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Folder Title: JGR/Presidential Radio Talk

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WASHINGTON

September 9, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Presidential Radio Address: Voice of America - Saturday,

September 10, 1983

Richard Darman has asked that comments on the above-referenced draft remarks be sent directly to Ben Elliott by noon today. The remarks discuss the need for additional funding for Voice of America, relying on the Korean Airlines massacre to point out the need for a strong and modern VOA.

At line 18 on page one, the remarks refer to the "crash" of the plane. The word strikes me as far too neutral to describe the shooting down of the airliner. Planes crash for a variety of reasons; this one was shot down. I suggest substituting "attack" for "crash." On page 2, line 2, "makes" should be "make." On page 2, line 23, the remarks state that "freedom of information" is necessary to our democracy. "Freedom of information" is of course a legal term of art, and we have, quite correctly, taken several steps to limit the scope and certain abuses of the Freedom of Information Act, including support of remedial legislation and changes in regulations. I suggest substituting "free speech."

Finally, the President makes a direct plea in the conclusion for Congressional action on VOA legislation, and urges citizens to advocate such action to their representatives. Based on our position that the anti-lobbying provisions do not apply to the President, I have no objection.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING AF K

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Presidential Radio Address: Voice of America - Saturday,

September 10, 1983

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced remarks. We recommend changing "freedom of information" on page 2, line 23, to "free speech." "Freedom of information" is a legal term of art, and this Administration has in fact taken several steps, including support of legislation, to limit the scope of the Freedom of Information Act. If the suggested change is not made, opponents of our initiatives could readily use the President's own words to resist our efforts in this area.

On page 1, line 18, the word "crash" strikes us as far too neutral to describe what happened. We suggest "attack" or something similar. Finally, on page 2, line 2, "makes" should be "make."

FFF:JGR:aea 9/9/83

cc: FFFielding

√JGRoberts

Subj. Chron

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1983

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SUBJECT:

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Subj. Chron

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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NOON TOMORROW

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

			OICE OF AMERICA ATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9/8/83 - 7:45 p.m.	10, 1983)	
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The attached has gone forward to the President. Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott by NOON TOMORROW with an information copy to my office. (room 100)

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO ADDRESS: VOICE OF AMERICA SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1983

My fellow Americans, during my first press conference,
9 days after being sworn in as your President, I was asked a
question about Soviet intentions in the world. I answered, they
"have openly and publicly declared that the only morality they
recognize is what will further their cause, meaning they reserve
unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat,
in order to attain that . . . " And I added, since we obviously
operate by a different set of standards, we should keep this in
mind when we deal with them.

At the time, some criticized my statement as too harsh.

Well, I hope the Soviets' recent behavior will dispel any
lingering doubt about what kind of people we're dealing with -and what our responsibilities are as trustees of freedom and
peace. Isn't it time for all of us to see the Soviet rulers as
they are, rather than as some would like them to be?

Rather than tell the truth about the Korean Airlines

Massacre, rather than immediately and publicly investigate the

crash, explain to the world how it happened, punish those guilty

of the crime, cooperate in efforts to find the wreckage, recover

the bodies, apologize and offer compensation to the families, and

work to prevent a repetition, the Soviets have done the opposite.

They have stonewalled the world, mobilizing their entire

government behind a massive cover-up, then brazenly threatening

to kill more men, women, and children should another civilian airliner makes the same mistake as KAL 007.

For all their violence and intimidation, the Soviets have shown us again their most glaring weakness: They are terrified of the truth. They understand well -- and they dread -- the meaning of St. John's words: "You will know the truth, and the truth will set you free." The truth is mankind's best hope for a better world. That's why, in times like this, few assets are more important than the Voice of America and Radio Liberty, our primary means of getting the truth to the Russian people.

Within minutes of the report of the Soviet destruction of the Korean jet, the Voice of America aired the story in its news programs around the globe. We made sure people in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and most important -- the people in the Soviet Bloc itself -- knew the truth about what was happening. That includes every Soviet statement and misstatement, from their initial denials, through all the tortured changes and contradictions in their story -- including their U.N. representative still denying they shot down the plane, even as his own government was finally admitting they did.

Accurate news like this is about as welcome as the plague among the Soviet elite. Censorship is as natural and necessary to the survival of their dictatorship as freedom of information is to our democracy. That's why they devote such enormous resources to jamming our broadcasts. The sad fact is, the Soviets spend more to jam western broadcasts than the entire worldwide budget of the Voice of America. And they jam our

broadcasts not just in their own country, but in all the countries they control -- and some they would like to control.

To get the news across to the Russian people about the Korean Airlines Massacre -- news being carried in every newspaper and on every commercial news broadcast in this country -- the Voice of America added new frequencies and new broadcast times. But within minutes of those changes, new Soviet jamming began. Luckily, jamming is more like a sieve than a wall. International radio broadcasts can still get through to many people with the news. But we still face enormous difficulties.

One of VOA's listeners in Ghana wrote to ask, "Have your transmitters started to wear out? Sometimes listening to you read the news, the signal disappears altogether." He wasn't talking about jamming. He was talking about our own transmission weaknesses.

VOA's equipment is just plain old -- some of it World War II vintage. I don't mind people getting older, it's just not so good for machines. More than 35 percent of VOA's transmitters are over 30 years old. Virtually all are older than 15 years. VOA's most powerful transmitters, the 500 kilowatts, are jerry-built combinations of old 250's. As a former radio broadcaster myself, I can tell you it's no picnic trying to use such equipment effectively.

We have six antiquated 500 kilowatt transmitters. The Soviets have 37, and theirs are neither old nor outdated. We regularly receive letters complaining that Soviet broadcasts are clearer than ours. One person recently wrote, "Why is it not

possible for a nation that sends ships into space to have its own voice heard on Earth?"

The answer is simple: We're as far behind the Soviets in international broadcasting today, as we were in space when they launched their first satellite in 1957. We have repeatedly urged the Congress to support our long-term modernization program. The sums involved are modest. Yet, somehow, these proposals end up relegated to the legislative back burner.

Today, I'm appealing to the Congress again: Help us modernize the Voice of America so the truth can get through Soviet jamming strong and clear. And I appeal to you the people -- especially those of you from Eastern Europe, Russia, and other Soviet-dominated countries, because you understand how crucial this issue is -- let your representatives hear from you; let them know you want Soviet rulers held accountable for their actions -- even by their own people. The truth is still our strongest weapon. We just have to use it.

Until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Radio Talk: Employment (9/29 -12:30 p.m. Draft)

Richard Darman has asked that comments on the abovereferenced remarks be sent directly to Ben Elliott by
5:00 p.m. today. The remarks review the improving
employment picture, focusing on the rise in employment of
women and the growth in the number of businesses owned by
women. The remarks conclude with a discussion of the Job
Training and Partnership Act, which goes into effect
Saturday. I have no objections.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Radio Talk: Employment (9/29 -12:30 p.m. Draft)

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

cc: Richard G. Darman

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/29/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY	5:00 TODAY	
SUBJECT: RADIO TALK: EMPLOYMENT		
(9/29 - 12:30 p.m. draf	t)	

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REMARKS:

Please provide any edits directly to Ben Elliott, Room 100, by 5:00 p.m. today, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

(Elliott) September 29, 1983 12:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: EMPLOYMENT SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1983

My fellow Americans: with autumn here, schools reopened and people back at work, a question is on everyone's mind: Will the economic recovery last and the job market continue to improve? I believe the answer is: yes. I am bullish on America.

I've been called an optimist, but I'm no blind optimist.

That's the fellow who, when he notices his car has a flat tire, says, "It's all right, the tire's only flat on the bottom." My optimism springs from a more realistic source: solid evidence that America has turned the corner toward long-term economic expansion. If all of us act responsibly, we can enjoy a renaissance of growth, progress and opportunities, free from the ruinous inflation and record interest rates of old.

America's job picture will improve during the next 3 months, and it's likely to get even better after April. That's the heartening news from Manpower Incorporated which recently surveyed 11,400 employees in 354 cities.

Other recent surveys reflect increases in help-wanted ads across the country. Some of the biggest increases were in the area that need jobs the most: industrial Midwest States like Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Georgia, Maryland, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky also saw increases above the national average.

Growth creates more growth. As workers are called back and start receiving paychecks, the economy expands, increasing the

need for still more workers. Since last December, the number of unemployed has declined by 1.3 million and economic growth has added nearly 2.5 million people to America's payrolls.

I'll be the first to admit we have long way to go.

Unemployment is still too darn high. We must not rest 'til every

American who wants a job can find a job. We need the strength of

every back and the power of every mind. Still, let's not be

swayed by downbeats who never admit anything's right, never

acknowledge the huge problems we inherited, and never admit the

progress we've made reducing inflation, interest rates, and, yes,

creating new jobs. The truth is, more Americans are working than

any time in this Nation's history.

The rising tide of employment is reaching across America into communities large and small, farms and factories, and it's helping people from all walks of life. Let me give you a few examples: Sixty percent of the jobs lost in the construction industry during the last recession have been recovered. Add to that 70 percent of the jobs in furniture and fixtures; 90 percent in rubber and plastics; 90 percent in autos; and 125 percent in lumber and wood products.

One of the most encouraging trends we're seeing is higher employment for women. More women are working now than before we took office -- 2.3 million more. And the jobs are better, too. Women filled more than half of all new jobs in managerial, professional and technical fields between 1980 and 1982. Also, did you know that women business owners are the fastest growing part of our business community -- growing, in fact, five times

faster than the number of self-employed men? It puzzles me why we hear so little about this progress. Certainly it's proof that opportunities for women are expanding.

Now, many of the people who remain jobless are part of a category economists call structural unemployment. They may live in economically-depressed areas where firms and factories have become outmoded; or they may lack the skills and training needed to seize opportunities in the new service industries and areas of high technology. For example, nearly 40 percent of the unemployed in America are less than 25 years old, and nearly half of that group are teenagers.

But there is hope. To strengthen the skills of young Americans, to provide new opportunities for prospective workers of all ages, we have charted a new approach that looks to the future rather than the past. Beginning today, October 1st, an historic and bold program — the Job Training and Partnership Act — will train and retrain more than a million people a year for productive, lasting jobs in the private economy.

At the core of my philosophy is the belief that progress begins with trusting people. You at the grassroots can spend your tax dollars far more wisely and productively than any collection of bureaucrats in the Federal Government.

That's why this Job Training and Partnership Act will be a giant step forward from past programs. The Federal Government will no longer act like an economic czar. Unlike the old CETA program run by Government officials, and which either didn't provide enough training, or else trained people for jobs that

didn't exist, this program will be run primarily by business and labor people in your own communities -- those who know best what training is needed for existing jobs. They'll be receiving the block grants that the Federal Government sends to their own State Governments.

This time, private enterprise will be participating in a very meaningful way. The business and labor people will be working together in organizations called PICS -- Private Industry Councils -- designed to provide training skills needed right on Main Street America. Up to 70 cents of every Job Training and Partnership Act dollar must go to training. Under CETA only 18 cents went for training.

No civilization can survive and grow if it does not learn the lessons of its own history. The Job Training and Partnership. Act is an important reform that demonstrates we're not only correcting mistakes from our past, we're moving with wisdom and confidence to shape a brighter future. The outlook for America is good and getting better.

'Til next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDINGOrig. signed by FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Radio Talk: Employment (9/29 -12:30 p.m. Draft)

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

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:JGR:aea 9/29/83

bcc: FFFielding

JGRoberts

Subj Chron

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Radio Talk - Employment - 10/1/83

(9/29/83 - 7:30 p.m. Draft)

This is a redraft of draft remarks we reviewed and approved yesterday. The only changes are minor stylistic ones. I still have no legal objection.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

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(9/29/83 - 7:30 p.m. Draft)

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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The attached has gone forward to the President. Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott in room 100 by NOON TOMORROW, Friday, September 30, with an information copy to my office.

. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: EMPLOYMENT
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1983

My fellow Americans: with autumn here, schools reopened and people back at work, a question is on everyone's mind: Will the economic recovery last and the job market continue to improve? I believe the answer is: yes. I am bullish on America.

I've been called an optimist, but I'm no blind optimist.

That's the fellow who, when he notices his car has a flat tire, says, "It's all right, the tire's only flat on the bottom." My optimism springs from a more realistic source: solid evidence that America has turned the corner toward long-term economic expansion. If all of us act responsibly, we can enjoy a renaissance of growth, progress and opportunities, free from the ruinous inflation and record interest rates of old.

America's job picture will improve during the next 3 months, and it's likely to get even better after April. That's the good news from a nationwide survey of 11,400 employers in 354 cities conducted by Manpower Incorporated.

Other recent surveys reflect increases in help-wanted ads across the country. Some of the biggest increases were in the area that need jobs the most: industrial Midwest States like Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Georgia, Maryland, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky also saw increases above the national average.

Growth creates more growth. As workers are called back and start receiving paychecks, the economy expands, increasing the

need for still more workers. Since last December, the number of unemployed has declined by 1.3 million and economic growth has added nearly 2.5 million people to America's workforce.

I'll be the first to admit we have a long way to go.

Unemployment is still too darn high. We must not rest 'til every

American who wants a job can find a job. We need the strength of

every back and the power of every mind. Still, let's not be

swayed by downbeats who never admit anything's right, never

acknowledge the huge problems we inherited, and never admit the

progress we've made reducing inflation, interest rates, and, yes,

creating new jobs. The truth is, more Americans are working than

any time in this Nation's history.

The rising tide of employment is reaching across America into communities large and small, farms and factories, and it's helping people from all walks of life. Let me give you a few examples: Sixty percent of the jobs lost in the construction industry during the last recession have been recovered. Add to that 70 percent of the jobs in furniture and fixtures; 90 percent in rubber and plastics; 90 percent in autos; and 125 percent in lumber and wood products.

One of the most encouraging trends we're seeing is higher employment for women. More women are working now than before we took office -- 2.3 million more. And the jobs are better, too. Women filled more than half of all new jobs in managerial, professional and technical fields between 1980 and 1982. Also, did you know that self-employed women are the fastest growing part of our business community -- growing, in fact, five times

faster than the number of self-employed men? It puzzles me why we hear so little about this progress. Certainly it's proof that opportunities for all Americans are expanding.

Now, many of the people who remain jobless are part of a category economists call structural unemployment. They may live in economically-depressed areas where firms and factories have become outmoded; or they may lack the skills and training needed to seize opportunities in the new service industries and areas of high technology.

One of the most serious problems we still face is youth unemployment. Nearly 40 percent of the unemployed in America are less than 25 years old, and nearly half of that group are teenagers.

But there is hope. To strengthen the skills of young Americans, to provide new opportunities for prospective workers of all ages, we have charted a new approach that looks to the future rather than the past. Beginning today, October 1st, a historic and bold program -- the Job Training Partnership Act -- will train and retrain more than a million people a year for productive, lasting jobs in the private economy.

At the core of my philosophy is the belief that progress begins with trusting people. You at the grassroots can spend your tax dollars far more wisely and productively than any collection of bureaucrats in the Federal Government.

That's why this Job Training Partnership Act will be a giant step forward from past programs. The Federal Government will no longer act like an economic czar. Unlike the old CETA program

run primarily by Government officials, and which either didn't provide enough training, or else trained people for jobs that didn't exist, this program will be run planned by business and labor people in your own communities — those who know best what training is needed for existing jobs. They'll be receiving the block grants that the Federal Government sends to their own State Governments.

This time, private enterprise will be participating in a very meaningful way. The business and labor people will be working together in organizations called PICS -- Private Industry Councils -- designed to provide training skills needed right on Main Street America. At least 70 cents of every Job Training and Partnership Act dollar must go to training. Under CETA only 18 cents went for training.

No civilization can survive and grow if it does not learn the lessons of its own history. The Job Training Partnership Act is an important reform that demonstrates we're not only correcting mistakes from our past, we're moving with wisdom and confidence to shape a brighter future. The outlook for America is good and getting better.

'Til next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Radio Talk - Employment - 10/1/83

(9/29/83 - 7:30 p.m. Draft)

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

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:JGR:aea 9/30/83

bcc: FFFielding

JGRoberts

Subj. Chron

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 1, 1983

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

The Oval Office

12:06 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: My fellow Americans, with autumn here, schools reopened and people back at work, a question is on everyone's mind: will the economic recovery last, and the job market continue to improve. Well, I believe the answer is: yes. I'm bullish on America. I've been called an optimist. But I'm not like the fellow who notices a car has a flat tire and says, "It's all right; the tire's only flat on the bottom." My optimism springs from solid evidence that America has turned the corner toward long-term economic expansion. If all of us act responsibly, we can enjoy a renaissance of growth, progress and opportunities free from the ruinous inflation and record interest rates of old.

America's job picture will improve during the next three months. And it's likely to get even better after April. That's the good news from a nationwide survey of 11,400 employers in 354 cities conducted by Manpower, Incorporated. Other recent surveys reflect increases in help wanted ads across the country. Some of the biggest increases were in the area that need jobs the most: industrial, midwest states like Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin; Georgia, Maryland, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, also, saw increases above the national average.

Growth creates more growth. As workers are called back and start receiving paychecks, the economy expands, increasing the need for still more workers. Since last December, the number of unemployed has declined by 1.3 million, and economic growth has added nearly 2.5 million people to America's work force. But we must not rest 'til every American who wants a job can find a job. We need the strength of every back and the power of every mind. Still, let's not be swayed by downbeats who never admit anything's right, never acknowledge the huge problems we inherited, and never admit the progress we've made reducing inflation, interest rates and, yes, creating new jobs.

The truth is more Americans are working now than at anytime in this nation's history. The rising tide of employment is reaching across America into communities large and small, farms and factories. And it's helping people from all walks of life. Sixty percent of the jobs lost in the construction industry during the last recession have been recovered. Add to that 70 percent of the jobs in furniture and fixtures, 90 percent in rubber and plastics, 90 percent in automobiles, and 125 percent in lumber and wood products.

One of the most encouraging trends we're seeing is higher employment for women: 2.3 million more women are working now than before we took office. And the jobs are better, too. Women filled more than half of all new jobs in managerial, professional,

MORE

and technical fields between 1980 and 1982. Also, did you know that self-employed women are the fastest growing part of our business community -- growing, in fact, five times faster than the number of self-employed men? It puzzles me why we hear so little about this progress, this proof that opportunities for all Americans are expanding.

Now, many of the people who remain jobless are part of a category economists call "structural unemployment." They may live in economically depressed areas where firms and factories have become outmoded, or they may lack the skills and training needed to seize opportunities in the new service industries and areas of high technology. One of the most serious problems we still face is youth unemployment. Nearly 40 percent of the unemployed in America are less than 25 years old. And nearly half of that group are teenagers.

But there's hope. To strengthen the skills of young Americans, to provide new opportunities for prospective workers of all ages, we've charted a new approach that looks to the future rather than the past. Beginning today, October 1st, an historic and bold program -- the Job Training Partnership Act -- will train and retrain more than a million people a year for productive, lasting jobs in the private economy. At the core of my philosophy is the belief that progress begins with trusting people. You at the grassroots can spend your tax dollars far more wisely and productively than any collection of bureaucrats in the federal government. That's why this Job Training Partnership Act will be a major step forward from past programs.

Unlike the old CETA Program run primarily by government officials and which either didn't provide enough training or else trained people for jobs that didn't exist, this Program will be planned by business and labor people in your own communities — those who know best what training is needed for existing jobs. They'll be receiving the block grants that the federal government sends to their own state governments. This time, private enterprise will be participating in a very meaningful way. The business and labor people will be working together in organizations called "PICs" — Private Industry Councils, designed to provide training skills needed right on Main Street America. At least 70 cents of every Job Training Partnership Act dollar must go to training.

On Monday, the Indianapolis Private Industry Council will start sponsoring training at ITT to place low-income youth and adults in existing jobs. In Wilmington, Welfare women will be trained for skilled entry level jobs. These are just two examples among many of hope being reborn across America. No civilization can survive and grow if it does not learn the lessons of its own history. The Job Training Partnership Act is an important reform that demonstrates we're not only correcting mistakes from our past, we're moving with wisdom and confidence to shape a brighter future. The outlook for America is good, and getting better.

'Til next week, thanks for listening. And God bless you.

WASHINGTON

November 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Draft Presidential Radio Talk: Department of the Interior (11/17/83; 5:00 p.m. draft)

Richard Darman has asked that comments on the attached revised draft be sent directly to Ben Elliott by 10:00 a.m. today. The remarks are still in praise of former Secretary Watt's record, although some examples have been deleted and others added. The new remarks, for example, mention protection for coastal areas and the private sector effort, led by Lee Iacocca, to restore the Statue of Liberty.

The change we suggested in our memorandum on the earlier draft has not yet been incorporated, presumably because our comment and the revised draft crossed in the mail. I have reiterated our suggestion in the attached memorandum, and have no other legal objections.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

November 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Draft Presidential Radio Talk: Department of the Interior (11/17/83; 5:00 p.m. draft)

Counsel's Office has reviewed the revised draft of the above-referenced remarks. We reiterate our suggestion that "clouded title to" on page 3, line 10 be deleted.

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:JGR:aea 11/18/83

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

WASHINGTON

November 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

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COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

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FFF:JGR:aea 11/18/83

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:11/17/83	ACTION/CONCURR	ENCE/C	OMMENT DUE BY: 10:	00 a.m. TOMO	RROW
SUBJECT: DRAFT PRESIDE	ENTIAL RADIO	TALK	: DEPARTMENT OF TH	E INTERIOR	
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REMARKS:

The attached has gone forward to the President. Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott in room 100 by 10:00a.m. Tomorrow, Friday, November 18, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1983

My fellow Americans: There is a change of management over at the Department of Interior. James Watt has resigned and I have asked Judge William Clark to take his place.

When Jim became Secretary of Interior, he told me of the things that needed doing, the things that had to be set straight. He also told me that, if and when he did them, he'd probably have to resign in 18 months. Sometimes the one who straightens out a situation uses up so many brownie points, he or she is no longer the best one to carry out the duties of day-to-day management. Jim understood this but he also realized what had to be done, and he did it for more than 30 months -- not 18.

It's time to take inventory. The Department of Interior has jurisdiction over more than one-fifth of all the land in the United States, some 500 million acres. This includes national parks, wildlife refuges, wilderness lands, wetlands and coastal barriers. Not included in the 500 million acres are our offshore coastal waters -- the Continental Shelf -- which is also Interior's responsibility.

Our national parks are the envy of the world. But in 1981, they were a little frayed at the edges. Since 1978, funds for upkeep and restoration had been cut in half. Jim Watt directed a billion dollar improvement and restoration program. This 5-year effort is the largest commitment to restoration and improvement of the park system that has ever been made.

You, of course, remember the economic crunch we were facing not so long ago, yet, even so, Secretary Watt set out to increase protection for fragile and important conservation lands. In 1982, he proposed that 186 areas along our Gulf and Atlantic coasts be designated as undeveloped coastal areas, and that proposal become the basis for the historic Coastal Barrier Resource Act. This act covers dunes, marshes, and other coastal formations from Maine to Texas -- lands that provide irreplaceable feeding and nesting grounds for hundreds of species of waterfowl and fish. And under Secretary Watt, we've added substantial acreage to our parks and wildlife refuges.

Interior is also in charge of preserving historic sites and structures. In the economic recovery program we launched in 1981, we gave a 25 percent tax credit for private sector restoration of historic structures. The result has been private investment in historic preservation five times as great as in the preceeding 4 years.

Secretary Watt has explored other ways to involve the private sector in historic preservation, and one of the efforts we're all proudest of is the campaign to restore Ellis Island and that grand lady in New York Harbor, the Statue of Liberty. This campaign is being led by Lee Iacocca, the chairman of Chrysler, and it's being financed almost entirely by private contributions.

Preservation of endangered species is also a responsibility of the Department. And the approval and review of plans to bring about recovery of endangered plant and animal species has nearly tripled in the 30 months of Secretary Jim Watt.

From the very first, Jim pledged to the Governors of our 50 States that the Department would be a good neighbor; that they would be included in land planning, and that small tracts of isolated Federal lands would be made available to communities needing land for hospitals, schools, parks or housing. He also stated that isolated, small tracts would be sold to farmers and ranchers. An example of what I'm talking about is a strip of land 1 mile long and only 2 to 20 feet wide that was recently sold. I think you can imagine how these efforts must have erased some problems private landowners had with clouded title to their property.

Of course all this was distorted and led to protests that he was selling national parks and wilderness. What he actually did was sell, in 1982, 55 tracts that totalled only 1,300 acres and, this year, 228 tracts totalling a little over 10,000 acres. The largest parcel was 640 acres -- that's one square mile. None of it was park, wildlife refuge, wilderness or Indian trust lands. They are not for sale. And not one acre of National Park land was leased for oil drilling or mining, contrary to what you may have read or heard.

When territories were becoming States, they were promised title to Federal lands within their borders, some lands to be used for public education. But, as more and more western States joined the Union, there began to be a delay, in fact, a permanent delay in turning over these lands. Jim Watt promised the Governors that, if they'd identify lands they had a right to claim under their statehood acts, we'd make the Federal

Government honest. The Governors responded and as a result, by the end of this year, more land will have been delivered to the .

States to support their school systems than at any time since 1969.

Changes have been made in the management of forest lands which are eligible for multiple use. Those lands will provide lumber on a sustained yield basis. This will benefit Americans who cherish the dream of owning their own home.

We've made giant strides in implementing a national water policy which recognizes State primacy in managing water resources. People must be a part of our planning and people need a reliable, safe, drinking water supply, water for generating power, and water for irrigation.

Since I've mentioned energy, let me touch on that for a minute. It is estimated that 85 percent of the fuel we need to keep the wheels of industry turning is on Federal owned property including the outer Continental Shelf. Efforts to increase the supply of energy have been carried out in full compliance with environmental stipulations. We can and will have an increased energy supply with an enhanced environment.

James G. Watt has served this Nation well and I'm sure William Clark will do the same.

Until next week -- goodbye and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS OZA

SUBJECT:

Draft Presidential Radio Talk: Department of the Interior

Richard Darman has asked that comments on the abovereferenced draft remarks be sent directly to Ben Elliott by
4:00 p.m. today. The remarks, drafted by the President,
praise what former Secretary Watt did during his tenure at
the Department of the Interior. I assume the decision to
deliver such remarks was made in response to efforts by some
in the Senate to link Mr. Clark's confirmation to consideration of a resolution critical of Watt's policies (see
attached news accounts).

On page 3, lines 7-8, the remarks refer to the sale of a strip of federal land two miles long and two feet wide and state "that must have erased some problems private land-owners had with clouded title to their property." If the Government did own such a strip of land it would not "cloud" the title of others -- their title would not cover it at all. I would simply delete "clouded title to."

The last sentence of the second full paragraph on page 3 states: "Not one acre of park or wilderness land was leased for oil drilling or mining, contrary to what you may have read or heard." I was concerned that this was true only because Congress blocked Watt's efforts. According to Hank Habicht of Justice's Lands Division, however, Watt did not propose leasing of any park or wilderness land, as technically defined. He did announce a willingness to process lease applications covering the Bob Marshall wilderness area, which prompted a preemptive legislative veto by Representative Udall's committee, and litigation that was eventually settled. Watt reserved the question of whether he would actually issue leases on wilderness land, however, so the sentence is not only technically correct but also fair in its import. Habicht recommends keeping it in and I concur.

Attachment

By Dale Russakoff Washington Post Staff Writer

William P. Clark's expected confirmation as interior secretary ran into political trouble in the Senate yesterday, and Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.) said Clark might not be confirmed before Congress adjourns for 1983:

Meanwhile, President Reagan told Baker that Clark's confirmation is his top: sion, which is scheduled to end this week, according to a White House spokesman.

Clark is expected to win confirmation by a large margin once his nomination comes to a vote, but Baker said he faces "some trouble" because critics of depart-

want the Senate to vote first on a resulution telling Clark to reverse several of Watt's policies.

Baker has not agreed to schedule a vote on the resolution, and several of its sponsors have threatened to filibuster the nomination in protest, raising the possibility that he will not be confirmed this year.

White House spokesman Larry legislative priority for the rest of the ses- Speakes said Reagan may name Clark to the post as a recess appointment, so that he could serve while Congress is adjourned. The nomination would have to be resubmitted after Congress returns on Jan. 23.

The resolution, which has 40 cospon-

ing Interior Secretary James G. Watt sors, four of them Republicans, asks Clark to follow the "expressed will of Congress" in running the department. Many sponsors said they will vote to confirm Clark, but only if they can make clear that they are not endorsing a continuation of Watt's agenda.

> . The resolution was introduced by Sens. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and J. Bennett John ston (D-La.).

> Republican sources said the White House opposes a vote on the resolution, which some GOP leaders view as a repudiation of administration policies.

In his confirmation hearings, Clark declined to reveal his positions on Watt's major policies.

Watt resolution might delay vote on Clark

By Glenn Emery WASHINGTON TIMES BTAFF

A Senate resolution denouncing James Watt's policies as secretary of interior threatens to delay until next year the confirmation of his successor, William P. Clark, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker said yesterday.

Baker emerged from a White House meeting with President Reagan to tell reporters a vote on Clark's confirmation, which the administration is seeking before Congress adjourns for the holidays Friday, could be delayed until early next year if a bipartisan, sense-of-the-Senate resolution becomes linked to Clark's confirmation yote.

Sens. Robert Packwood, R-Ore.; J. Bennett Johnston, D-La.; and about 40 other sponsors say the resolution is necessary to prevent Clark's confirmation from being interpreted as an endorsement of the former secretary's policies.

Although Clark is expected to be confirmed easily, Baker is said to be disfurbed that the resolution will mar in Clark's otherwise flawless confirmation and be an embarrassment to the administration.

Senate sources confirmed that Baker sought to bring Clark's nomination to the floor for a vote yesterday but was unable get unanimous consent. Sponsors of the resolution said they would

oppose the vote unless the resolution was taken up at the same time.

Baker reportedly is planning to bring the confirmation up for a vote today. He may attempt to circumvent the respolution by sending it to committee, or offer a toned-down version of his own, but such action could result in a filibuster.

If the vote is delayed, White House sources said Reagan probably would give Clark a recess appointment while Congress is out of session, even though it would require resubmitting his nomination when Congress returns Jan. 23.

Following last week's confirmation hearings, in which Clark won a 16-4 vote of confidence from the Senate Energy

and Natural Resources Committee, critics and supporters expressed the view that Watt's policies probably will remain intact under Clark. The former pational security adviser refused during the hearings to comment on Watt's policies or to say what changes, if any, he would make if confirmed to the post.

The resolution would "advise" Clark to reverse some of Watt's policies by resuming park and refuge land purchases, rejecting plans for the sale of millions of acres of public lands, prohibiting intensified commercial development within wildlife refuges, establishing mineral policies that ensure careful environmental protection and ending efforts to lease wilderness study areas.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

Orig. signed by FFF

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Draft Presidential Radio Talk:

Department of the Interior

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft remarks. On page 3, line 8, we recommend deleting "clouded title to." If the Government did own a strip of land two miles long and two feet wide, the strip would doubtless interfere with the property of others but would not technically "cloud" their title -- their title would not cover it at all.

In the first line of the second full paragraph on page 4, we assume "studies" was meant to be "strides."

FFF:JGR:aea 11/16/83

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

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cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/16/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00 p.m. TODAY

SUBJECT: DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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REMARKS:

Please forward any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 4:00 p.m. today. Thank you.

Please Note: The President drafted this radio talk.

RESPONSE:

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1983

My fellow Americans: There is a change of management over at the Department of Interior. James Watt has resigned and I have asked Judge William Clark to take his place.

When Jim became Secretary of Interior he told me of the things that needed doing, the things that had to be set straight. He also told me that, if and when he did them, he'd probably have to resign in 18 months. Sometimes the one who straightens out a situation uses up so many brownie points he or she is no longer the best one to carry out the duties of day to day management. Jim understood this but he also realized what had to be done, and he did it for more than 30 months -- not 18.

It's time to take inventory. The Department of Interior has jurisdiction over one third of all the land in the United States, some 750 million acres. This includes national parks, wildlife refuges, wilderness lands, wetlands and coastal barriers. Not included in the 750 million acres are our offshore coastal waters — the Continental Shelf which is also Interior's responsibility.

Our national parks are the envy of the world but in 1981 they were a little frayed at the edges. Beginning in 1978, funds for upkeep and restoration had been cut in half. Jim Watt called for a billion dollar improvement and restoration program. This was more for one year than had been spent in all the preceeding

years put together. It was the largest commitment to the park system that has ever been made.

Appropriations for acquiring additional park land had also been lacking. In 1981 they amounted to only one sixth of what they'd been in 1978. You, of course, remember the economic crunch we were facing in 1981, yet even so Secretary Watt set out to increase protection for fragile and important conservation lands.

At the end of these 3 years, Interior will have acquired more than 1.6 million acres of land for parks and wildlife refuges. In this year (1983) alone, through trades, donations and purchase, we will have added more park and wildlife land than has been added in any single year since the purchase of Alaska in 1867. And it is more than was added in the 4 years from 1977 to 1980.

Interior is also in charge of preserving historic sites and structures. In the economic recovery program we launched in 1981 we gave a 25 percent tax credit for private sector restoration of historic structures. The result has been private investment in historic preservation five times as great as in the preceeding 4 years.

Preservation of endangered species is also a responsibility of the Department, and the approval and review of plans to bring about recovery of endangered plant and animal species has nearly tripled in the 30 months of Secretary Jim Watt. From the very first Jim pledged to the governors of our 50 states that the Department would be a good neighbor; that they would be included

in land planning and that small tracts of isolated Federal lands would be made available to communities needing land for hospitals, schools, parks or housing. He also stated that isolated, small tracts would be sold to farmers and ranchers. An example of what I'm talking about is a strip of land 2 miles long and only 2 feet wide that was recently sold. I think you can imagine how that must have erased some problems private landowners had with clouded title to their property.

Of course all this was distorted and led to protests that he was selling national parks and wilderness. What he actually did was sell, in 1982, 55 tracts that totalled only 1,300 acres and, this year, 93 tracts totalling a little under 8,000 acres. The largest parcel was 640 acres -- that's one square mile. None of it was park, wildlife refuge, wilderness or Indian trust lands. They are not for sale.

While all this was going on the Secretary recommended that 21,000 acres be added to the wilderness system, and endorsed congressional action to designate an additional 300,000 acres for the same purpose. Not one acre of park or wilderness land was leased for oil drilling or mining, contrary to what you may have read or heard.

When territories were becoming States they were promised title to Federal lands within their borders. But, as more and more western States joined the Union, there began to be a delay, in fact a permanent delay in turning over these lands. Jim Watt promised the Governors that, if they'd identify lands they had a right to claim under their statehood acts, we'd make the Federal

Government honest. The Governors responded and as a result, by the end of this year, more land will have been delivered to the States to support their school systems than at any time since 1969.

Changes have been made in the management of forest lands which are eligible for multiple use. Those lands will provide lumber on a sustained yield basis. This will benefit Americans who cherish the dream of owning their own home.

We've made giant studies in implementing a national water policy which recognizes State primacy in managing water resources. People must be a part of our planning and people need a reliable, safe, drinking water supply, water for irrigation, for generating power and for enhancement of wildlife habitat.

Since I've mentioned energy, let me touch on that for a minute. It is estimated that 85 percent of the fuel we need (oil, gas and coal) to keep the wheels of industry turning is on Federal owned property including the offshore Continental Shelf. Efforts to increase the supply of energy have been carried out with more environmental stipulations than ever before. We can and will have an increased energy supply with an enhanced environment.

James G. Watt has served this Nation well and I'm sure William Clark will do the same.

Until next week -- goodbye and God bless you.