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Folder Title: JGR/Presidential Remarks,

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WASHINGTON

November 22, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS OF

SUBJECT:

Remarks: Signing Ceremony for Decade

of Disabled Persons Proclamation

Richard Darman has asked that comments on the abovereferenced remarks be sent directly to Ben Elliott by
1:00 p.m. tomorrow, November 23. The remarks will accompany the signing of the Proclamation designating
1983-1992 the "National Decade of Disabled Persons."
The remarks praise the Outstanding Handicapped Federal
Employees of the Year, who will be sharing the platform
with the President, and generally expound the theme of
promoting economic indep- endence for the handicapped
rather than simply giving them welfare. In the course of
the remarks the President announces three new initiatives:
an HHS program to strengthen private sector job opportunities, an Education and HHS program to aid in the
transition from special education to community integration,
and a new information referral system.

The carryover paragraph between pages 2 and 3 discusses the decision not to go ahead with proposed changes in Public Law 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975. You will recall that the Administration proposed changes that outraged the handicapped community, and were withdrawn under pressure. Mere mention of this topic still infuriates many in the handicapped community (including even our own new Assistant Secretary of Education Mrs. George Will), and I think we should question whether it should be mentioned at all. If it is, it should be correctly identified (Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, not The Handicapped Children's Education Act).

On page 4, second full paragraph, the President relates a story concerning one of the honored federal employees, who suffers from spinal bifida. He notes that this is one of the handicaps afflicting Baby Jane Doe in New York. That case is of course pending on appeal, but I see nothing objectionable in the President's reference.

On page 5, line 4, the remarks refer to a partnership between "the disabled and the abled." The word "abled" does not exist, and while I can let it slip by once in what may

be considered a clever turn of a phrase (p. 1, 1. 7), once is enough. I am advised that the handicapped prefer to refer to those who are not as the "temporarily able-bodied," or "TABs" for short. I recommend this change in the attached memorandum, not only out of revulsion at "abled" but also because use of handicapped community jargon adds a nice "Ich bin eine Berliner" touch.

Attachment

## WASHINGTON

November 23, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Remarks: Signing Ceremony for Decade

of Disabled Persons Proclamation

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced remarks. We question the desirability of mentioning Public Law 94-142 at all (carryover paragraph, pages 2-3). The Administration's proposals concerning this act evoked such a hostile response from the handicapped community -- a response that killed the proposals -- that mere mention of the issue is likely to undermine the tone conveyed by the rest of the remarks. In any event, if the Act is discussed, it should be properly identified as The Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, not The Handicapped Children's Education Act.

On page 1, line 7 and page 5, line 4, we find the use of the word "abled" jarring -- if indeed it is a word. Saying that the handicapped are "more abled than disabled" conveys the notion that being "abled" is good and disabled is bad -- a view not held by the handicapped, who do not want to be considered not disabled -- "abled" -- but rather capable of doing the same things as those without disabilities. The members of the handicapped community themselves refer to those who are not handicapped not as "abled" but as "temporarily able-bodied." It might be a nice touch for the President to use this phrase instead of the awkward "abled" on page 5. The language on page 1 should be redrafted to avoid what we think will be an offensive dichotomy.

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:JGR:aea 11/23/83

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

### WASHINGTON

November 22, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

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Richard G. Darman

11/22/83 FFF:JGR:aea

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

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## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/22/83	ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:	TOMORROW	1:00	p.m.

SUBJECT: REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

PROCLAMATION

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## **REMARKS:**

Please provide any edits directly to Ben Elliott by 1:00 p.m. tomorrow, November 23rd, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

**RESPONSE:** 

NOV 22 1903

Received 5 5 E33 NOV 22 PM 3: 51

(Myer/BE) November 22, 1983 3:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS PROCLAMATION MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1983

Thank you and welcome to the White House. Just a few minutes ago, I had the pleasure of meeting the men and women sharing the platform with me this morning. This fine group has recently been named the Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employees of the Year. We're proud that they're part of the Federal Government's team. Their accomplishments highlight something too often forgotten: The handicapped are more abled than disabled.

In a few minutes, I will sign a proclamation designating
1983 through 1992 the National Decade of Disabled Persons.
Proclamations can summon good people to action and light the path
of hope. This proclamation will do both.

The 1981 International Year of the Disabled Persons and the 1982 National Year of Disabled Persons stimulated new activity to improve the lives of our disabled Americans. Consciousness was raised, new partnerships formed, barriers reduced, and opportunities increased. But we cannot rest on past success. The task before us is to maintain our momentum and do more.

Today, I am establishing a clear national goal: let us increase the economic independence of every disabled American, and let us begin today.

The disabled want what all of us want: The opportunity to contribute to our communities, to use our creativity and to go as far as our God-given talents will take us. They deserve no less and we can help them.

We see remarkable achievements in medicine, technology, education, rehabilitation, and in preventive medicine. Voluntary efforts by the private sector help in a thousand ways. America is a caring society. But too often, Federal programs discourage full participation in society. Outmoded attitudes and practices that foster dependence are still with us. They are unjust, unwanted, and non-productive. Paternalism is the wrong answer.

The maze of Federal programs complicates matters even more. Thirty-two Federal agencies fund handicapped research. There are at least 42 separate Federal programs specifically targeted toward the handicapped population with an annual budget in excess of \$36 billion. More than a hundred other programs provide handicapped services and support.

Many good things are being done. And Federal programs help in countless ways. But the patchwork quilt of existing policies and programs are as much a hindrance as a help. Programs overlap, they work at cross purposes, and worst of all, they don't always point toward independence and jobs. We have a lot of work to do.

This work will be done. Since last April, a White House Working Group on Handicapped Policy has been looking at ways to better translate our goal of economic independence into an agenda for action. That agenda is now underway.

The Administration's review of Public Law 94-142, The Handicapped Children's Education Act, has been completed. Our concerns with the provisions of Public Law 94-142 can be solved without changing the provisions of the law. As a result, all

7

proposed regulatory changes have been withdrawn. This programs will be protected in its present form.

Today I am also announcing three new initiatives. We believe each will result in far better coordination and consistency among Federal programs.

The Department of Health and Human Services will direct a program to strengthen private sector job opportunities. This initiative will feature a new job cataloging service, and a national campaign to coordinate and stimulate employment possibilities for the severely disabled.

Help is also needed to assist in the transition from special education to community integration and job placement. The Departments of Education and Health and Human Services have established a program to assist special education students during this transition.

Finally, we are putting together a National Information and Referral System. The handicapped, their families, and physicians need to be able to cut through the maze of public and private services and gain timely access to information and programs. This new network, managed by the private sector, will provide this badly needed service.

Now I know these programs are only a beginning. But we believe equal opportunity, equal access, and greater economic independence must be more than slogans. Whenever Government puts welfare and charity before the opportunity for jobs, it misses the mark. By returning to our traditional values of self-reliance, human dignity, and independence, we can find the

solution together. We can replace chaos with order in Federal programs. And we can promote opportunity and offer the promise of sharing the joys and responsibilities of community life.

I believe we can make this dream come true. You may face limitations. But not one of you here today lacks the courage, the will, or the heart to do what others say cannot be done.

There is a young lady with us today who has demonstrated that so well. Jennifer Boatman has spinal bifida (BIF-i-da), a serious malformation of the spine. And may I just point out, this is one of the handicaps that afflicts Baby Jane Doe in New York.

Well, Jennifer's handicap didn't stop her from saving the life of a 5 year-old boy. When Jennifer saw young Joshua Mikesell tumbling through a whitewater stretch of the North Umpqua River in southwestern Oregon, she didn't hesitate one second: she jumped into the swift mountain stream, swam to the boy, and, pulled him to the riverbank. Joshua's father called it a miracle. It's also the story of the courage and capability of America's disabled. And for all of us, it's the ultimate expression of love, greater love hath no man than to lay down his life for a friend. You know, someone said that a hero is no braver than any other person. He or she is just braver five minutes longer.

That's you, Jennifer, and you make us all so proud and thankful. So before I sign the proclamation, let me add a special word of thanks to each of you. Your courage, your compassion, and your commitment to America's disabled open the

way to a life of quality for all people. Let us rededicate ourselves to the tasks ahead. In partnership -- between the public and private sector, among national, State, and local organizations, and between the disabled and the abled -- we can win the battle for dignity, equality, and increased economic opportunity for all Americans.

Thank you and God bless you all.

WASHINGTON

November 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Presidential Remarks: Signing Ceremony for H.R. 2780 -- State and Local Fiscal

Assistance Amendments of 1983 --

Wednesday, November 30, 1983

Richard Darman has asked that comments on the attached remarks be sent directly to Ben Elliott by noon today. The remarks stress the greater responsiveness of state and local government and the role of general revenue sharing in assisting government at those levels. I have reviewed the brief remarks and have no objection to them.

Attachment

#### WASHINGTON

## November 29, 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:

Presidential Remarks: Signing Ceremony for H.R. 2780 -- State and Local Fiscal

Assistance Amendments of 1983 --

Wednesday, November 30, 1983

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

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF: JGR: aea 11/29/83

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

## WASHINGTON

## November 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

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## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

<b>DATE:</b> 11/27/83	ACTION/CONCURRENCE/C	COMMENT DUE BY:	NOON	TOMORROW	

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR H.R. 2780 --

STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL ASSISTANCE

AMENDMENTS OF 1983 -- WEDNESDAY, 11/30/83

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#### **REMARKS:**

Please provide comments/edits by NOON TOMORROW, TUESDAY, November 29, directly to Ben Elliott, Room 100, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

**RESPONSE:** 

NOV 29 1993

(Robinson/BE)
November 28, 1983
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR H.R. 2780 --STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS OF 1983 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1983

Good afternoon. I'm delighted to see Members of Congress, Mayors, and other State officials here in the White House this afternoon. It's good to have you in the house that belongs to all of us from every city and State, village and town.

Like millions of Americans, I grew up in a small town. Back in Dixon, Illinois, government officials and the citizens they were serving knew each other, because they were part of the same community. They lived next door to each other, went to the same high school football games, and bumped into each other at the grocery. Dixon officials knew what the people of Dixon needed, and they were able to meet those needs with efficiency and imagination.

Local government meeting local needs -- that's a fundamental principle of good government. Many government workers here in Washington are dilligent and dedicated. But they just don't know the American people as well as you Congressmen and Mayors, and all the other State and local officials. If those at the grassroots are to get their jobs done, and get them done right, we must give them the resources they need. The General Revenue Sharing bill that I'm about to sign will help do just that.

This bill will send \$4.6 billion from Washington back to our States, cities, and towns. The money will not be spent as Washington dictates, but as State and local officials choose. It

will support police and fire protection, libraries, street
maintenance, and other basic local services. And since less than
1 percent of the total will be used for administration, the
General Revenue Sharing program will set a superb example of
Government efficiency for other Federal programs.

It took a lot of doing to hammer this bill together. But funding the program at this level will enable us to continue our partnership with local governments without fueling deficits. My heartfelt thanks to all who helped build the wide and bipartisan support the bill enjoyed.

For my part, signing this bill represents a great personal pleasure. I pledged my support for revenue sharing to the U.S. Conference of Mayors back in 1980, and since then I've restated my support to the National League of Cities, the National Association of Counties, the National Association of Towns and Townships, and many others. The Federal Government never spent money more wisely than by devoting it to General Revenue Sharing, and today I'm delighted to reaffirm my support with a pen.

Thank you and God bless you. And now let me sign the bill.

WASHINGTON

December 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Remarks: Kennedy Center Honors Reception

Richard Darman has asked that we send any comments on the above-referenced remarks directly to Ben Elliott by 3:00 p.m. today. The remarks praise the five recipients of the Kennedy Center awards: Katherine Dunham, Virgil Thomson, Elia Kazan, Frank Sinatra, and Jimmy Stewart. The remarks themselves are unobjectionable. The award to Sinatra may generate some adverse comment, since the United Nations recently singled Sinatra out for criticism for repeated performances in the South African homelands. The United Nations does not recognize the legitimacy of the homelands and has urged entertainers to boycott them.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

December 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Remarks: Kennedy Center Honors Reception

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced remarks, and finds no objection to them from a legal perspective. It should be noted, however, that the award to Sinatra may generate some adverse comment, since the United Nations recently singled Sinatra out for criticism for repeated performances in the South African homelands. The United Nations does not recognize the legitimacy of the homelands and has urged entertainers to boycott them.

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:JGR:dqh 12/1/83

cc: FFFielding
\*\*OGRoberts
Subject
Chron

## WASHINGTON

## December 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Remarks: Kennedy Center Honors Reception

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cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:JGR:aea 12/1/83

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

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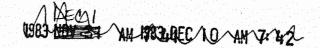
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## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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RESPONSE:

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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KENNEDY CENTER HONORS RECEPTION SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1983

Good afternoon. I'm very pleased to welcome you all to the White House, the home that belongs to all of us.

President Kennedy once said he looked forward to an America "not afraid of grace and beauty," an America respected throughout the world "not only for its strength, but for its civilization as well." Today we join the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in honoring five Americans who have taught us a great deal about grace and beauty -- five who have helped build a distinctly American civilization.

Even as a little girl, Katherine Dunham loved to dance.

When only 8, she created a neighborhood controversy by staging a cabaret to raise money for her church. At the University of Chicago, she founded her own dance troupe and discovered anthropology, a discipline that enabled her to study primitive dance.

In the decades since, Miss Dunham has become both a noted anthropologist and a great choreographer. Her studies have taken her to Brazil, the West Indies, and Africa. I understand that in one Caribbean city, residents grew suspicious when she disappeared into the bush to study voodoo. But they calmed down when she gave them a concert and danced to Debussy.

In professional dance, Miss Dunham became known for presenting black dances in their original contexts. She's renowned for the work of the Katherine Dunham Dance Company; for

her schools in New York, which have trained hundreds; and for her choreography of shows and films such as "The Emperor Jones,"

"Cabin in the Sky," and "Stormy Weather."

Today, thanks in large measure to you, Miss Dunham, we not only have dance in America, we have American dance -- and all the world loves you for it.

Virgil Thomson grew up in Kansas City but left America for Paris, where he lived until World War II. He'd decided that if he was going to starve as a composer, then, in his words he "preferred to starve where the food is good."

He's composed symphonies; operas; motion picture scores; liturgical music; over 100 musical "portraits;" incidental music for theatrical productions; concertos; piano sonatas; songs for English, French, Spanish, and Latin texts; and much more. His music reflects his love of European culture, but again and again it sounds an American note. He wrote "The Seine at Night," in tribute to Paris, but he also wrote "Wheat Field at Noon" in tribute to Missouri.

Music critic for the <u>New York Herald Tribune</u> during the forties and fifties, Mr. Thomson has written eight books on music and has received the Pulitzer Prize. His latest book,

<u>A Virgil Thomson Reader</u>, won the National Book Critics Circle

Award for 1982.

No one has labored longer, with greater integrity and determination or with more success, to promote the cause of American music, than this gentleman -- Virgil Thomson.

Elia Kazan left Turkey for America with his family when he was 4. He went to Williams College, majored in English, and said his only ambition, was quote "to stay out of my father's business." Well, Elia, you succeeded. In your senior year you turned to drama. And in the more than half century since, you've made millions of us mighty grateful you did.

Elia has directed "Death of a Salesman," "J.B.," and "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof." He co-founded the Actor's studio that trained Marlon Brando, Paul Newman, James Dean, and thousands of others, and served as co-director of the Repertory Theatre of Lincoln Center. And he's pushed forward cinematic technique with the freely-moving style of "Panic on the Streets," the focus on brilliant individual performances in "Streetcar Named Desire," and the realism of "On the Waterfront." More recently, he's adapted two of his own novels, "America, America," and "The Arrangement," for the screen. Elia, with your boundless energy, your great talent and love of life, you have lifted American drama to a peak of excellence that inspires us all -- and we thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

The last two artists we're honoring today are close friends of Nancy's and mine: Frank Sinatra and Jimmy Stewart.

Francis Albert Sinatra was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, and started to like music when his uncle gave him a ukulele.

One day in 1936, he went to a Jersey City vaudeville house to see Bing Crosby. After the show, Frank suddenly announced that he was becoming a singer.

In 1937, he won first prize on Major Bowes' Original Amateur Hour. For the next year-and-a-half, he sang at the Rustic Cabin, a North Jersey roadhouse, for \$15 a week. Let me repeat that. For a year-and-a-half, Frank Sinatra worked for \$15 a week. Then you got a \$10 raise.

After working with Harry James, Frank joined the Tommy

Dorsey Band and started to develop a distinctive song style -
long phrases and glissandi, that's technical talk for crooning.

Today Frank Sinatra has recorded more hits than just about anybody else -- hits like "Night and Day," "That Old Black Magic," "Strangers in the Night," "New York, New York," and so many more. Through the years, Frank has been in a movie or two: "It Happened in Brooklyn," "On The Town," his Oscar-winning role in "From Here to Eternity." And Frank got a chance to sing with his old hero, Bing Crosby, in one of the most enjoyable movies ever made, "High Society." Frank, if they'd only given me roles like that, I never would have left Hollywood.

All along, your style has been relaxed and full of life.

You've given millions of us fond memories, immeasurable joy; and
one other thing, Frank: You did it your way.

James Stewart grew up in a town called Indiana,

Pennsylvania. At Princeton he acted in musicals, and after

graduation he got a part in a summer production of "Goodbye

Again" in Falmouth, Massachusetts. He played the chauffeur,

spent 3 minutes onstage, and spoke exactly two lines. But he

packed those lines with so much humor that he was noticed by

visiting New York critics. In 1932, he went to New York, stayed

for 2-1/2 years, and appeared in seven plays. Jimmy was a fine stage actor, but there was a medium on the West Coast he wanted to try, so in 1935 he took a train to Hollywood.

During his first 5 years there, Jimmy made 24 movies. They included a classic of American film, "The Philadelphia Story," and a movie about an idealistic senator that I wish everyone in this town would study -- "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

During World War II, Jimmy interrupted his career. After winning his wings in the Army Air Corps, he spent a year instructing cadets, then went to Europe where he flew 25 missions over enemy territory. If he looks like a patriot on the screen, that's because he is.

The War over, Jimmy plunged back into his work, and his credits now include more than 80 pictures.

He's worked with all the greats: directors like Capra and Hitchcock; actors like Fonda, Hepburn, Gable, and Grant. He's fought rawhide outlaws in "The Far Country," led pioneers in "Bend of the River," flown the Atlantic in "The Spirit of St. Louis," and held long conversations with an invisible giant rabbit as the unforgettable Elwood P. Dowd in "Harvey."

We think of the Stewart character as open, kind, and honest -- just like the boy next door. Well, Nancy and I and his friends can tell you that's not just some screen character -- that's the real Jimmy Stewart.

You know, there's a story I have to tell: When Jack Warner, head of Warner Brothers, first heard I was running for Governor

of California, he said, "No . . . no . . . Jimmy Stewart for Governor -- Reagan for best friend."

Jimmy, you once said: "The great thing about the movies is you're giving people little tiny pieces of time that they never forget." Well, no one has given our Nation more of those cherished moments than you have, my friend.

Henry James, the American novelist, once wrote, "Art is the shadow of humanity." These five people have spent their lives casting the magnificent and powerful shadows of art. In dance, drama, and music, they've taught us what it means to be human. And by drawing on and adding to the openness, verve, and color of life in our country, they've taught us what it means to be American.

Katherine Dunham, Virgil Thomson, Elia Kazan, Frank Sinatra, and Jimmy Stewart, on behalf of every American, thank you and may God bless you all.

## Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1983

# REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AT A RECEPTION FOR KENNEDY CENTER HONOREES

December 4, 1983

The East Room

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening again. I'm very pleased to welcome you all to the White House, the home that belongs to all of us. President Kennedy once said that he looked forward to an America "not afraid of grace and beauty, an America respected throughout the world not only for its strength, but for its civilization as well."

Well, today we join the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in honoring five Americans who have taught us a great deal about grace and beauty, five who have helped build a distinctive American civilization.

Even as a little girl, Katherine Dunham loved to dance. When only eight, she created a neighborhood controversy by staging a cabaret to raise money for her church.

At the University of Chicago, she founded her own dance troop and discovered anthropology, a discipline that enabled her to study the dance of many cultures.

In the decades since, Ms. Dunham has become a noted anthropologist, an author, a great choreographer and a role model for an entire generation of dancers. Her studies have taken her to Brazil, the Caribbean and Africa. I understand that in one Caribbean city her startled host began to worry when she disappeared into the bush to study voodoo. But they calmed down when she gave them a concert and danced to the music of Debussy.

In professional dance, Ms. Dunham became known for presenting black dances in their original context. She's renowned for the work with her company of dancers, singers and musicians, for her schools in New York, which have trained hundreds, and for her choreography of shows and films, such as "The Emperor Jones," "Cabin in the Sky" and "Stormy Weather."

Today, thanks in large measure to you, Ms. Dunham, we not only have dance in America, we have American dance and all the world loves you for it. (Applause.)

Virgil Thomson grew up in Kansas City but left America for Paris where he lived

until World War II. He decided that if he was going to starve as a composer, then, in his words, he "preferred to starve where the food is good." (Laughter.)

He has composed symphonies, operas, motion picture scores, church music, over a hundred musical portraits, incidental music for theatrical productions, concertos, piano sonatas, songs with English, French, Spanish, and Latin texts, and much more. His music reflects his love of European culture, but again and again it's unmistakably American.

He wrote "The Seine at Night," in tribute to Paris, but he also wrote "Wheatfield at Noon," in tribute to Missouri. The music critic for the New York Herald Tribune, during the '40s and early '50s, Mr. Thomson has written eight books on music and has received the Pulitzer Prize. His latest book, "A Virgil Thomson Reader," won the National Book Critics' Circle Award for 1982.

No one has labored longer, with greater integrity and determination, or with more success to promote the cause of American music than this gentleman, Virgil Thomson. (Applause.)

Elia Kazan left Turkey for America with his family when he was four. He went to Williams College, majored in English, and said his only ambition was "to stay out of my father's business." Well, Elia, you succeeded. In your senior year you turned to drama, and in the more than half century since, you've made millions of us mighty grateful that you did.

Elia has directed "Death of a Salesman," "J.B.," and "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof." He co-founded the Actors Studio that trained Marlon Brando, Paul Newman, James Dean, and hundreds of others, and served as co-director of the repertory theater of Lincoln Center. And he's pushed forward cinematic technique with the freely moving style of "Panic on the Streets,"

MORE

the focus on brilliant individual performances in "Street Car Named Desire" and the realism of "On the Waterfront". More recently, he's adapted two of his own novels for the screen: America, America and The Arrangement.

Elia, with your boundless energy, your great talent and love of life, you have lifted American drama to a peak of excellence that inspires us all. And we thank you from the bottom of our hearts. (Applause.)

The last two artists that we're honoring tonight are special friends of Nancy's and mine, Frank Sinatra and Jimmy Stewart.

Francis Albert Sinatra was born in Hoboken, New Jersey and started to like music when his uncle gave him a ukelele. (Laughter.) And one day in 1936, he went to a Jersey City vaudeville house to see Bing Crosby. After the show, Frank suddenly announced that he was becoming a singer.

In 1937, his group, the Hoboken Four, won first prize on Major Bowes' Original Amateur Hour. (Laughter.) And for the next year and a half, he sang at the Rusty Cabin, a north Jersey roadhouse for \$15 a week. Let me repeat that. For a year and a half -- (laughter) -- Frank Sinatra worked for \$15 a week. But it paid off. He got a \$10 a week raise. (Laughter.)

After working with Harry James, Frank joined the Tommy Dorsey Band and started to develop a distinctive song style -- long phrases and glissade -- that's technical talk for crooning. (Laughter.)

Today, Frank Sinatra has recorded more hits than just about anybody else -- hits like "Night and Day", "That Old Black Magic", "Strangers in the Night", "New York, New York" and so many more.

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chance to sing with his old hero, Bing Crosby, in one of the most enjoyable movies ever made, "High Society".

You know, Frank, if they'd only given me roles like that, I never would have left Hollywood. (Laughter. Applause.) Except for the musical numbers, they'd have had to get you to dub the voice in. (Laughter.)

But all along, your style has been relaxed and full of life. You've given millions of us fond memories, immeasurable joy, and one other thing, Frank, you did it your way. (Applause.)

Now, James Stewart grew up in a town called Indiana, Pennsylvania. At Princeton, he acted in musicals and after graduation, got a part in a summer production of "Good-bye Again" in Falmouth, Massachusetts. He played the chauffeur, spent three minutes on stage and spoke exactly two lines. But he packed those lines with so much humor that he was noticed by visiting New York critics.

In 1932, he went to New York, stayed for two and a half years, and appeared in eight plays. Jimmy was a fine stage actor, but there was a medium on the west coast he wanted to try. So in 1935, he took a train to Hollywood. During his first five years there, Jimmy made 24 movies.

They included the classic of American film, "The Philadelphia Story", and a movie about an idealistic senator that I wish everyone in this town would study, "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington". (Applause.)

During World War II, Jimmy interrupted his career. After winning his wings in the Army Air Corps, he spent a year instructing cadets and then went to Europe where he flew 25 missions over enemy territory. And if he looks like a patriot on the screen, that's because he is; Brigadier General Jimmy Stewart of the Air Force Reserve. (Applause.)

MORE

And the war over, Jimmy plunged back into his work. And his credits, now, include more than 80 pictures. He's worked with all the greats --directors like Capra and Hitchock, and actresses like Hepburn, and actors like Henry Fonda and Clark Gable and Cary Grant. He's fought rawhide outlaws in the "Far Country," led pioneers in "Bend Of The River," flown the Atlantic in "The Spirit Of St. Louis," and held long conversations with an invisible, giant rabbit as the unforgetable Elwood D. Dowd in "Harvey." (Laughter.)

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You know, there's a story I have to tell. When Jack Warner, head of Warner Brothers first heard that I was running for Governor of California, he said, "No, no. Jimmy Stewart for Governor; Reagan for best friend." (Laughter.) (Applause.)

But, Jimmy, you once said, "The great thing about the movies is you're giving people little, tiny pieces of time that they never forget." Well, no one has given our nation more of those cherished moments than you have, my friend.

Henry James, the American novelist, once wrote, "Art is the shadow of humanity." These five people have spent their lives casting those magnificent and powerful shadows. In dance, drama and music, they've taught us what it means to be human. And, by drawing on and adding to the openness, verve and color of life in our country, they've taught us what it means to be American.

Katherine Dunham, Virgil Thompson, Elia Kazan, Frank Sinatra, and Jimmy Stewart -- on behalf of every American -- thank you; and God bless you all. (Applause.)

### WASHINGTON

December 2, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Presidential Taping "The Last Frontier"

Monday, December 5, 1983 (12/1/83; 3:30 p.m.)

Richard Darman has requested that we send any comments on the above-referenced remarks directly to Ben Elliott by noon today. The brief remarks praise the virtues of small business men and women, and their contributions not only to the economy but to the definition of the American Dream as well. I have no objections.

Attachment

### THE WHITE HOUSE

#### WASHINGTON

### December 2, 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:

Presidential Taping "The Last Frontier"

Monday, December 5, 1983 (12/1/83; 3:30 p.m.)

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

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:JGR:aea 12/2/83

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

### THE WHITE HOUSE

### WASHINGTON

### December 2, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

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COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

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# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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### WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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Please provide edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott in room 100 EOB by NOON TOMORROW, FRIDAY, December 2, 1983, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

1983 DEC -2 AM 7: 48

(Rohrabacher/BE)
December 1, 1983
3:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: "THE LAST FRONTIER"
MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1983

Hello, it's a pleasure for me to join you as together we take a few minutes to reflect on what small business means to our country.

It's impossible to imagine America without small business.

It is an essential ingredient to our freedom and prosperity.

America's entrepreneurs are among the most dynamic and innovative leaders of the business community. Their creativity and determination to succeed keeps our economy vibrant and alive.

Their willingness to confront challenges with new methods and hard work keeps us efficient and on the cutting edge of change.

Their spirit of accomplishment and innovation inspires all of us and gives us confidence in the future.

By encouraging the formation and success of small businesses, we help ensure America's economic standing in the world. But, more than that, we preserve something that built our national spirit and nurtured values important to our character as a people.

Small business is the centerpiece of a vision we refer to as the American Dream. The existence of this alternative gives depth and meaning to the individual opportunity of which our country is so proud. It offers our citizens the chance to work for themselves and run their own businesses. Sure, there's risk involved in being your own boss. But the freedom of making decisions for one's self often unleashes new, creative talents,

and untapped capacity for work. The imagination, the daring, and the caring found in the small business community is responsible for much of the progress we've enjoyed as a Nation.

For the next few minutes you are going to share some of those dreams come true and meet some of the dreamers, the good and decent people who are helping to keep American enterprise strong and free. I hope that you will be as inspired by their experiences as I am . . . and that you will join with me in applauding not only these individuals but all of America's 13 million small business men and women who do so much to keep the pioneer spirit alive in our land. Thank you and God bless you all.

ELMORANDUM TOWN TRUE F LELDING

FROM

JOHN G. WEERTS/

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### THE WHITE HOUSE

### WASHINGTON

December 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Remarks: Presentation of Congressional

Gold Medal to Fred Waring

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

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:JGR:aea 12/13/83

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

### WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:12/13/83	ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: MOON TOMORROW, 12/14
SUBJECT: REMARKS:	PRESENTATION OF CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO
	FRED WARING
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### **REMARKS:**

Please provide any edits directly to Ben Elliott by noon tomorrow, Wednesday, December 14th, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

1983 DEC 13 PH 4: 46

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESENTATION OF CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO FRED WARING
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1983

It's truly a rare moment when the Congress of the United
States awards a living American with this gold medal. That
American's contribution to his country must have been
extraordinary to merit such an award -- and in the case of Fred
Waring, extraordinary is exactly the word to describe the man and
his achievements.

Fred has sometimes been described as the "Man who taught
America how to sing." But even that description can't begin to
relate the impact his talent and patriotism have had on American
life and culture.

Fred Waring is a show business legend. He has been successful in movies, radio, recordings, Broadway, television, the concert stage -- and I know he won't mind me mentioning the early days -- in vaudeville, too. One of his first auditions was for Thomas Edison in 1920. It began an extraordinary career that included recording thousands of songs and writing nearly a hundred songs of his own. Besides his theme song, "I Hear Music," these also include dozens of patriotic songs like his beautiful, "My America."

Fred's achievements in the choral music field are well known, of course, and it's only one reason why he is considered among America's most prominent music educators. He's still conducting a choral music workshop every summer to foster better singing and choral techniques.

His accomplishments go on and on: I couldn't mention all the radio and television shows or the concerts. During the sixties and seventies, for example, he and his band traveled more than 40,000 miles a year. In fact, next March, Fred will celebrate his 69th year in show business, a record unequaled in the entertainment business.

Fred, there just isn't time to describe all your accomplishments and talents. Come to think of it, I haven't even mentioned the Waring blender. But let me put it this way: Fred, through your hard work and success, you have had an extraordinary impact on our Nation. You have always been generous with your time and talent when your country called. You have been a devoted father and husband. You've given to countless millions the thrill of good music and taught many thousands more the techniques of the musical arts. So today, on behalf of this Nation which you love so much, and the millions whose lives you have touched, I want to say what they would if they were here. I want to thank you and present you — in honor of your patriotism, your talent, your generosity and kindness — with this gold medal. Believe me, it comes with the love and affection of your countrymen.

Thank you Fred, and God bless you.