until then, may God bless you and keep you and return you safely home.

Happy holidays to you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1982

VIDEO TAPING SESSION

DATE: October 25, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To video tape a message.

II. BACKGROUND

This tape will be played at the International Congress of Ophthalmology, October 31, 1982, in San Francisco.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will read his remarks from a teleprompter.

attachments: To be submitted by the speechwriters office.

(Parvin/AB)  
October 21, 1982  
2:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1982

Greetings to all of you attending the 24th International Congress of Ophthalmology and the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. That's quite a mouthful. I'm told this event is the largest scientific meeting in the history of vision science. We're honored it's being held here in the United States.

Of all God's gifts, the ability to see is the most precious. Unfortunately, as you know, most people take this special gift for granted until it is threatened. How often we've heard those without sight say what a treasure it would be to see a field of waving wheat or a loved one's face. Sight is the simplest, most universal pleasure on earth -- and ophthalmology is the trustee of mankind's vision.

The importance of ophthalmology in saving sight, in treating eye disease and in improving the clarity and beauty of our life cannot be underestimated. Come to think of it, I guess I have a special, personal link with ophthalmology. Because of my earlier career in Hollywood, I think I'm one of the pioneers wearing contact lenses.

I know that heads of state have traditionally opened your congresses and I am pleased to do the same today. So welcome to San Francisco. Welcome to America and thank you all for the essential work you are doing.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1982

VIDEO TAPING SESSION

DATE: October 25, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To video tape a message.

II. BACKGROUND

This message will be a brief salute to Oklahoma in recognition of it's Diamond Jubilee anniversary of Statehood on November 16.

It will be played at their annual banquet which will be televised live, statewide, by the Oklahoma Educational Television Network. In addition, they are expecting 1,800 individuals at the banquet.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will read his remarks from a teleprompter in the Library.

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attachments: to be submitted by the speechwriters office.



(Rohrabacher/AB)  
October 22, 1982  
2:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: OKLAHOMA DIAMOND JUBILEE  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1982

Greetings to all of you in Oklahoma and special congratulations to the eight outstanding Oklahomans who have been inducted into the Hall of Fame tonight. I was a part of that ceremony myself back in 1975 when my good friend Holmes Tuttle was inducted. It was a wonderful, moving experience and all of you should be proud to have been selected for this very special honor.

Members of the Hall of Fame represent the spirit that built our great country, that transformed a savage wilderness into a dynamo of prosperity and freedom. It has been your drive and determination . . . your faith and imagination that made it possible for this country to produce the kind of free, abundant life our people enjoy today. I hope that by recognizing your achievements we'll inspire future generations of Americans to keep building this country we all love so much.

It's a special treat to be part of Oklahoma's 75th birthday tonight. And what a remarkable event this really is. Only 75 years and look what you've accomplished. There are thousands of people in this country who are old enough to remember when Oklahoma was still two territories. I'm not one of them, you understand . . . but 75 is young . . . and looking younger all the time.

In that short time you've built a great State . . . you've discovered and developed oil and gas and coal and many other

natural resources. You've taken land and worked it so that it feeds millions in this country and around the world. You've produced people who have made major contributions in every aspect of American life. The eight honorees here tonight are the best evidence of that. Celebrations like this one should give us all hope for the future because, clearly, that great Oklahoma spirit is still alive and well.

Sure, we've seen some hard times and things aren't perfect right now. But we've overcome bigger obstacles in the past and we're going to do it again. And, as usual, you folks in Oklahoma are leading the way.

The Oklahoma Heritage Association is doing an outstanding job of preserving your pioneering heritage through its sponsorship of this fine event each year, and its many other activities. I understand that the Association functions without any State or Federal funding . . . and, of course, that sure sounds good to me.

Many opportunities come my way because of the office I hold. Tonight I want you to know it is a great feeling to be an honorary Okie, if even for just one evening. Since I can't qualify to be one for more than an evening, I'll just say this: you're doin' fine, Oklahoma . . . keep it up.

A happy Diamond Jubilee year to each and every one of you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1982

VIDEO TAPING SESSION

DATE: October 25, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To video tape a message.

II. BACKGROUND

This tape will be played at the Future Farmer's of America Convention November 11 - 13, 1982 in Kansas City, Missouri.

This is the largest student convention with 23,000 in attendance from every state and 30 international countries.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will read his remarks from a teleprompter.

attachments: remarks to be submitted by the speechwriters office.

(Rohrabacher/AB)  
October 22, 1982  
2:45 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: MESSAGE FOR FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA  
CONVENTION  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1982

Greetings to all of you in the Future Farmers of America. I hope you're enjoying your convention in Kansas City. Back in July it was my privilege to meet some of you here at the White House and I want to thank you for presenting to me then the Honorary American Farmer Degree. It was most thoughtful and I'm proud of that Degree and very proud of each of you.

The FFA is a model youth organization. It provides young men and women with an opportunity to develop those skills and talents which will improve their lives tomorrow, and at the same time serve their community and country today.

As I mentioned to your delegation in July, Secretary of Agriculture Block became a Green Hand in the Knoxville, Illinois Chapter of FFA back in 1949. He tells me, and I know from my own friends back in Dixon, Illinois -- where I grew up -- of all the wonderful accomplishments of the FFA. Besides your magnificent community projects, you are building character and leadership, something essential for the future of this country.

You're also teaching young people the skills needed to produce the food and fiber Americans will consume in the future. Due to the hard work and the talent of the American farmer, our people have come to expect abundance. You know this can't be taken for granted and I salute you for all that you are doing to insure that our country will remain a land of plenty. That's going to require all the talent, hard work and diligence of a

massive economic undertaking, and the FFA is preparing people for the biggest economic job in this country. Never forget that the training you offer is some of the best vocational training offered for any profession.

Knowing of your accomplishments should give anyone confidence that we as a Nation still can overcome any obstacle to progress and that Americans need not fear the future. I wish you all a wonderful convention and a fun time there in Kansas City. Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1982

VIDEO TAPING SESSION

DATE: October 25, 1982

LOCATION: Library

TIME: 4:30 PM

FROM: Mark Goode

I. PURPOSE

To video tape a message.

II. BACKGROUND

This video tape will be the Introduction of a live satellite program between Washington D.C. and Paris announcing the 1983 Air and Space Bicentennial. Vice President Bush and President Mitterand will also be participating in the program.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will read his remarks from a teleprompter in the Library.

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attachments: to be submitted by the speechwriters office.

(Dolan/AB)  
October 22, 1982  
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: AIR AND SPACE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1982

Greetings to all of you launching the Air and Space Bicentennial celebration. I am delighted to be the honorary chairman on this side of the Atlantic, as I'm sure President Mitterrand is on the other side. This gathering itself would not be possible without a space satellite; for I understand the telecast is being carried live in Washington, Paris and Cape Canaveral. So to those in Paris, may I say "bonjour" and to those at Cape Canaveral may I say, "All systems go."

This year-long celebration marks two centuries of air and space progress. Who knows what the next 200 years hold? Things we cannot even imagine today. Since the first manned flight in a hot air balloon in France in 1783, man has not only left the ground, he has left the planet. Next he will leave the solar system and then perhaps the dimensions as we know them. Nothing displays the great deeds of which man is capable better than the history of flight.

We are proud of America's historic achievements in air and space flight. In little more than two decades, American science, engineering, technology, ingenuity and courage have propelled man to the reaches of outer space.

This ceremony is being broadcast to Cape Canaveral, where we are preparing for the launch of the space shuttle Columbia. The shuttle is of great symbolism to our people. This ship reignited the American spirit, and our pride soars on her wings. The

Columbia has put new worlds within closer reach and more knowledge within our grasp. And that is the promise of air and space.

The Bicentennial will give America an opportunity to honor our country's achievements. It brings together Americans in celebration with our oldest and closest allies, whose aviation heritage is also remarkable. And the Bicentennial will provide a reaffirmation of our belief in progressing onward, upward and outward in space. Thank you for allowing me to be part of this ceremony and the best to you all on both sides of the Atlantic.