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UNPUBLISHED
December 21, 1981
REVISED 7:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Tuesday, December 22, 1981

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Polish Ambassador</u> (Nance) (distributed separately)	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Budget Meeting</u> (Darman/Fuller) (TAB A)	Cabinet Room
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>Economic Program Meeting</u> (Darman/Fuller) (TAB B)	Cabinet Room
12:00 noon (10 min)	<u>Courtesy Call by Former Sen. Hugh Scott</u> (Canzeri) (TAB C)	Oval Office
12:10 p.m. (10 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for S-884 (Agriculture Bill)</u> (Friedersdorf) <i>9 members</i> (TAB D)	Cabinet Room <i>OVAL</i>
12:20 p.m. (1 hr 55 min)	<u>To Residence for Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Residence
2:15 pm (15 min)	Taping Session (Goode) (1) Orange Bowl (2) Christmas Message for Armed Forces (3) New Year's Message for ICA	Library (distributed previously)
2:30 pm (60 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (Nance) (distributed separately)	Cabinet Room
3:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Residence <i>OVAL OFFICE</i>
3:45 pm (30 min)	<u>David Brinkley Interview re FDR</u> (Gergen/Speakes) (TAB E)	Oval Office
4:15 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade</u> (Fuller) (TAB F)	Cabinet Room
5:15 pm (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
5:30 pm	<u>To the Residence</u>	Residence

A

B

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DECEMBER 21, 1982

COURTESY CALL BY THE HONORABLE HUGH SCOTT

DATE: December 22, 1982
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 12:00 Noon (10 minutes)
FROM: Joseph W. Canzeri

I. PURPOSE

Hugh Scott, former U.S. Senator and Republican Minority Leader, will pay a courtesy call, and have his picture taken with you.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Honorable Hugh Scott
Joseph W. Canzeri

III. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You greet Senator Scott, have photo taken.
- Senator Scott departs the Oval Office.

D.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 21, 1981

PUBLIC SIGNING CEREMONY FOR S.884,
THE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ACT OF 1981

DATE: Tuesday, December 22, 1981
LOCATION: The Cabinet Room
TIME: 9:40 A.M. (ten minutes)
FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf 

I. PURPOSE

To sign the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (S.884), the omnibus farm bill.

II. BACKGROUND

The Senate completed initial Floor consideration of the omnibus farm bill (S.884) on Friday, September 18th. The House completed initial Floor consideration of similar legislation (H.R. 3603) on Thursday, October 22nd. When House and Senate conferees first met on November 4th to work out differences between the two measures, the House-passed bill was about \$5.6 billion more costly than that passed by the Senate when out-years were considered. The Administration earlier had indicated that the Senate-passed bill, which exceeded the President's September Budget request by roughly \$3 billion, was acceptable.

The bipartisan conference compromise on the farm bill comes within about \$430 million of the Senate-passed bill--a reduction of about \$5.2 billion from the original House position. OMB Director Stockman and Agriculture Secretary Block indicated their approval of the compromise prior to its adoption by the farm bill conferees.

On December 10th, the Farm Bill Conference Report was adopted by the Senate on a bipartisan 68-31 vote (43 Republicans, 24 Democrats and one Independent voted in favor of the Conference Report). Late on December 16th--the last day of the First Session of the 97th Congress--the Conference Report was adopted by a narrow 205-203 margin in the House (125 Republicans and 80 Democrats voted in favor of the Conference Report).

II. BACKGROUND (continued)

Prior to Congressional approval of the Farm Bill Conference Report, the President had separate meetings at the White House with (1) the bipartisan Congressional Conference leadership, (2) the Republican Members of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees, and (3) the leaders of sixteen major agricultural commodity groups. The President also issued two letters to Members of Congress on the farm bill: (1) on November 4th to indicate that the Conference Report would be vetoed unless its overall cost was brought to a level "close in line with the Senate version," and (2) on December 14th to express support for the bipartisan farm bill compromise which finally was achieved.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attachment

IV. PRESS PLAN

Full press coverage, White House photographers

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

9:35 A.M. Congressional and Administration participants will be escorted to the Cabinet Room where they will assemble and remain standing behind the President's chair.

9:40 A.M. The President will greet participants as he enters and take his regular seat at the conference table.

9:42 A.M. The President will deliver prepared remarks and sign the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (S.884) while seated at the table.

The President will give commemorative signing pens to the Congressional and Administration participants.

9:50 A.M. All participants, staff and press representatives will be escorted from the Cabinet Room.

Attachments: List of Participants
Prepared Remarks

ATTACHMENT

PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC SIGNING
CEREMONY FOR S.884, THE
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ACT OF 1981

Administration Participants

The President
The Vice President
Secretary of Agriculture John Block
Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng

Congressional Participants

Senator Jesse Helms (R-North Carolina) Chairman, Senate
Agriculture Committee

Senator Bob Dole (R-Kansas)
Senator Richard Lugar (R-Indiana)
Senator Walter "Dee" Huddleston (D-Kentucky)
Senator Thad Cochran (R-Mississippi)
Senator David Pryor

Representative Tom Hagedorn (R-Minnesota) Co-Chairman, Reagan
Agricultural Task Force

Representative George Hansen (R-Idaho)
Representative John Napier (R-South Carolina)
Representative George Brown (D-California)
Representative Jerry Huckaby (D-Louisiana)
Representative Gene Chappie (R-California)

Staff

James A. Baker, III
Edwin Meese, III
Max L. Friedersdorf
Kenneth M. Duberstein
David L. Wright
David Swanson
USDA Assistant Secretary for Economics William G. Leshner
USDA Farm Bill Coordinator Randy Russell
USDA Director of Congressional Affairs Mike Masterson

(Maseng/AB)
December 21, 1981

SIGNING STATEMENT: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCT ACT
DECEMBER 22, 1981

I am pleased to sign today a bipartisan farm bill that recognizes both our reliance on the American farmer and the limits of government.

This legislation is the result of many months of hard work, both in the Congress and in this Administration. There are many in the House and Senate who deserve credit for their efforts, but in particular I would like to thank Senators Jesse Helms, Bob Dole and Dee Huddleston, and Representatives Kika de la Garza, Bill Wampler and Tom Foley for their leadership. This bill provides needed assistance to our farmers and ranchers, benefits consumers, and is responsible from a budget perspective.

The strength of our economy is our reliance on the marketplace. All Americans are gripped today by a painful recession. Our agricultural producers -- the farmers and ranchers who are our mainstay -- feel the sting of high interest rates and inflation the same as any other businessman or woman. Returning to the principles of free enterprise will return us all to prosperity.

Agriculture
The Agricultural and Food Act of 1981 recognizes the importance of the marketplace and emphasizes the great export potential of American agriculture. This bill will help farmers expand foreign markets and enhance our already positive agricultural balance of trade. I would like to

challenge America's agricultural community to take full advantage of these export incentive provisions. I believe we can increase our agricultural exports 42 percent by 1984. That would mean \$64 billion in agricultural trade -- an increase of \$19 billion pouring directly into our agricultural economy.

Funding for significant programs such as food stamps, agricultural research and extension services and Food for Peace are also authorized in this bill.

We should never forget that American farmers and ranchers are the most productive in the world. On behalf of all Americans, I thank them for the abundance we enjoy even in these difficult days. I sign this bill in the belief that it will yield benefits to both producers and consumers. Working together, sensitive to the needs of each in the marketplace, we can restore prosperity to all our people.

E

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 21, 1981

INTERVIEW WITH DAVID BRINKLEY, ABC

DATE: December 22, 1981

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 3:30 pm (30 minutes)

FROM: Larry Speakes 

I. PURPOSE

To be interviewed for ABC special on Franklin Roosevelt's birth.

II. BACKGROUND

ABC is doing a two-hour special hosted by David Brinkley on FDR and his Presidency. The President will give his thoughts on Roosevelt's quality of leadership, his influence on the country and on the Presidency itself, and the role of the American Presidency since FDR's time.

There will be interviews with former Presidents Ford, Nixon, and Carter. The program will be aired January 30, 1982.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
David Brinkley

Roone Arledge will be part of the ABC group present.

IV. PRESS PLAN

No press coverage

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After brief pleasantries, the interview will begin.

Attachment: List of possible questions for ABC interview

QUESTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT FOR FDR DOCUMENTARY

1. What were your personal experiences during the depression? Was your political philosophy in any way molded by the depression?
2. What did you think of Roosevelt when he was president? Did your own presidential experience lead you to change your estimate of FDR in his domestic and foreign policies?
3. How do you account for FDR's popularity and the great popular trust reposed in him? Can a president today hope to achieve and maintain that same popularity?
4. Other people hate him. Is this a phenomenon all leaders experience?
5. Did FDR leave the presidential office different in 1945 from what it had been in 1933?
6. FDR had to reestablish confidence in the office of president. For different reasons, you did too. How does a president go about reestablishing such confidence?
7. FDR was a consummate politician. How important is personal style to leadership. How would you have campaigned against Roosevelt?
8. FDR was a master communicator, and was able to use the media to his advantage. Can a president today have that kind of control over the media?
9. How has the relationship between the electorate, the media and the president changed since Roosevelt's administration?
10. Roosevelt was masterful in using what President Kennedy called "Blarney, boodle and bludgeon" in extracting what he needed from Congress. Is it harder for a modern president to deal with Congress?
11. Under FDR, the government first assumed responsibility for the casualties of the economy -- the poor, the elderly, the helpless. Since that beginning, the role of government in assuring individual welfare has expanded dramatically. What can government realistically do to help people? Have we gone beyond those limits?

12. FDR came into office promising a balanced budget and then abandoned the promise to respond to human needs. How does a president cope with the opposing demands of balancing the budget and the immediate needs of the people?
13. You have written, "Ever since Roosevelt, I knew, American presidents had responded to economic challenges by trying to come up with crash programs that carry short-term solutions." As president, did you trace any of the nation's economic and social problems to the New Deal?
14. Do you think Americans have lost faith in the ability of the government to solve problems? Why?
15. FDR was elected to the office of president an unprecedented four times. Are you in favor of the 22nd amendment which limits a president to two terms? To what do you attribute the modern phenomenon of the one term presidency?
16. World War II produced a number of remarkable leaders, including FDR. Is it historical events which create the opportunity for great leadership?
17. FDR dealt with the two major crises of the 20th century -- depression and world war. What were the major crises with which your administration had to deal?
18. When you were in office, to what extent did you feel captain of events, and to what extent did you feel captive of them?

