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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 7/10/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NASUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: S.D.I.
(July 10 7:30 pm draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MILLER - ADMIN.	☐	☐
REGAN	☐	☒	POINDEXTER	☐	☒
MILLER - OMB	☐	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BALL	☐	☒	SPEAKES	☐	☒
BARBOUR	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☐	☒	SVAHN	☐	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	THOMAS	☐	☒
DANIELS	☐	☒	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☐	☒	WALLISON	☐	☒
KING	☐	☐	<u>Dolan</u>	☐	☒
KINGON	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
MASENG	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Rohrabacher/ARD)

July 10, 1986

7:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: S.D.I.
SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1986

My fellow Americans: One week ago we showed the world what it means to love liberty. The spectacular celebration of our independence and Miss Liberty's centennial will likely be described by historians as a reflection of the good will, joy, and confidence so apparent in our country.

Instead of focusing on problems, America is looking for solutions. Instead of fretting about this or that shortcoming, we're out creating, building, and making things better. Instead of lamenting dangers, we're putting our best minds to work trying to find ways of making this a safer, more secure world.

And that's what I want to talk with you about today: our major research effort called the Strategic Defense Initiative, S.D.I., which is aimed at ridding this planet of the threat of nuclear annihilation.

Back in 1983, we enlisted some of America's top scientists and set in motion a research program to see if we could find a way to defend mankind against ballistic missiles, an anti-missile shield, if you will. Our S.D.I. research is searching out a more effective, safe, and moral way to prevent war, a deterrence based on defenses which threaten no one, a deterrence that will be viewed as a success not by the threat of deadly retaliation but, instead, by its ability to protect.

And never was a purely defensive system so sorely needed. Since the early 1970's, the Soviet Union has been racing forward

in a vast and continuing military build-up, including the expansion of their offensive nuclear arsenal and an intense effort to develop ~~a Soviet version of S.D.I.~~ ^{their own strategic defenses.} And as described in a publication issued last October by our State and Defense Departments, the Soviets also have deployed the world's only anti-ballistic missile system. These Soviet strategic defense programs have been termed "Red Shield" in an article in this month's Reader's Digest. They were confirmed in an open letter issued last month by a group of 30 former Soviet scientists now living in the U.S.

In stark contrast, we are defenseless against the most dangerous weapons in the history of mankind. Isn't it time to put our survival back under our own control?

Our search for an effective defense is a key part of a three-pronged response to the Soviet threat. We also have been moving ahead to modernize our strategic forces and, simultaneously, to reach fair and verifiable arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union. The Soviets have yet to agree to arms reduction despite the strenuous efforts of several U.S. administrations. However, our S.D.I. research to make nuclear missiles less effective also makes these missiles more negotiable. And when we talk about negotiations, let's be clear. Our S.D.I. research is not a bargaining chip. It's the number of offensive nuclear missiles that need to be reduced, not the effort to find a way to defend mankind against these deadly missiles. And reliable defenses could also serve as insurance against cheating or breaking out of an arms reduction agreement.

All this makes it ever more important to keep our strategic defense research moving forward. We have set up a well-managed program which, in just over 3 years, has already accomplished much. Even faster progress than expected has been made in developing the system's "eyes" -- scientists call them sensors; and its "brains" -- which guide an interceptor toward its target; and methods of stopping incoming missiles, especially with non-nuclear means. Technological advances now permit us to detect and track an aggressor's missiles in early flight. It is in this boost phase that missiles must be intercepted and knocked out to achieve the protection we're looking for.

There have been some major achievements in the diplomatic field as well. Great Britain, West Germany, and Israel have signed agreements to participate in the research and talks with other major allies are expected.

(Nothing of great value, of course, comes cheap.) But a defensive system, which can protect us and our allies against all ballistic missiles, nuclear or conventional, is a prudent investment. I am sorry to say, however, that some Members of Congress would take a short-sighted course, deeply cutting the funds needed to carry out this vital program. So it's imperative your voice is heard. In the weeks ahead, it would be a tragedy to permit the budget pressures of today to destroy this vital research program and undercut our chances for a safer and more secure tomorrow. President Eisenhower once said, "The future will belong, not to the faint-hearted, but to those who believe in it and prepare for it."

I agree with that, and I know you do, too. Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1986

MEMORANDUM TO TONY DOLAN

FROM: MARI MASENG

SUBJECT: SDI

OPL has reviewed the President's radio address and recommends the following changes:

Page 3, ¶ 2 Mention is made of England and France signing agreements to participate in the SDI research. This is factually incorrect as France has not signed any formal agreement to participate in the SDI program. In addition, there is no mention of the other two nations who have signed a formal Memorandum Of Understanding for participation in the SDI program - West Germany and Israel.

Page 2, ¶ 2 Regarding the opponents of the SDI program, mention is only made of the Soviet propaganda effort against SDI and there is a scant reference to Congressional opposition to the program. A rebuttal should be made to the claim by domestic opponents, including anti-SDI scientists, regarding the "technological infeasibility" of the SDI. A possible suggestion for inclusion in the radio address would be:

"When you hear self-anointed scientific 'experts' claim that SDI 'can't be done!' - don't believe them. Our country's history is that of one technological achievement after another!"

Page 3, ¶ 3 Insert the following after the words "...more secure tomorrow.":

"SDI holds too much potential as a catalyst for real arms reduction for us to bargain it away or give it up unilaterally."

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/9/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 pm, Thurs., 7/10

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: S.D.I.
(July 9 - 5:00 pm draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MILLER - ADMIN.	☐	☐
REGAN	☐	☒	POINDEXTER	☒	☐
MILLER - OMB	☐	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BALL	☒	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
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BUCHANAN	☒	☐	SVAHN	☐	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	THOMAS	☒	☐
DANIELS	☒	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☒	☐	WALLISON	☒	☐
KING	☐	☐	<u>DOLAN</u>	☐	☒
KINGON	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
MASENG	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please submit your comments on the attached to Tony Dolan in room 100 with an info copy to my office by 1:00 p.m. tomorrow.

RESPONSE:

86 JUL 9 5:53

RECEIVED OPL-WW

David L. Chew
 Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

(Rohrabacher/ARD)

July 9, 1986

5:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: S.D.I.
SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1986

My fellow Americans: One week ago we showed the world what it means to have a party. The spectacular celebration of our independence and Miss Liberty's centennial will likely be described by historians as a reflection of the good will, joy, and confidence so apparent in our country.

Instead of focusing on problems, America is looking for solutions. Instead of fretting about this or that shortcoming, we're out creating, building, and making things better. Instead of lamenting dangers, we're putting our best minds to work trying to find ways of making this a safer world.

And that's what I want to talk with you about today: a major research effort called the Strategic Defense Initiative, S.D.I., which is aimed at ridding this planet of the threat of nuclear annihilation. Now, many of you may not know what the initials M.A.D. stand for but, in defense jargon, it means Mutually Assured Destruction. For three decades, we've relied on nuclear retaliation -- on our ability to rein massive death and destruction -- to deter potential aggressors. That's M.A.D. Back in 1983, we enlisted some of America's top scientists and set in motion a research program to see if we could find something better: a system to defend mankind against nuclear missiles, an anti-nuclear space shield, if you will. Our S.D.I. research is developing a more moral way to prevent war, a deterrence based on defense rather than retaliation -- something

that will be viewed as a success not by its power to kill and destroy but, instead, by its ability to protect and save. Isn't it better to kill missiles than people?

And never was a purely defensive system so sorely needed. During the last decade, while the United States pulled back from investing in new strategic weapons, the Soviet Union raced ahead introducing a whole new generation of nuclear-tipped missiles. The Soviets also began to build a defensive capability of their own. They started advanced research that in some ways goes beyond our current S.D.I. effort, and -- as is detailed in last month's Reader's Digest -- they deployed the world's only anti-ballistic missile system. In contrast, we are completely defenseless against the most dangerous weapons in the history of mankind.

Our effort to change that situation has been the target of one of the most extensive propaganda campaigns in memory. The Soviets attack our research effort while refusing to acknowledge their own well-financed programs. Last month a group of 30 former Soviet scientists now living in the United States wrote an open letter to the American people warning us of this tactic, suggesting the anti-S.D.I. propaganda barrage is part of the Kremlin's strategy. These scientists confirmed their former country's military build-up, including the Soviet's intense effort to develop their own version of S.D.I.

Our search for defensive options is only one part of a three-pronged approach to the Soviet nuclear threat. We also have been moving ahead to modernize our own strategic forces and,

simultaneously, to reach a fair and verifiable arms reduction agreement with the Soviet Union. The latter, arms reduction, is the best option, but it is not easy to achieve. However, by making nuclear missiles less effective, we make them more negotiable. And a defensive system could also serve as insurance against cheating or breaking out of an arms reduction agreement.

All this makes it ever more important to keep our nuclear defense research program moving forward. Since March of 1983, much has been accomplished. Even faster progress than expected has been made in developing the system's "eyes" -- scientists call them sensors; the "brains" -- meaning the computer software; and the method of stopping incoming missiles, especially with non-nuclear interceptors. And technological advances now permit us to detect and track an aggressor's missile in early flight.

There have been some major achievements in the diplomatic field as well. The United Kingdom and France have signed agreements to participate in the research and talks with our other major allies are expected.

Nothing of great value, of course, comes cheap. But a defensive system, which can protect us and our allies against nuclear missiles, is a prudent investment. Some short-sighted Members of Congress, however, may not see this. So it's imperative your voice is heard. In the weeks ahead, it would be a tragedy to permit the budget pressures of today to destroy this vital research program and undercut our chances for a safer and more secure tomorrow. President Eisenhower once said, "The

future will belong, not to the faint-hearted, but to those who believe in it and prepare for it."

I agree with that, and I know you do, too. Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

(Jeff: memo on SDI)

July 10, 1986

51 MEMORANDUM TO TONY DOLAN
51 FROM: MARI MASENG
51 SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO ADDRESS ON SDI
OPL has reviewed

After reviewing the President's proposed radio address I have the following comments: *changes:* *ad records the*

Page 3, # 2: Mention is made of England and France signing agreements to participate in the SDI research. This is factually incorrect as France has not signed any formal agreement to participate in the SDI program. In addition, there is no mention of the other two nations who have signed a formal Memorandum Of Understanding for participation in the SDI program - West Germany and Israel.

Page 2, # 2: Regarding the opponents of the SDI program, mention is only made of the Soviet propoganda effort against SDI and there is a scant reference to Congressional opposition to the program. *A rebuttal* Mention should be made of ~~the domestic opposition to SDI who~~ *the* ~~claim to be opposed to the program based on "technological infeasibility."~~ ~~The opposition from the scientific community should be highlighted insofar that their technological arguments against SDI are not valid.~~ A possible suggestion for inclusion in the radio address would be:

"When you hear self-anointed scientific 'experts' claim that SDI 'can't be done!' - don't believe them. Our country's history is that of one technological achievement after another!"

of SDI.

by domestic opponents regarding the
including
anti-SDI scientists,

Page 3, # 3: *the following* I insert *after the words "... more secure tomorrow,"* :

"SDI is ~~too important to hold too much potential for us to be as a ~~escape~~ catalyst~~ for real arms reduction for us to bargain it away or ~~even~~ give it up unilaterally."

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 18, 1986

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO AMERICAN LEGION, AUXILIARY'S GIRLS NATION

The Rose Garden

1:03 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, please be seated. It's wonderful to be here today and I want to thank all of you for coming by and a special hello to Director Corky Bradshaw. Congratulations to your newly-elected President, Cherie Harder and Vice President, Katherine Mooney. It does my heart good to see all of these smiling faces of yours out here, but it's especially good to know that you're in Washington this week to study and participate in the democratic process.

You know, part of a President's job is to prepare our nation for the future -- for the years and even the decades ahead -- and lately I've been making a point of speaking to those to whom our future belongs, young Americans like yourselves. This spring, I spoke to a group of high school students here in the Rose Garden. The weather was a little more comfortable than this. And then last month, I went up to Glassboro, New Jersey to speak at a high school commencement. And both times I shared thoughts similar to those I'd like to discuss with you today -- my hopes for world peace and freedom, my conviction that Americans of your generation have every reason to look to our country's future with confidence and self-assurance.

The challenges America must face in the world -- the challenges that you must face as you become America's leaders -- are twofold. I'm confident you'll achieve both of them. The first is expanding the boundaries of democracy and freedom by curbing in the face of totalitarian expansion that urge on the part of some governments to seek domination of even more territory and peoples. And the second is new to my generation but something you've already lived with all your lives, the threat of nuclear war. So, as I said some years ago in an address to the British Parliament, we have before us these two tasks: promoting the cause of freedom and keeping the peace by avoiding the kind of war that could obliterate civilization itself.

In both efforts, diplomacy, of course, is important. And that's why in our arms control negotiations we've been pressing for real reductions in strategic nuclear weapons. But something else is also important -- call it readiness; call it deterrence; call it the common sense that knows we must use all our resources, including our creative and technological genius, to remain strong and free.

You may remember from your history books how, back in the 1930's when the threat of World War II was growing, statesmen like Winston Churchill called for rebuilding the defenses of democratic nations, and for research that would develop new defenses. We know today that some of these inventions like radar did, in the end, enable the democracies to help defend themselves. Yet history might well have been different if only the democracies had developed these defenses earlier and by making technological breakthroughs established the kind of deterrence that could have prevented a world war.

I know there's a lot of debate today about defense budgets and about whether we should be maintaining our strength. There had been four wars in my lifetime. Not one of them started

MORE

because this country was too strong. Mainly they started because others thought we wouldn't defend our rights or our freedom.

We don't intend to make the same mistake -- and this means performing research to develop new options. Today, if a foreign country were to launch a nuclear attack on America, a President would be forced to respond in kind. But the research program we've begun could produce the means to destroy the incoming nuclear weapons before they reached our country and without launching a counterattack of our own, thereby saving millions of lives in our own nation and in other nations. In other words, our research could produce a system that would destroy missiles instead of people. We call it the Strategic Defense Initiative or, as you see it all the time referred to as SDI. Washington's just crazy about giving everything initials.

This initiative would have the further benefit that it would limit the possible destruction done by accidental war or war caused by the act of a single terrorist or madman. And in foreign relations, SDI has already proven a boon -- indeed, the very fact that we're pushing forward with SDI has helped speed up the arms reduction process. SDI is not a bargaining chip in this process, but its existence may have helped to persuade the Soviet Union that constantly adding to their arsenal of offensive nuclear weapons will no longer give them a corresponding military advantage. In simple language, our SDI research will help take the profit out of the Soviet buildup in offensive arms.

The Strategic Defense Initiative represents in short an instrument of hope -- hope that we can build a better world, and hope that you young Americans need never know the horror of war; hope that, in peace, we can expand human freedom until it encircles the globe.

This hope of human freedom is something we Americans thought about a lot over the Fourth of July. And I suspect that you're learning this week what I mentioned in New York harbor: here in America, we have inherited a precious legacy -- the freedom to govern ourselves. And let me just take a moment here to speak on a special project that deserves all of our support. The most powerful tool that you and I have with which to preserve our liberties and shape our own futures is our right to vote. Yet, tragically, in every election, millions of Americans fail to exercise this special privilege -- and worse, of those not voting, the highest percentage is among our young people ages 18 to 24.

We ought to think very hard about the number of countries in the world who have fought for that privilege and how, today, 85 -- 90 percent of their people turn out in election. And here, where we have fought and so many have given their lives for that right to vote, we run a little over 50 percent of our people -- almost half our people regularly just don't bother to go and vote.

And that's why I would like to take a moment now to thank the men and women who, through another national, non-partisan project, one called Vote America, are working in their own communities to encourage more citizens, especially our youth, to register and to vote. And in keeping with the same spirit of participation and commitment that has restored the Statue of Liberty, I want to ask each of you to take part in this national effort by urging your friends and family to vote in this -- because this is an election year -- and every election. And through our votes, each of us can make a mark on this great nation of ours. After all, America's freedom, in fact our very future, depends on America's voters.

Maybe you've heard your folks speak of a one-time entertainer, kind of a cowboy philosopher at the same time that he was a great entertainer, Will Rogers. And Will Rogers once observed -- he said, "You know, the people you send to public office are no

better and no worse than anyone else. But they're all better than the people that don't vote at all." Made a lot of sense in his way.

Furthering democracy really is at the heart of what America's all about -- the conviction that we as a people can never truly rest until every man, woman, and child on earth knows the blessings of liberty.

Ray Charles -- you've heard him -- the great blind singer, pianist -- he explains -- well, you've heard him, I know. He loves to sing, "America, The Beautiful." And this explains his feelings about our country this way -- he said, "You've got people who would give up their lives trying to get here. I know of no place in the world where people do that. I don't know of any country in the world that's as glorious as ours. When you match America against anyplace, it is still the heaven of the world, by far." (Applause.)

So in practicing democracy, please always bear in mind the blessing that is America; just as, I assure you, those of us who are older bear in mind our own blessing in having young people such as yourselves, young people who love their country and are committed to the cause of freedom.

One other thing, many people made great sacrifices so that all of us could live in freedom; and no group sacrificed more dramatically than the members of the American Legion and the Legion Auxiliary. It's a funny thing -- some people don't know how to stop giving; they just keep going on; that's why Girls Nation and Boys Nation, which will be here next week, and all the other great things the American Legion does exist today.

So when you get back home, do me a favor: tell the Legionnaires and their ladies that the Gipper was asking about them and said thanks. (Applause.)

And I think it's high time I let you get in out of this hot sun. And thank you all for being here and for what you're doing. God bless you all. (Applause.) Thank you.

END

1:12 P.M. EDT