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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 28, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM GIBSON

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

State of the Union Fact Sheet

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced fact sheet, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

cc: David L. Chew

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

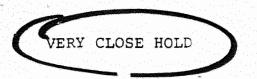
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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SUBJECT: STATE OF THE UNION FACT SHEET

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REMARKS:

Please provide any comments on the attached fact sheet directly to Tom Gibson by 10:30 this morning, with an info copy to my office. Thank you. THIS FACT SHEET SUPERCEDES THE VERSION YOU RECEIVED LATE LAST NIGHT.

RESPONSE:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR WIRE TRANSMISSION UNTIL XXXXXXXXXXX FOR RELEASE AT XXXXXX TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1986

Address by the President on the State of the Union

Tuesday, January 28, 1986

FACT SHEET

The President began his fifth State of the Union address by thanking the American people for bringing about "the Great American Comeback." He then outlined his Agenda for the Future, which includes steps to make the federal government "fiscally fit"; promote the "magic of opportunity"; and lead to a safer world. A Presidential message, outlining the Administration's agenda for 1986 in greater detail, will be transmitted to Congress on Wednesday.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMEBACK

The President thanked the American people for bringing America back from the state of affairs existing just a few years ago. He cited:

- o 37 straight months of economic growth;
- Over 9 million more Americans working since November 1982;
- o Inflation brought under control -- from more than 12 percent to under 4 percent today; and
- o A record \$74 billion in voluntary giving last year.

The President noted that families and communities are "the co-stars of this Great American Comeback."

AGENDA FOR THE FUTURE

The President set forth an agenda suited to the "challenges of growth, trade, and security in the next decade and the year 2000." He said we will meet these challenges "not by breaking faith with bedrock principles, but by breaking free from failed policies." The President's agenda includes:

Making the federal government fiscally fit by making the federal government fit by making the federal government

Making the federal government fiscally fit by redoubling efforts to cut spending, limiting the scope of the federal government, and returning powers and responsibilities to state and local governments.

The President cited "the historic opportunity provided by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to achieve what has eluded our national leadership for the past two decades -- forcing the federal government to live within its means."

The President highlighted Congress' statutory obligation to produce a budget resolution by April 15, while noting the irony of that deadline -- "the very day America's families have to foot the bill for the budgets you produce."

The President said, "It's time we reduced the federal budget and left the family budget alone."

- 2. Allowing the U.S. economy to break free from impediments to continued economic growth, by passage of real tax reform legislation, and promotion of freer and fairer trade;
- Protecting and preserving traditional values and taking immediate steps to defend the American family;
- 4. Working for a safer world by pursuing real reductions in nuclear weapons and swift actions to defend and advance freedom in our hemisphere and throughout the world; and
- 5. <u>Issuing a call for vision</u> and creativity by those who will lead America into the 21st century.

NEW INITIATIVES

The President issued three specific charges to address areas of specific concern:

o Treasury Study of Possible World Currency Conference

The President directed Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III to determine if the nations of the world should convene to discuss the role and relationship of world currencies. Secretary Baker will report back to the President before the end of the year.

The directive responds to questions raised here and abroad whether the current world exchange rate system can operate with greater certainty and more predictability. A more stable system will help international trade and commerce by permitting a more orderly adjustment on the part of business throughout the world.

o Domestic Policy Council Report on Welfare

The President asked his Domestic Policy Council to present by December 1, 1986, an evaluation of federal programs, and a strategy of immediate actions to meet the financial, educational, social, and safety concerns of families -- "a strategy for real and lasting emancipation."

Many federal programs have not been effective in reducing the ranks of the poor or motivating or improving the ability of families and family members to be economically secure and independent.

o Catastrophic Health Care

The President directed Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Otis Bowen, to report by year-end with recommendations on how the private sector and government can work together to address the problems of affordable insurance for those whose life savings would otherwise be threatened when a catastrophic illness strikes.

This directive is in response to concerns over how best to protect people from the financial consequences of serious illness. There are no preconceived notions about what the right answers will be.

FISCAL FITNESS

The President said it was time to redefine Government's role: "Not to contain us, but to help us in times of need and, above all, to create a ladder of opportunity that all Americans can climb toward economic justice on their own."

The President stressed that "we cannot win the race to the future" if we continue to be:

- ... shackled to a system that can't even produce a federal budget;
- ...held back by "horse-and-buggy programs" that waste tax dollars and squander human potential; and
- "...swamped in a sea of red ink."

The President sketched a number of proposals to redefine government's role in our lives and get the federal government back in shape and fiscally fit:

- Meet the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit targets through economic growth, cuts in nonessential domestic spending;
- o <u>Do not raise taxes;</u>
- o Protect Social Security and essential domestic programs;
- o Preserve commitment to a strong national defense, that only the federal government can provide;
- o Give the President a <u>line-item veto</u>, already granted to 43 state governors, and to cut the federal budget where Congress lacks the will; and
- o Lock-in the deficit reduction progress of the next five years by ratifying the <u>Balanced Budget Amendment</u> to the Constitution.

The President issued a strong call for the line-item veto, stating: "I'll take the responsibility, I'll make the cuts, and I'll take the heat."

OPPORTUNITY LADDER

The President outlined his proposals to expand "The Magic of Opportunity" in the years and decades ahead and create "a ladder of opportunity":

o Tax reform

The President urged Congress to complete action on a tax reform bill this year that provides "new opportunity for all" and ensures that "all pay their fair share -- but no more." The President said he "cannot and will not accept tax reform that is a tax increase in disguise."

o Freer, fairer trade

The President stated that if the U.S. trades with other nations on a level playing field, "we can out-produce, out-compete, and out-sell anybody, anywhere in the world."

The President outlined his trade agenda:

- -- Continue to counter unfair trading practices;
- -- Open markets closed to U.S. goods; and

The President also observed that a commitment to expanded economic opportunity requires eternal vigilance at home against the return of inflation and high interest rates.

TRADITIONAL VALUES

The President observed the renaissance of <u>traditional values</u> in American life that has occurred over the past five years, citing:

- o Three straight years of falling crime rates;
- o Family and community efforts to fight drug abuse, pornography and crime; and
- o A 3-year rebound in the nation's student achievement test scores, with 1985 having the largest gain since 1963.

The President called upon Congress to help the American people continue this progress by:

- o Supporting discipline in the classroom;
- o Giving low- and middle-income families freedom of choice in education through vouchers;
- o Restoring voluntary school prayer; and
- o Protecting the unborn by defending the right to life.

SAFER WORLD

Restoration of National Defense

The President noted that keeping America "strong, free, and at peace is solely the responsibility of the federal government." He called upon Congress to maintain its commitment to a strong national defense by providing 3% real growth for defense in fiscal year 1987, consistent with the path agreed to last April.

Open lines of Communication

The President said that U.S. negotiators in Geneva have followed-up on his "fireside summit" with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev by tabling a proposal for a radical cut in offensive weapons on each side, with no cheating. "If the Soviet government truly wants an agreement, there will be an agreement," the President said. "Surely no people on Earth hate war or love peace more than we Americans."

Winning Freedom

The President noted that "peace always follows in freedom's path." He addressed freedom fighters throughout the world -- in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia and Nicaragua -- saying: "America will support with moral and material assistance your right not just to fight and die for freedom, but to fight and win freedom." The President specifically called upon Congress to provide additional aid this year to the Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters.

Technology in the Service of Peace and Security

The President spoke of the technological miracles our engineers and scientists have produced in the modern age. He restated his commitment to a "security shield" which will one day "render nuclear weapons obsolete and free mankind from the prison of nuclear terror."

AMERICAN INVENTION

The President closed his remarks by reflecting upon the technological miracles American men and women have created under freedom. He said, "America believes, America is ready, America can win the race to the future -- and we shall."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 30, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSED TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Remarks: Dropby Briefing for Presidential Appointees

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced remarks, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

cc: David L. Chew

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	30/86	CTION/CONCURREN	ICE/COMMENT DU	EBY: 4:00	P.M. TODAY	7
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(1/30/86 12:30 p.m. draft)

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REMARKS:

Please give your comments/edits directly to Ben Elliott, with an info copy to my office by 4:00 p.m. today. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

(Rohrabacher/BE) January 30, 1986 12:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DROPBY BRIEFING FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1986

Thank you. Say, who's minding the store? I know many of you are from California. After the snow and the freeze of last week, I think we Californians can legitimately claim service beyond the call of duty. I was watching the snow come down and talking on the phone to a friend in California. It was 87 degrees there. It just confirms what I've always said: If the Pilgrims would have landed in California, the East Coast would still be unpopulated.

Seriously, though, I want each and every one of you to know how much I appreciate the job you are doing. I understand you put up with much more than just the weather. We set out 5 years ago to change the course of Government in America and, due to your efforts, we've come a long way. It is getting hard to remember when the primary debate in this town was whether or not to pass this or that new spending program.

The ever-increasing centralization of power in Washington was good only for Federal employees and people who sold them office equipment. For a while, it seemed like Government was our country's only growth industry. Well, for the last 13 straight quarters, our whole country has been a growth industry. There have been 11,000 new businesses incorporated every week since we got to Washington and, since November of 1982, over 9 million more Americans are working. The stock market has skyrocketed,

and interest rates are down. All I can say is we must be doing something right.

I'm glad I have this chance to speak with you today because there is some good news and bad news we need to talk about. I just gave you the good news a moment ago. The bad news is, in the coming months, we will be facing challenges as great as any we've confronted in these last 5 years.

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings has at last given us the vehicle with which to deal with Federal deficit spending. Now, I realize there are many trepidations about G.R.H.. Let me just say, we have it within our power to meet the targets set by G.R.H. I am hoping that each of you will do your utmost to see we do just that. Jim Miller and those of you who work with him have done a terrific job in developing a budget that meets those targets, and does so without cutting Social Security and other essential domestic programs, while at the same time not gutting defense. It is reasonable, it is fair, and it is the best alternative in town.

The worst alternative in town is the one that calls for raising taxes. I still remember a couple of years ago when I agreed to an adjustment to our original tax program that increased Government revenues. As soon as I agreed to higher taxes, Members of Congress just forgot about their commitment to reduce spending. That was a bad experience, and I don't intend to repeat it.

This isn't just being stubborn. Raising taxes runs the risk of knocking the legs out from under economic growth. If America

is thrown back into recession, spending will increase, and taxes will increase. We'll have the worst of both worlds. It is up to us to make certain that nightmare doesn't come true.

Keeping our country safe is also going to be a challenge. There are those in this town who would drastically slash the defense budget. If freedom had no adversaries, I'd help 'em do it. Unfortunately, that is not the case. Maintaining the peace and keeping our country secure is an expensive proposition, but we cannot afford to do anything less than what is absolutely necessary.

And don't let anyone tell you we are being cavalier about defense spending. I think we can be proud of the job Cap Weinberger and those of you who work for him have done in 'ferreting out waste in the Defense Department. Every time I read one of those horror stories about hundred-dollar hammers and such, it brings a smile to my face. I know our people are hard at work finding the flaws and correcting them -- even if that isn't the way it is reported in the press.

Another major issue we will face this year will be our support for those brave individuals fighting for their freedom in places like Afghanistan, Angola, and Nicaragua. We owe it to everything we hold dear as a people, and to our long-term national security, to help these courageous people win their freedom. We are sending the people of the Third World a message that, if they side with democracy and take a stand against communism, they are not alone. If we can't do that, we are encouraging defeatism and inviting aggression. If we help

freedom fighters, we deter aggression. It is cost effective, and it is the right thing to do.

This is especially true in Central America. No one should kid themselves. If it wasn't for the freedom fighters in Nicaragua, you can bet that the situation in El Salvador and other Central American countries would be far different. Lightly armed Nicaraguan freedom fighters are standing up against one of the best equipped armies in the hemisphere, an army with Soviet tanks and helicopter gunships. The individuals putting their lives on the line, trying to restore democracy to Nicaragua, are heroes in the truest sense of the word. Their success or failure will directly impact on our security, and we should give them military aid.

Now is the time for us to be bold. As I said, we've come a long way. It takes a while to learn how things work in Washington, but now that we've learned, we should pull out the stops and move forward, full steam ahead. The future is in our hands. Let's give it our very best. Thank you, and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Remarks: 1986 Executive Forum

(2/3/86, 2:00 p.m. draft)

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced remarks, and finds no objection to them from a legal perspective.

cc: David L. Chew

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	_ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/C	DMMENT DUE BY: _	10:00 a.m.	2/4/86
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SPEAKES

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2/3/86

BUCHANAN

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CHEW

REMARKS: Please give your comments/edits directly to Ben Elliott, with an info copy to my office by 10:00 a.m. tomorrow.

Thanks.

RESPONSE:

(Rohrabacher/BE) February 3, 1986 2:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 1986 EXECUTIVE FORUM
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1986

Thank you. Washington affords one many memories, the impressive monuments and statues, the multi-colored splendor of the Fall, and the joy of seeing new life come back in the Spring. One of the memories that will stay with me is the majestic sound of our Marine Band. A special thanks to them today. If I had known I'd have them to warm up the audience, I might have run for public office much sooner than I did.

Another memory I'll have is of the many dedicated people who have given so much of themselves to accomplish what we have in these last 5 years. I'm talking about these Cabinet officers here on the stage, and I'm talking about each and every one of you. How far we've come can be traced back to your skill and commitment, to the long hours, and to the professionalism you've put into your individual tasks. So, before I go any further, let me just say from the bottom of my heart, I'm proud of you, and I will always be grateful to you.

I also want to thank you for remembering my birthday. The Democrats certainly remember each candle I add to my cake. They keep hoping I won't be able to blow them all out. They know what I'm wishing for. Well, Nancy brought in my cake this morning, and I blew out every candle. They'll be no tax increase this year.

I think that there is every reason to be optimistic about the time ahead. We've already proven how much can be accomplished. Remember during the 1980 campaign when certain experts were saying it would take 10 years to wring inflation out of the economy. Well, in 1982, as our program began to come on line, inflation dropped to under 4 percent. Last year, it was 3.8, and we're not going to be satisfied till we get it down to zero point zero.

As you set goals for your departments and agencies, don't be afraid to try what the experts say can't be done. I've found that an expert is usually an individual who knows every reason in the book why not to try. Our motto is "it can be done."

We did not come to Washington for business as usual. We came here to rewrite the rule book and to extend the boundaries of the possible.

Together with the American people, we've transformed economic decline and national pessimism into 37 months of growth and confidence. Productivity is up, and 9 million new jobs have been created in just 3 years. We've got the highest percentage of our citizens working today than ever before in our history. In the last 4 years, gross private domestic investment has risen a whopping 70 percent, and the stock market has climbed right through the roof.

Both the spirit and material well-being of the American people have improved dramatically. I don't know if any of you caught my speech a couple of nights ago. Well, in the State of the Union, I tried to make it clear our success has been based on our deep and abiding trust in the American people. Consistent with this, we've focused our attention on returning decision

making to State and local government and to the people themselves.

In the 5 years before we got to Washington, Federal tax revenues doubled and the Federal Government was looked to for solutions to every problem. But you know something: If Government controls and central planning were the way to a better future, we'd be importing our grain from the Soviet Union and not the other way around.

Nowhere was their failed philosophy more apparent than in our schools. Looking to Washington for easy answers and free money did nothing to improve the quality of our children's education. In fact, test scores and other indicators plummeted.

As you know, we put some of this country's top minds to work on the problem. In April of 1983, I received the report of our National Commission on Excellence in Education. It was more of a warning than a report. Our Nation was at risk. A rising tide of mediocrity threatened our future. The liberal answer would have been more spending and more Federal involvement. In contrast, we set out to mobilize the people. We called for higher standards, for merit pay, for more discipline, and for more parental involvement.

The results have been spectacular. All 50 States have put their own educational task forces to work looking for ways to improve their systems. Forty-eight States have raised graduation requirements. Forty-four have revived teacher certification, 39 require teacher competency tests. Thirty-eight have merit pay for teachers, 35 have increased the minimum salary of their

beginning teachers. Twenty-nine have raised their academic standards on a Statewide basis, 20 have added instructional time. On the local level, 90 percent of our country's 16,000 school districts have raised, or are planning to raise, their academic standards.

What does all this mean to America's children? Last year, we enjoyed the largest gain in Scholastic Aptitude Test scores in over 20 years.

And while we're talking about education, last week our country experienced a tragedy that touched each and every citizen, especially our children. In the Congress, in city halls and State houses throughout the land, men and women stopped and bowed their heads in prayer, seeking solace from our Heavenly Father. It is a sad, sad commentary that this same right is not afforded to our children. It is time that voluntary, vocal prayer be permitted again in America's schools.

In the coming year, we face challenges as important as any we've seen so far. Now, I know you've heard the howling over Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Well, contrary to what the gloom and doomers are saying, G.R.H. is no threat. It is an opportunity. We at last have a tool with which to deal with Federal deficit spending. And we're going to make the best of it.

Jim Miller and his crew at O.M.B. have been working with many of you in developing a budget that meets the G.R.H. targets. All of you have done a terrific job. To those on Capitol Hill who say it can't be done, we say it already has been done. We've offered a reasonable and fair alternative. In these next few

weeks, I hope all of you will put out the maximum effort to support our budget proposal. Can I count on you? You just made my day.

The budget battle does, of course, pose some risks. There are, for example, those who believe the way to handle the problem of deficit spending is to increase taxes. Well, during the last campaign, one candidate took his case for higher taxes to the American people. He was victorious in one State and in the District of Columbia. Even liberal economists should be able to add up the score. The American people don't want higher taxes.

Furthermore, higher taxes won't translate into higher revenue and lower deficit spending. This has been clear ever since the time of Adam Smith back in 1776. "Higher taxes," the great economist noted, "frequently afford a smaller revenue to Government than what might be drawn from more moderate taxes." It made sense the first time he told me. It doesn't take a genius to understand that increasing the Federal tax take could well lead to higher spending, higher tax rates, and a new recession. We did not come to Washington to preside over such a scenario.

The second threat comes from those who would irresponsibly gut our defense budget. Let me just say, I am proud of how much those of you working in national security areas have done to ensure that the taxpayers get maximum value for every dollar spent. Even if the press doesn't give you the credit, I do. So keep up the good work. National defense, however, continues to be an expensive proposition. And let me pledge to you, we will

continue to trim wherever possible, but we will never send those brave individuals who defend this country out in second-rate equipment. They will have the weapons they need to do their vital jobs and to come home safely.

If the Members of Congress cannot bring themselves to cut those areas of the budget that can be prunned without risking the safety of our country, let me do it. If they are afraid of the special interests, let me take the heat. We all know areas in domestic, as well as defense spending, that can be cut if the political courage is there. As I requested during the State of the Union, let the Congress give me the line-item veto, and I'll make the cuts, I'll take the responsibility, I'll take the heat.

We are now entering a crucial time for our Administration and for the future of our country. America's ingenuity and technological know-how is creating tremendous new potential. I am proud, for example, that we have some of America's top scientific minds working to develop a system that might someday help mankind leave behind the threat of nuclear devastation. Our adversaries are welcome to join us in this noble endeavor, but we are not about to abandon it. Work on the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Space Shield, will continue.

Finally, there is one issue we will face in coming months which touches on both our ideals as free people and the security of our country. Today, there are brave men and women fighting for their freedom and independence against great odds. In Afghanistan, in Angola, in Nicaragua, lightly-armed freedom fighters face Soviet tanks, artillery and helicopter gunships.

Edmund Burke, that great British statesman who championed the cause of American independence, once wrote, "When bad men combine, the good must associate; or else they will fall one by one..."

Today, we cannot sit back and idly watch as the New Imperialism grinds down courageous people fighting for their liberty. We must give these heroes what they need not just to fight and die for freedom, but to win their freedom.

Nowhere is this challenge more vital to our own security than in Central America. The Soviet Union has armed the Sandinista dictatorship to the teeth. The regime in Managua almost immediately upon seizing power started undermining its neighbors and suppressing the rights of its people at home. Those who have taken up arms against the communists are fighting for the rights to speak and pray, to organize labor unions, to own land, and to direct the course of government through free elections. The choice is: Helping these freedom fighters win, or seeing a Communistic dictatorship established in the heart of Central America, another Cuba. That won't be allowed to happen because we are going to provide the Nicaraguan freedom fighters the military aid they need to win.

Earlier, I quoted Adam Smith. Another great economist,

Ludwig Von Mises, once wrote, "People must fight for something
that they want to achieve, not simply reject an evil, however bad
it may be." Today, we have captured the high ground because we
have a plan for a freer and more prosperous tomorrow. All of us
in this room are part of an historic tide that is rolling back

statism and tyranny and expanding the boundaries of human freedom. Let us have the courage to live up to our ideals, the energy to reach our potential, and the commitment to do the job that has to be done.

Again, thank each and every one of you. God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Presidential Remarks: Transmittal

of Legislative Message

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced remarks, and finds no objection to them from a legal perspective. With respect to the last paragraph, 75 Fahrenheit is 23.9 Celsius.

cc: David L. Chew

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11:00 am, Tues., 2/4/86

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

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DATE: 2/3/86

Would you please submit your comments on the attached directly to Ben Elliott's office with an info copy to my office by ll:00 a.m. tomorrow. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

(Noonan/BE)
February 3, 1986
2:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTUAL REMARKS:

TRANSMITTAL OF LEGISLATIVE MESSAGE AND ECONOMIC MESSAGE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1986

Thank you.

Tuesday night, as you know, I spoke to the Nation in the State of the Union about our plans and hopes for the future. The document I'm about to sign is, in a sense, a blueprint of those plans. Taken together, this legislative message and the FY 1987 Budget I submitted yesterday constitute a detailed declaration of our legislative agenda.

I believe this document and the plans it contains reflect the basic and unchanging intentions of our Administration: to ensure the growth of an expanding economy, to see to it that every American who wants a job can get a job, and to keep in the hands of our citizens as much of their own earnings as we can. It repeats our intention to try, once again, to cut the growth of Federal <u>spending</u> and thereby reduce the Federal <u>deficit</u>. We will continue to work with the Congress to produce tax reform that is really reform. And we will also continue to pursue reform of our welfare system.

In the area of foreign relations we have made our goals clear: continued harmony with our allies, renewed progress toward a more stable peace with our adversaries, and increased respect for human rights everywhere. We have also made it clear -- and I am eager to stress today -- that our desire to cut the budget will not be allowed to collide with our need for a strong defense. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings will be used as a shovel

not allow it to be used as a cannon pointed at our real and legitimate defense needs.

We have also made it clear that our commitment to help freedom fighters throughout the world continues unabated. We know what is happening in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, and Nicaragua, and we support the efforts of those who continue, with little help from the world, to fight a lonely struggle against the enemies of freedom and human rights.

Our commitments, our desires, remain essentially unchanged from 1981. We expect our economic progress to continue, and we expect similar progress in a number of areas -- from a search for a high tech nuclear security shield to encouraging real efforts at increasing economic freedom in the less advantaged countries of the world.

So, now I will sign this document. There.

I am also happy to sign today the Economic Report of the President. It details the facts of a robust economy that will continue to grow.

Before you go -- I heard a reference to my age this morning. I've heard a lot of them recently. I did turn 75 today, but remember, that's only 30 Celsius.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTO

February 4, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Presidential Remarks:

National Prayer Breakfast

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced remarks, and finds no objection to them from a legal perspective.

cc: David L. Chew

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	2/3/86	ACTION/CONCL	JRRENCE/COF	MMENT DUE	BY: 12:00	pm, Tues.	, 2/4/86
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REMARKS:

Please submit your comments on the attached directly to Ben Elliott's office with an info copy to my office by 12:00 p.m. tomorrow. Thank you.

DECDANCE	

(Noonan/BE)
February 3, 1986
5:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1986

Thank you so very much. I'm enormously touched. Today <u>is</u> my birthday, as you may have heard. Seventy-five years ago I was born in a house in Dixon, Illinois. I was thinking this morning how politicians tend to sort of exaggerate the conditions of their birth. Long ago someone said he'd heard Richard Nixon was born in a log cabin. John Kennedy said nah, he heard it was a manger.

But I was born in a plain wood house, a very typical structure for that time and place. Then we moved a few times. For a while my father had a little store and we lived above it. I kinda got to like that. So I'm happy to live above the store today.

I am very happy to be here. I come here every year at this time. I've never been able to resist this invitation. And I want to begin my remarks with something I mentioned last year that proved helpful to some of the people here who are not from this area. It's about the history of this breakfast and the groups associated with it.

The story begins in 1942, at the height of World War II. In those days there were a handful of Senators and Congressmen who'd get together now and then to talk about their lives and their jobs and how things were going for them. One day they talked about how they might be of greater personal and spiritual support to one another. They decided it would be a real help if they

could occasionally gather and pray together. And so they began to meet together and pray together.

In time, in both the House group and the Senate group, some very important informal rules evolved. The members would meet in a spirit of peace and in the spirit of Christ. All members would be welcome regardless of their political or religious affiliation — there was room enough for sincere seekers and the deeply devout. They'd never publicize the meetings and they'd never use them for political gain. But most important, the members would be able to talk about anything, any problem on which they needed guidance, any sadness for which they needed prayers. And nothing would ever be repeated, everything would be off the record, so no one would have to worry about a betrayal of a confidence.

Well, the two groups -- one in the House and one in the Senate -- met quietly like this for 10 years. Then President Eisenhower comes into the story.

One night in 1952, during the presidential campaign, Dwight Eisenhower confided something in one of his advisors. The advisor, who was also Ike's friend, was Senator Frank Carlson. And Eisenhower told him that during the war, when he was commanding the allied forces in Europe, he'd had a startling and vivid spiritual experience. He had actually felt the hand of God guiding him; he'd felt the presence of God. The General told the Senator that this experience, and the support of his friends, had given him real spiritual strength in the hard days before D-Day.

Senator Carlson said he understood, he himself was getting spiritual help from the members of a little prayer group in the Senate.

A few months later, just days after he was sworn-in, the General who was now the President asked Frank Carlson over to the White House. And Eisenhower told him, "Frank, this is the loneliest house I've ever been in." And Carlson said, "Mr. President, I think this may be the right time for you to come and meet our prayer group."

Eisenhower did just that. In 1953 he attended the first combined prayer breakfast. And ever since, Presidents have been coming here for help and assistance. And here I am.

The prayer meetings continue, as I'm sure you know, in the Senate and the House. Other prayer meetings have sprung up throughout the Government, in every branch. And other fellowships have spread throughout the capitals of the world -- in Parliaments and Congresses far away.

This is good news, isn't it? It's cause for joy. And every year when I tell that story I think: Isn't it something that this good strong thing came out of a war. Out of a tragedy came a triumph. That's a saving grace about sadnesses -- sometimes the very tears you shed can sort of moisten the soil from which great things will grow. I think the playwright Eugene O'Neill was touching on this when he said, "The impulse of tragedy is on to life and more life."

Last week, when the shuttle exploded -- we hadn't, as a Nation, had a tragedy like that in years, in decades. And I kept thinking, as I watched the coverage on television, of the old

poem "High Flight." I spoke a few lines in the speech I gave that night, but I wanted to read the whole poem -- it isn't very long -- today at this prayer breakfast. Because the more I think about it, the more the poem seems to be telling us something about life. It goes,

Oh! I have slipped the surly bonds of Earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings;
Sunward I've climbed, and joined the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds -- and done a hundred things
You have not dreamed of -- wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring there,
I've chased the shouting wind along, and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air....

Up, up the long delirous, burning blue I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace, Where never lark, or even eagle, flew; And, while with silent, lifting mind I've trod The high untrespassed sanctity of space, Put out my hand, and touched the face of God.

That end still gives me a chill. I used to think it was a poem about the joy of escaping gravity's grid -- but even more than that it's a poem about joy. And God gave us joy, joy was His gift.

We've all been sad the past week, and there was something good about the way people got choked up together and wept together as we all said goodbye. You forget we're a family, but we are. And now the time has come, I think, so that all of us are starting to remember the words of the Bible: Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

A minister who spoke at the memorial service the other day said he hoped we all remembered not just the grief, but "the grandeur and the grace of life." I think much of that grandeur comes from joy. And God gave us joy.

All of us know of Mother Teresa -- living saint, living wonder, pamphleteer. If you've ever met Mother Teresa you know what I mean, she's probably thrust into your hand a pamphlet telling you to love Christ. She would not mind my saying she is no longer young. If she were here she'd say, look who's talking. But she's no longer young and she's not always well but she's inexhaustible.

You may know of her trip to Ethiopia. She got there after a long journey, and she went straight to a food distribution center and thousands of people crowded around her and tried to touch her. And she stood there and shook hands. She shook about 10,000 of them. And later they said, How could you do that, weren't you exhausted. And she said, "It's my faith that feeds me."

Some time back a Senator approached her when she was visiting Washington and he said, "Mother, the problems of the world are so terrible and things look so bad, what can we do?" And she said, "Love God."

Well, I happen to think that different things impel different people, and Mother Teresa is impelled by joy. She sings like a woman in love, and she is: She is in love with God. She always seems to me to be the great example of the truth of a great paradox — that mankind can find freedom only in surrender, joy only in submission, wealth only in what we give away and safety only in a promise, God's promise of life everlasting.

Mother Teresa shines with joy in spite of the fact that she spends much of her time in the unhappiest places on this Earth.

If you look at the world stage you don't see a lot to make you

glad. But in the midst of hellish circumstances -- in Mexico after an earthquake, in Ethiopia during a famine, in South Africa and Angola and Nicaragua -- in all these painful places we still see joy, God's gift, and the energy it gives.

There are perhaps a thousand people in this room. The wealthy and powerful are here, and so are those who have never known either wealth or power. We have teachers here and diplomats and prisoners from a local reformatory; captains of industry are here, and so are moms and dads and insurance salesmen. Such diverse lives! And yet we all have in common the usual problems of life, the usual difficulties, and we're trying to achieve some kind of happiness while, in the process, causing as little pain to others as possible. We have so much in common; we share an anchor that roots us in the heavy seas. And that anchor is joy; and God gave us joy.

And so, as you see, my thoughts today just keep running to how man harnesses his sadness and turns it into triumphant work. And that's what I wish for all of us today, all of us in this room: That in our individual work this year we will fight on for what's right and good and resist the badness that's in us and others...and that we'll do it with joy. Because God gave it to us, as a gift to be used.

Someone asked that I close with a prayer. And so,

"The Lord bless you and keep you,
The Lord make His face to shine upon you
And be gracious to you;
The Lord lift up His countenance on you,
And give you peace."

Thank you, and bless you all.