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Page 1 of 2

ID #

198207

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

TR

- ☐ X-MEDIA
☐ H-INTERNAL

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

NOV 07 83

Subject Codes:

1) Subject: Meeting with ~~St. George's Medical~~
~~Students~~ the students from St.
George's Medical School in Grenada

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
C	O	0	5	8	-		
E	D				-		
H	E	0	0	2	-		
					-		

2) ~~Japan~~ Video taped interviews with
A) NOBUTAKA SHIKANAI, President of
Fuji Television of Japan.

P	R	0	1	6	-		
P	R	0	1	1	-		
C	O	0	7	8	-		

B) JUNG-SUK LEE, Washington correspondent
for the Korean Broadcasting System

					-		
C	O	0	8	2	-	0	2
					-		

3) Announcement of the establishment of the
Philadelphia Urban Education partnership
involving:

W	E				-		
L	G	-	P	H	+	L	A
E	D	0	0	1	-		

A) Department of Education

F	G	0	2	6	-		
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B) Department of Commerce

F	G	0	2	0	-		
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C) Provident Mutual Insurance Co.

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D) Sinclair University

H	U	0	1	3	-	3	0
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E) Cheyney University

F	A	0	0	3	-		
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ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHENL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

WHITE HOUSE
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FOR PRESIDENT'S
SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR

NOV 07 83

Subject Codes:

P	R	0	0	7	-	0	1
P	L	0	0	5	-	0	4
#	V	0	1	6	-		
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4) Subject: Videotaping of address for the
Republican Women's Third Leadership
Forum

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMHENL		RSZ			C	

Referral Note:

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



The President has seen

Monday, November 7, 1983

9:06 - over

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 (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
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1:00 pm (2 hrs)	Briefing for Far East Trip (Deaver/McFarlane)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
3:00 pm (10 min)	Announcement of Philadelphia Urban Education Foundation Project (Coyne/Fuller)	Roosevelt Room (TAB C)
3:10 pm (20 min)	Taping Session (Elliott/Goode) 1. American Cancer Society Tribute 2. Republican Women's Leadership Forum 3. Boy Scouts Public Service Announcement 4. Operation Opportunity Conference	Diplomatic Reception Room (TAB D) (remarks provided previously)
3:30 pm	Personal Staff Time Remainder of the Day	Oval Office/ Residence

3:30

PERSONAL MTC. - MAP ROOM

UNP 11/4/83
4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1983

TAPED INTERVIEW

DATE: November 7, 1983
LOCATION: LIBRARY
TIME: 11:30 - 11:45
FROM: DAVID ~~BERGEN~~ ^{JS}/LARRY SPEAKES

I. PURPOSE

This twelve minute interview with a leading Japanese network is intended to heighten public anticipation of the President's visit to Japan, and underline U.S. positions on issues of public interest.

II. BACKGROUND

Prior to other foreign trips, the President has given interviews to major media outlets to establish a tone for the visit before his arrival. This interview will be shown in conjunction with a USIA produced film profile on the President to be aired in all major television markets in Japan.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Nobutaka Shikanai (NO-BOO-TAH-KAH SHIS-KAH-NIE), President of Fuji Television (Bio sketch attached)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Videotaped interview, produced by USIA, will be sent via satellite to networks in Japan for airing on November 8. No press coverage of interview.

V. PHOTOGRAPHER

White House Photographer

VI. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will be briefed in the Oval Office for one half hour prior to the event. The President will first be interviewed for twelve minutes by Mr. Shikanai of Japanese television and then for twelve minutes by Mr. Lee of the Korean Broadcasting System. The questions have been submitted in advance and are attached with proposed answers.

Attachments: Questions and Proposed Answers
Bio of Mr. Shikanai

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TALKING POINTS FOR INTERVIEW

The trip to Japan and Korea has four major public diplomacy objectives:

- Demonstrating that we wish ever stronger partnerships with our Asian friends:
- Indicating that American strength, with the support of our Asian friends, will ensure stability in the Pacific:
- Affirming that continued economic progress depends upon constructive relationships among countries with similar goals and values;
- Reiterating our conviction that growing confidence in democratic principles in the region is critical to long-term stability and prosperity.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BIOGRAPHY ON MR. SHIKANAI

Mr. Nobutaka Shikanai is an influential figure in Japan and has been honored in several foreign countries as well as his own. He founded a radio company and Fuji telecasting in the 1950's, the beginning of his broadcasting network, now allied with a newspaper company, of which he is president. Mr. Shikanai is a devout believer in the free enterprise system, a vocal supporter of close U.S.-Japan relations, and an outspoken critic of the Soviet Union. He also has performed major public service as Director of the Tokyo Olympic Games and through philanthropic organizations.

FUJI QUESTIONS AND PROPOSED ANSWERS

QUESTION: THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE AMONG THE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD. AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DO YOU HAVE ANY SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR THE JAPANESE PEOPLE?

-- Despite different traditions, we share:

-- A democratic system of government

-- Free market economies

-- A love of peace

-- Americans are proud of our friendship with Japan, and the cooperation that encompasses virtually every field of human endeavor. Some examples are:

-- Numerous people-to-people programs, such as those that link the people of Boston to the people of Kyoto (KEY-OH-TOE), and the people of Kumamoto(KOO-MAH-MOE-TOE) to the people of Montana.

-- The some 13 cooperative agreements we have in science and technology alone, in everything from space research to energy R and D.

-- The fact that over 14,000 Japanese students are currently studying in the United States.

QUESTION: WHILE SOME JAPANESE FEEL OUR COUNTRY SHOULD BE UNARMED AND NEUTRAL, PRIME MINISTER NAKASONE CONSIDERS COOPERATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO ASIAN PEACE AND SECURITY. I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR COMMENTS ON THIS.

- The Soviet threat to Asia is obvious:
 - The Soviets now have their largest fleet in the Pacific, backed by modern, long-range bombers.
 - They have 50 divisions in Asia.
 - Some 110 Soviet SS - 20's threaten the Pacific region.
- While Japan's Constitution imposes special requirements, we welcome Japan's commitment to undertake broader responsibilities for its defense.
- Japan's decision complements America's increased efforts to insure peace and security in the Pacific and the world.
- We continue to pursue meaningful arms reductions agreements.

QUESTION: TRADE FRICTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES IS SERIOUS. DO YOU SOMETIMES WORRY THAT IT MAY INFLUENCE BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES?

- Trade between the United States and East Asia surpasses that between the United States and every other region of the world, including Europe.
- Japan is our largest overseas trading partner, and two-way trade may total \$60 billion this year.
- The trade balance is heavily in Japan's favor. This imbalance has become a serious political issue in America.
- Japan enjoys tremendous benefits from market access in the United States. Japanese consumers--as well as American companies--would benefit from a more open Japanese market.
- As a world economic power, Japan shares the responsibility for insuring a healthy international trading system.
- We must act quickly to resolve our trade differences to prevent friction from affecting other aspects of our close bilateral relations.

QUESTION: AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION INFLUENCE OUR OWN RELATIONS WITH THEM. COULD YOU DISCUSS CURRENT AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD THESE TWO COUNTRIES?

CHINA

- An enduring relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China is crucial to regional and global stability.
- Despite differing political systems and views on certain issues, both countries are committed to a continued constructive relationship.
- This relationship has already benefited not only the United States and the Peoples Republic of China but Japan and other countries as well.
- Next year, Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang will visit the United States and the President will be visiting China.

SOVIET UNION

- We have no illusions about Soviet objectives or the likelihood of dramatic changes in our relations. The destruction of KAL flight 007 and its 269 passengers and crew set back our efforts to build a more stable relationship.
- As I stated at the United Nations, we are willing to explore a comprehensive dialogue with the Soviet Union.

QUESTION: YOU AND I HAPPEN TO BE THE SAME AGE. I TOO WAS BORN IN 1911. YOU AND I ALSO SHARE A DEEP COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM AND WE ARE LONGING FOR PEACE AROUND THE WORLD. IT SEEMS, HOWEVER, THAT THE FORCES OF VIOLENCE AND HATE ARE GROWING. WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN THE WORLD, DESPITE RECENT TRAGEDIES IN BEIRUT, RANGOON AND KAL 007?

-- The American people are deeply concerned about these recent tragedies:

-- The Beirut Massacre claimed over 200 American and nearly 60 French lives.

-- The Rangoon bombing deprived the Korean government of 17 of its finest leaders.

-- The Soviet destruction of Korean Airlines Flight 007 caused the death of 269 innocent people.

-- Our adversaries must understand that we will never be swayed from our efforts to seek world peace by intimidation or violence.

-- The United States still favors the "zero option" but the Soviets have rejected it.

-- We have since made other proposals, most recently at the U.N.

-- The United States will sign any agreement which is equitable, verifiable, and which reduces nuclear arms.

QUESTION: MANY PEOPLE, BOTH HERE AND IN THE REST OF THE WORLD, NOW REFER TO JAPAN AS AN ECONOMIC SUPERPOWER. WITHIN THE OVERALL CONTEXT OF U.S. - JAPAN RELATIONS, WHAT ARE YOUR PRINCIPAL EXPECTATIONS FOR THIS NEW, MORE POWERFUL JAPAN?

- Japan has the second largest free-market economy in the world.
- Together, our two countries account for over one-third of the world's gross national product, giving us global responsibilities.
- Japan, along with the United States, is one of the world's leading aid donors. Japanese economic assistance has been particularly constructive in the Persian Gulf region and in East Asia.
- At the most recent summit in Williamsburg, Japan joined the other participants in pledging to reduce protectionism, to pursue trade liberalization under the GATT, and to create the conditions for a more stable international monetary system.
- Japan's responsibilities extend beyond the economic arena. Japan has also made significant progress in strengthening its self-defense capability, and has committed itself, as a matter of policy, to the future defense of sea lanes within 1000 miles of Japan.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 7, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE FISCHER

FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. *MB*

SUBJECT: Congressional Attendance for Philadelphia Urban
Education Ceremony

The following individuals attended the 2:40 p.m. ceremony in the Roosevelt Room, at which time the President announced the formation of the Philadelphia Urban Education Foundation Project:

- o Congressman Bob Edgar (D-PA)
- o Senator John Heinz (R-PA)
- o Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 7, 1983

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for Medical Students

The following Members of the House of Representatives attended the 10:40 a.m. South Lawn ceremony honoring medical students airlifted from Grenada:

- o Congressman Mario Biaggi
- o Congressman Tom Bliley
- o Congressman David Dreier
- o Congresswoman Lindy Boggs
- o Congresswoman Bobbi Fiedler
- o Congressman Benjamin Gilman
- o Congresswoman Marjorie Holt
- o Congressman Henry Hyde
- o Congressman Tom Kindness
- o Congressman Tom Lewis
- o Congressman Bob Livingston
- o Congressman David O'B. Martin
- o Congressman Al McCandless
- o Congressman Clarence Miller
- o Congressman Carlos Moorhead
- o Congressman Sid Morrison
- o Congressman Tom Petri
- o Congressman Ralph Regula
- o Congressman Matthew Rinaldo
- o Congressman Christopher Smith
- o Congressman Gerald Solomon
- o Congressman Guy Vander Jagt
- o Congressman George Wortley
- o Congressman Bill Young
- o Congressman Clement Zablocki

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 7, 1983

TO: DAVE FISCHER
FROM: PAM TURNER
SUBJECT: Senate Attendance at Meeting with President

The following met with the President on the South Lawn at 10:30 a.m. to honor the students returning from Grenada.

Senator Alfonse D'Amato
Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Jesse Helms

Regrets

Senator Kasten
Senator Warner
Senator Gorton
Senator Evans
Senator Randolph
Senator East
Senator Specter
Senator Baker
Senator Garn
Senator Mathias
Senator Cohen
Senator Johnston
Senator Long
Senator Percy
Senator Dixon
Senator Hawkins
Senator Weicker
Senator Dodd
Senator Wilson
Senator Goldwater
Senator DeConcini
Senator Bradley
Senator Lautenberg
Senator Heinz
Senator Moynihan

Senator Tribble
Senator Chiles
Senator Byrd

STAFF

Bud McFarlane
Ken Duberstein

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Monday, November 7, 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 (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:30 am (10 min)	<u>Meeting with St. Georges Medical Students</u> (McManus/Henkel)	Oval Office (TAB A)
10:40 am (20 min)	<u>Expanded Meeting with St. Georges Medical Students</u> (McManus/Henkel)	Rose Garden (remarks provided previously)
11:00 am (30 min)	<u>Pre-Interview Briefing</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office (TAB B)
11:30 am (30 min)	<u>Interview with Japanese and Korean Television</u> (Gergen/Speakes)	Library
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>NSPG Lunch</u> (McFarlane)	Roosevelt Room (distributed separately)
1:00 pm (2 hrs)	<u>Briefing for Far East Trip</u> (Deaver/McFarlane)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
3:00 pm (10 min)	<u>Announcement of Philadelphia Urban Education Foundation Project</u> (Coyne/Fuller)	Roosevelt Room (TAB C)
3:10 pm (20 min)	<u>Taping Session</u> (Elliott/Goode) 1. American Cancer Society Tribute 2. Republican Women's Leadership Forum 3. Boy Scouts Public Service Announcement 4. Operation Opportunity Conference	Diplomatic Reception Room (TAB D) (remarks provided previously)
3:30 pm	<i>Presumably - McFarlane</i> <u>Personal Staff Time</u> <u>Remainder of the Day</u>	Oval Office/ Residence

Historical File

UNP 11/4/83
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

The President has been

Monday, November 7, 1983

9:06 - JRM



9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker/Meese/Deaver)	Oval Office
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10:00 am (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:30 am (10 min)	Meeting with St. Georges' <i>10:30 -</i> Medical Students (McManus/Henkel)	Oval Office
10:40 am (20 min)	Expanded Meeting with St. <i>10:42</i> Georges' Medical Students (McManus/Henkel)	Rose Garden
11:00 am (30 min)	<u>Pre-Interview Briefing</u> <i>11:11 - 11:27</i> (Gergen/Speakes)	Oval Office
11:30 am (30 min)	Interview with Japanese and Korean Television (Gergen/Speakes)	Library
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>NSPG Lunch</u> <i>12:11 - 12:41</i> (McFarlane)	Roosevelt Room (distributed separately)
1:00 pm (2 hrs)	<u>Briefing for Far East Trip</u> <i>1:43 - 2:45</i> (Deaver/McFarlane)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
3:00 pm (10 min)	Announcement of Philadelphia <i>3:00 - 3:15</i> Urban Education Foundation Project (TAB C) (Coyne/Fuller)	Roosevelt Room
3:10 pm (20 min)	Taping Session (Elliott/Goode) 1. American Cancer Society Tribute 2. Republican Women's Leadership Forum 3. Boy Scouts Public Service Announcement 4. Operation Opportunity Conference	Diplomatic Reception Room (TAB D) (remarks provided previously)
3:30 pm	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <u>Remainder of the Day</u> <i>1544 - 1549</i>	Oval Office/ Residence
3:30	<i>PERSONAL MTC. - MTR ROOM</i>	

UNP 11/4/83
4:00 pm

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN



Monday, November 7, 1983

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9:30 am <i>-9:42</i> (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (McFarlane) <i>+ J. A. N. FORDMASTER</i>	Oval Office
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3:30 pm <i>(5 min)</i>	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <u>Remainder of the Day</u>	Oval Office/ Residence

personal time

711 42 Room
UNP 11/4/83
4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 7, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE FISCHER

FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. *MB*

SUBJECT: Congressional Attendance for Philadelphia Urban
Education Ceremony

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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STAFF

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1983

MEETING WITH ST. GEORGE'S MEDICAL STUDENTS

DATE: Monday, November 7, 1983
LOCATION: Oval Office/South Grounds
TIME: 10:30 a.m.

FROM: MICHAEL A. McMANUS, JR. *man*

I. PURPOSE

To join with the students from St. George's Medical School to thank the military for their efforts in Grenada.

II. BACKGROUND

There were approximately 550 medical students evacuated from St. George's Medical School. Many untold stories of heroism on the part of the military took place during the evacuation.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Secretary Weinberger
General Vessey
350-400 St. George's Medical Students
40 Military Veterans of Grenada Invasion
20 Congressmen and Senators

IV. PRESS PLAN

There will be OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY in the Oval Office to cover the private meeting with The President and selected medical students. There will be OPEN PRESS COVERAGE on the South Grounds to cover the event.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

10:30 a.m. Meet with 15 medical students in Oval Office.
10:39 a.m. Proceed to South Grounds.
10:40 a.m. Proceed to podium and make brief remarks.
10:45 a.m. Conclude remarks and introduce students.
10:46 a.m. Students make brief remarks.
10:50 a.m. Students conclude remarks.
10:51 a.m. Thank participants and depart shaking hand en route.
10:56 a.m. Arrive Oval Office.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1983

TAPED INTERVIEW

DATE: November 7, 1983
LOCATION: LIBRARY
TIME: 11:30 - 11:45
FROM: DAVID BERGEN/LARRY SPEAKES

I. PURPOSE

This twelve minute interview with a leading Japanese network is intended to heighten public anticipation of the President's visit to Japan, and underline U.S. positions on issues of public interest.

II. BACKGROUND

Prior to other foreign trips, the President has given interviews to major media outlets to establish a tone for the visit before his arrival. This interview will be shown in conjunction with a USIA produced film profile on the President to be aired in all major television markets in Japan.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Nobutaka Shikanai (NO-BOO-TAH-KAH SHI -KAH-NIE), President of Fuji Television (Bio sketch attached)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Videotaped interview, produced by USIA, will be sent via satellite to networks in Japan for airing on November 8. No press coverage of interview.

V. PHOTOGRAPHER

White House Photographer

VI. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will be briefed in the Oval Office for one half hour prior to the event. The President will first be interviewed for twelve minutes by Mr. Shikanai of Japanese television and then for twelve minutes by Mr. Lee of the Korean Broadcasting System. The questions have been submitted in advance and are attached with proposed answers.

Attachments: Questions and Proposed Answers
Bio of Mr. Shikanai

THE WHITE HOUSE

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TALKING POINTS FOR INTERVIEW

The trip to Japan and Korea has four major public diplomacy objectives:

- Demonstrating that we wish ever stronger partnerships with our Asian friends:
- Indicating that American strength, with the support of our Asian friends, will ensure stability in the Pacific;
- Affirming that continued economic progress depends upon constructive relationships among countries with similar goals and values;
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THE WHITE HOUSE

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FUJI QUESTIONS AND PROPOSED ANSWERS

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-- A love of peace

-- Americans are proud of our friendship with Japan, and the cooperation that encompasses virtually every field of human endeavor. Some examples are:

-- Numerous people-to-people programs, such as those that link the people of Boston to the people of Kyoto (KEY-OH-TOE), and the people of Kumamoto(KOO-MAH-MOE-TOE) to the people of Montana.

-- The some 13 cooperative agreements we have in science and technology alone, in everything from space research to energy R and D.

-- The fact that over 14,000 Japanese students are currently studying in the United States.

QUESTION: WHILE SOME JAPANESE FEEL OUR COUNTRY SHOULD BE UNARMED AND NEUTRAL, PRIME MINISTER NAKASONE CONSIDERS COOPERATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO ASIAN PEACE AND SECURITY. I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR COMMENTS ON THIS.

- The Soviet threat to Asia is obvious:
 - The Soviets now have their largest fleet in the Pacific, backed by modern, long-range bombers.
 - They have 50 divisions in Asia.
 - Some 110 Soviet SS - 20's threaten the Pacific region.
- While Japan's Constitution imposes special requirements, we welcome Japan's commitment to undertake broader responsibilities for its defense.
- Japan's decision complements America's increased efforts to insure peace and security in the Pacific and the world.
- We continue to pursue meaningful arms reductions agreements.

QUESTION: TRADE FRICTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES IS SERIOUS. DO YOU SOMETIMES WORRY THAT IT MAY INFLUENCE BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES?

- Trade between the United States and East Asia surpasses that between the United States and every other region of the world, including Europe.
- Japan is our largest overseas trading partner, and two-way trade may total \$60 billion this year.
- The trade balance is heavily in Japan's favor. This imbalance has become a serious political issue in America.
- Japan enjoys tremendous benefits from market access in the United States. Japanese consumers--as well as American companies--would benefit from a more open Japanese market.
- As a world economic power, Japan shares the responsibility for insuring a healthy international trading system.
- We must act quickly to resolve our trade differences to prevent friction from affecting other aspects of our close bilateral relations.

QUESTION: AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION INFLUENCE OUR OWN RELATIONS WITH THEM. COULD YOU DISCUSS CURRENT AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD THESE TWO COUNTRIES?

CHINA

- An enduring relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China is crucial to regional and global stability.
- Despite differing political systems and views on certain issues, both countries are committed to a continued constructive relationship.
- This relationship has already benefited not only the United States and the Peoples Republic of China but Japan and other countries as well.
- Next year, Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang will visit the United States and the President will be visiting China.

SOVIET UNION

- We have no illusions about Soviet objectives or the likelihood of dramatic changes in our relations. The destruction of KAL flight 007 and its 269 passengers and crew set back our efforts to build a more stable relationship.
- As I stated at the United Nations, we are willing to explore a comprehensive dialogue with the Soviet Union.

QUESTION: YOU AND I HAPPEN TO BE THE SAME AGE. I TOO WAS BORN IN 1911. YOU AND I ALSO SHARE A DEEP COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM AND WE ARE LONGING FOR PEACE AROUND THE WORLD. IT SEEMS, HOWEVER, THAT THE FORCES OF VIOLENCE AND HATE ARE GROWING. WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN THE WORLD, DESPITE RECENT TRAGEDIES IN BEIRUT, RANGOON AND KAL 007?

-- The American people are deeply concerned about these recent tragedies:

-- The Beirut Massacre claimed over 200 American and nearly 60 French lives.

-- The Rangoon bombing deprived the Korean government of 17 of its finest leaders.

-- The Soviet destruction of Korean Airlines Flight 007 caused the death of 269 innocent people.

-- Our adversaries must understand that we will never be swayed from our efforts to seek world peace by intimidation or violence.

-- The United States still favors the "zero option" but the Soviets have rejected it.

-- We have since made other proposals, most recently at the U.N.

-- The United States will sign any agreement which is equitable, verifiable, and which reduces nuclear arms.

QUESTION: MANY PEOPLE, BOTH HERE AND IN THE REST OF THE WORLD, NOW REFER TO JAPAN AS AN ECONOMIC SUPERPOWER. WITHIN THE OVERALL CONTEXT OF U.S. - JAPAN RELATIONS, WHAT ARE YOUR PRINCIPAL EXPECTATIONS FOR THIS NEW, MORE POWERFUL JAPAN?

- Japan has the second largest free-market economy in the world.
- Together, our two countries account for over one-third of the world's gross national product, giving us global responsibilities.
- Japan, along with the United States, is one of the world's leading aid donors. Japanese economic assistance has been particularly constructive in the Persian Gulf region and in East Asia.
- At the most recent summit in Williamsburg, Japan joined the other participants in pledging to reduce protectionism, to pursue trade liberalization under the GATT, and to create the conditions for a more stable international monetary system.
- Japan's responsibilities extend beyond the economic arena. Japan has also made significant progress in strengthening its self-defense capability, and has committed itself, as a matter of policy, to the future defense of sea lanes within 1000 miles of Japan.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1983

TAPED INTERVIEW

DATE: November 7, 1983

LOCATION: LIBRARY

TIME: 11:45-12:00

FROM: DAVID GERGEN/LARRY SPEAKES

I. PURPOSE

This 12-minute interview with a leading Korean network is intended to heighten public anticipation of the President's visit to Korea, and underline U.S. positions on issues of public interest.

II. BACKGROUND

Prior to other foreign trips, the President has given interviews to major media outlets to establish a tone for the visit before his arrival. This interview will be shown in conjunction with a USIA-produced film profile on the President to be aired in all major television markets in Korea.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Jung-suk Lee (YOUNG-SUCK LEE), Chief Washington Correspondent for the Korean Broadcasting System.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Videotaped interview, produced by USIA, will be sent via satellite to networks in Korea for airing on November 8. No press coverage of interview.

V. PHOTOGRAPHER

White House photographer.

VI. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will be briefed in the Oval Office for one half hour prior to the event. The President will first be interviewed for twelve minutes by Mr. Shikanai of Japanese television and then for twelve minutes by Mr. Lee of the Korean Broadcasting System. The questions have been submitted in advance and are attached with proposed answers.

Attachment: Questions and Proposed Answers

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TALKING POINTS FOR INTERVIEW

The trip to Japan and Korea has four major public diplomacy objectives;

- Demonstrating that we wish ever stronger partnerships with our Asian friends;
- Indicating that American strength, with the support of our Asian friends, will ensure stability in the Pacific;
- Affirming that continued economic progress depends upon constructive relationships among countries with similar goals and values;
- Reiterating our conviction that growing confidence in democratic principles in the region is critical to long-term stability and prosperity.

KOREAN QUESTIONS AND PROPOSED ANSWERS

QUESTION: CLOSE COOPERATION AMONG PACIFIC BASIN NATIONS IS NECESSARY TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE REGION'S POTENTIAL. PRESIDENT CHUN HAS PROPOSED A PACIFIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS CLOSER COOPERATION. WHAT FUTURE ROLE DO YOU SEE THE UNITED STATES PLAYING IN THE PACIFIC REGION?

- America's partnership with the other nations of the Pacific region is long-standing: last year we celebrated the Centennial of Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Korea.
- U.S. - Pacific cooperation continues to grow:
 - We trade more with East Asia and the Pacific than any other region of the world.
 - Korea is among our ten largest trading partners.
 - Our security ties with East Asian nations guard the peace and stability so necessary for economic and political progress.
 - Cultural, educational, and other exchanges between the United States and East Asia involve thousands of people.
- The Pacific region's exceptional diversity makes cooperation a continuing challenge. The United States intends to remain an active partner in the region.

THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED

QUESTION: [✓]LAST WEEK THAT THE NORTH KOREANS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECENT MURDER OF 17 KOREAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN RANGOON. YET, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA HAS BEEN VERY RESTRAINED IN ITS RESPONSE TO THIS SENSELESS PROVOCATION. AMERICA HAS EXPERIENCED SIMILAR TERRORIST ACTS, MOST RECENTLY IN BEIRUT. HOW CAN WE PREVENT SUCH UNCIVILIZED ACTS IN THE FUTURE?

- The United States deplores all acts of terrorism, and forcefully condemned the tragic Rangoon bombing which claimed the lives of 17 leading Korean officials.
- The Korean government has acted with great and commendable restraint. As friends and allies, the United States and Korea have consulted closely on this incident.
- The United States also recently suffered a senseless tragedy at the hands of terrorists. Over 200 U.S. Marines and nearly 60 French soldiers needlessly lost their lives.
- We must eliminate terrorism by demonstrating that it will not work. Terrorists must learn that our governments will not be swayed from our purposes by intimidation and violence.

QUESTION: KOREA IS AMONG AMERICA'S TOP TRADING PARTNERS -- I THINK NINTH IN TERMS OF TRADE VOLUME. HOWEVER, COMPLAINTS OF PROTECTIONISM HAVE BEEN HEARD ON BOTH SIDES. HOW CAN WE BEST ENSURE THAT OUR TRADING RELATIONSHIP GROWS AND PROSPERS?

- Korea has been one of the world's most spectacular economic success stories.
- Our trading relationship is increasingly important to us both:
 - Korea is the fourth largest customer for American agricultural exports.
 - The United States is now the leading market for Korean goods, surpassing Japan.
- As Korea takes its place among the world's economic leaders, it must assume the responsibilities of leadership.
- Just as Korea enjoys tremendous benefits from access to foreign markets, it must take steps to liberalize its own economy. Our own experience indicates that free trade increases economic efficiency.

QUESTION: PRIOR TO YOUR TAKING OFFICE, THE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM KOREA WAS PROPOSED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. I UNDERSTAND YOU HAVE NO PLAN TO EITHER REDUCE OR WITHDRAW AMERICAN TROOPS FROM KOREA. DO YOU THINK, HOWEVER, THAT ONE DIVISION OF U. S. COMBAT FORCES IS ADEQUATE TO DETER A POSSIBLE NORTH KOREAN ATTACK?

- The United States remains firmly committed to the defense of the Republic of Korea. The continued presence of American troops demonstrates this commitment.
- For the past 30 years, we have succeeded in deterring war on the Korean peninsula.
- We have no plans to reduce or withdraw our troops from Korea.
- We also have worked together to develop Korea's own military capabilities. Your country now has some of the most effective military forces in Asia.

QUESTION: KOREA AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA CURRENTLY HAVE NO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. WHILE THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC CONTINUES TO SUPPORT NORTH KOREA, THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA HAS SOFTENED CONSIDERABLY SINCE THE NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH THE U.S. WHAT DO YOU FEEL ARE THE PROSPECTS FOR NORMAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA?

- Relations between the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China are a matter for the governments of those countries. The United States, however, has supported Korean efforts to develop contacts with non-hostile communist countries.
- The United States also supports the Republic of Korea's initiative to establish a dialogue with North Korea to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.
- In short, we support any sincere effort to reduce tensions in the region, including possible improved relations between Korea and the People's Republic of China.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1983

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PHILADELPHIA URBAN EDUCATION PARTNERSHIP

DATE: November 7, 1983
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 3:00 p.m.
FROM: James K. Coyne, Special Assistant
Private Sector Initiatives



I. PURPOSE

To announce a public/private partnership with the federal government, Provident Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia and Lincoln and Cheyney Universities.

II. BACKGROUND

Jack Miller, Chairman of the Board of Provident Mutual Insurance Company is donating its current corporate headquarters (replacement value \$40 million) to the Urban Education Foundation of Philadelphia. Two Historically Black Universities, Lincoln and Cheyney, are represented by the Foundation. The gift represents one of the largest ever made by an American corporation to black higher education. The Departments of Commerce and Education are contributing a total of \$5 million to guarantee that the building and property will be maintained and remodeled for handicapped access.

Robert Woodson, President of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise and a member of the Advisory Council on Private Sector Initiatives was responsible for creating this partnership. Woodson will introduce Miller and Judge Harvey Schmidt, Chairman of the new Foundation to you prior to your remarks.

A watercolor painting of the building will be present in the Roosevelt Room.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Robert Woodson, President of National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise and a member of the President's Advisory Council on Private Sector Initiatives.

Jack Miller, Chairman of the Board, Provident Mutual Insurance Company. Also, Republican Eagle.

Dr. Herman Bronson, President of Lincoln University

Dr. C.T. Wright, President of Cheyney University

Judge Harvey N. Schmidt, President of the Council of Trustees of Cheyney University and Chairman of the new Foundation.

Secretary Bell, Department of Education

Governor Thornburgh, Pennsylvania

Senator John Heinz, (R) Pennsylvania

Senator and Mrs. Arlen Specter, (R) Pennsylvania

Additional invited guests

IV. PRESS PLAN

- Philadelphia press pool, White House photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- President enters Roosevelt Room
- President greeted by Woodson, Miller, College Presidents and Judge Harvey Schmidt
- Woodson introduces Miller and Schmidt
- Brief remarks by Miller and Schmidt
- President's Remarks
- President departs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1983

TAPED 3-5 MINUTE VIDEO ADDRESS FOR THE REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM

DATE: November 7, 1983
LOCATION: Diplomatic Reception Room
TIME: 1:00 pm
FROM: Margaret Tutwiler *MDT*

I. PURPOSE

To address approximately 175 top Republican women on the Reagan Record on Women.

II. BACKGROUND

Leading Republican women from eleven northeastern states are meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the weekend of November 11-13 for the third in a series of regional Republican Women's Leadership Forums sponsored by the Republican National Committee. The first of these forums was held in Indianapolis last June; the second took place in San Diego last August.

These meetings are designed to bring together Republican women with members of the Reagan Administration, Republican Congresswomen and issue specialists to discuss Administration and GOP policies and initiatives. In addition, the meetings will address new ways to recruit, train, finance and elect more Republican women to public office.

Special guests include:

The Honorable Elizabeth Dole, Secretary of Transportation
Congresswoman Marjorie Holt, Maryland
Congresswoman Claudine Schneider, Rhode Island
Congresswoman Nancy Johnson, Connecticut
Philip Abrams, Undersecretary, U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Mary Jo Jacobi, Special Assistant to the President for
Public Liaison
Franklyn Nofziger, Nofziger and Bragg

III. PARTICIPANTS

None, other than the President and the taping crew.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The conference will be open to the press.



REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Franklin Plaza Hotel
November 11, 12, 13

TENTATIVE AGENDA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11

6:30 - 7:30 PM Cocktail Reception & Welcoming Remarks
7:30 - 8:00 PM Welcoming Remarks
Betty Heitman, Co-Chairman, Republican National Committee

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12

8:15 - 8:45 AM **Continental Breakfast**
8:45 - 11:45 AM **Economic Panel**
Congresswoman Marjorie Holt (R-MD)
Congresswoman Olympia Snowe (R-ME) ← (Tentative)
Congresswoman Claudine Schneider (R-RI)
Congresswoman Nancy Johnson (R-CT)
Philip Abrams, Undersecretary, U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development
Mary Jo Jacobi, Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison
12:00 - 1:30 PM **Luncheon**
Keynote Address: The Honorable Elizabeth Dole, Secretary of Transportation
1:45 - 6:00 PM **Breakout Sessions**
Arms Negotiations
Larry Korb, Assistant Secretary for Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics,
U.S. Department of Defense
Michelle Van Cleave, Staff Assistant for Defense and Foreign Policy, Office
of Congressman Jack Kemp (R-NY)
Crime & Drugs
Lois Herrington, Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice
Deborah Owen, General Counsel, Senate Judiciary Committee
Education
Yvonne Larsen, Vice Chariman, National Commission on Excellence in Education
Fairness Under the Law
Lenora Cole Alexander, Director, Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor
Cathie Shattuck, Vice Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
6:45 - 8:15 PM **Dinner -- Franklyn Nofziger**

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13

8:30 - 9:00 AM **Continental Breakfast**
Non-Denominational Worship Service
9:00 AM - 12:30 PM **Campaign Workshop**
Candidate Image Development
Nancy Thompson, President, Image Awareness
Fundraising
Wilma Goldstein, Director, Campaign Fund for Republican Women
Public Speaking & Press Relations
Bruce Hildebrand, Assistant to the Co-Chairman, Republican National Committee
12:45 - 2:00 PM **Luncheon**