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**Collection:** Roberts, John G.: Files  
**Folder Title:** JGR/Presidential Remarks,  
[Statements, & Addresses] (12/21/1985-01/20/1986)  
**Box:** 41

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*  
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Luncheon Toast  
for Meeting with De La Madrid

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

cc: David L. Chew

# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Dave Chew

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Presidential Remarks. Luncheon  
Host for meeting with de la  
Madrid

### ROUTE TO:

### ACTION

### DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUNOLL</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>85 12 23</u>			<u>1 1</u>
<u>Crat 18</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>85 12 23</u>			<u>5 85, 12, 23</u> <u>4 PM</u>
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

#### ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

#### DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
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- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

#### FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/23/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00 P.M. TODAY

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LUNCHEON TOAST FOR MEETING WITH DE LA MADRID

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Ben Elliott by 4:00 p.m. TODAY, with an information copy to my office. Thank you.

**RESPONSE:**

(Rohrabacher/BE)  
December 23, 1985  
1:00 p.m.

Received  
1985 DEC 23  
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY  
MEETING WITH PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID  
MEXICALI, MEXICO  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1986

President de la Madrid, distinguished guests, citizens of Mexico. It is a special privilege for me to begin my new year with you. As one year becomes another, we are reminded that time is passing. We are also reminded of those meaningful items in our lives that remain constant. I think we can all be grateful, on both sides of the border, for one thing that has remained constant over these many years -- the good will between our peoples. Good relations have been part of our past, they are an important part of our present, and will most assuredly be part of our future.

The trust and cooperation between our two countries are mirrored in the solid personal and professional relationship President de la Madrid and I have developed. I have met with him on three occasions, and the telephone line between Mexico City and Washington, D.C. has been kept busy with our calls.

I am looking forward to our meeting today. We have much to discuss. The economies of our countries are already closely linked. As we prepare for a better future, we should explore new ways of improving the well-being of both our peoples by enhancing the business, trade, and financial ties that bind us. In our relationship, clearly, we help ourselves by helping each other.

I also look forward to discussing with you, President de la Madrid, other areas of mutual concern and cooperation. The

good and decent people of both our countries have made a strong commitment to fight the scourge of narcotics and drug trafficking. This battle continues. Issues of regional and global peace are of intense interest to us both, as is the expansion of democracy in this hemisphere. Cross-border environmental questions are important. As one would expect of close neighbors, we have much to talk about. As one would expect between friends, I am certain our exchange will be in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding.

Citizens of Mexico and the United States share a very human relationship. This was never clearer than when earthquakes savaged your country a few months ago. The heart of the American people went out to you. Nancy returned home from visiting the devastation with stories of the quiet dignity and perseverance displayed by your people in the face of great personal tragedy. We are proud to be friends with such people. Again, it is a pleasure to be here with you today. There is every reason to look to the future with optimism and confidence. Thank you and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*  
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Arrival  
Ceremony in Mexicali, Mexico

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

cc: David L. Chew

## WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Paul Chew

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Presidential remarks: annual ceremony in Mexico, Mexico

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUH011</u>		<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>85,12,23</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:				
<u>CUat 18</u>		<u>B</u>	<u>85,12,23</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>85,12,23</u>
		Referral Note:				<u>4 pm</u>
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:				
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:				
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:				

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# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/23/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00 P.M. TODAY

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY IN MEXICALI, MEXICO

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Ben Elliott, with an info copy to my office, by 4:00 P.M. TODAY. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

(Rohrabacher/BE)  
December 23, 1985  
1:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEETING WITH PRESIDENT-DE LA MADRID  
LUNCHEON TOAST  
MEXICALI, MEXICO  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1986

President de la Madrid, Secretaries Sepulveda and Shultz, Ambassadors Espinosa de los Reyes and Gavin, members of the delegations, and friends. This visit marks the fourth meeting that I have had with President de la Madrid. I hope you agree, Mr. President, that each meeting seems more productive than the last. I deeply appreciate the open and candid manner in which we are able to discuss the issues at hand. It speaks well of our personal relationship and that of our countries.

We examined, in our meeting, trade and investment between the United States and Mexico. This is an area in which I believe more progress can be made with great benefits to both our peoples. The debt remains a serious challenge. I was impressed today with the commitment you have made, President de la Madrid, to meet this challenge and to take the necessary steps to achieve a robust, growing Mexican economy. The United States remains ready and willing to work with you to reach that goal.

We also discussed today the considerable progress made since the signing of the border environmental agreement in 1983. Men may have drawn a line in the ground to determine the boundary between us, but God made the land on both sides of that line. It is up to us to take care of resources placed in our care. With a 2,500-mile border, there is considerable room for expanding our cooperation in this area. I took special note, Mr. President, of

the recent agreement to proceed with a major reconstruction of bridges.

We also had an opportunity today to review the ongoing battle with the drug traffickers, a fight in which Attorneys General Garcia and Meese are playing a leading role. Cleansing our societies of this evil is not without cost. America joins with you in mourning the death of those valiant Mexican officials who have been killed in the struggle against narcotics. There are tears on both sides of the border for the Mexican policemen killed recently in the state of Veracruz. They have shown honor and courage that transcends international boundaries. Our own D.E.A. agent, Enrique Camarena, brutally murdered in the line of duty, exemplifies this. He is an American hero, born here in Mexicali, buried in neighboring Calexico.

Our meeting today has afforded us a great opportunity to discuss our differences and expand our cooperation in those many areas of mutual interest. It appears that our areas of mutual interest are expanding. That, I believe, should surprise no one. We share many fundamental values, and in the end, these values will draw us closer.

Exemplifying this, President de la Madrid, was an interview you recently conducted with a Mexican newspaper. In it you applauded the progress toward democracy being made throughout Latin America and concluded that the tendency of all the world is to seek democracy. When the interviewer shot back with a question suggesting authoritarian regimes, regimes of force, might better solve economic problems, you didn't back down an

inch. "Democracy," you said, "is more effective in accomplishing these aims in a lasting way than the authoritarian regimes."

Your words ring true, Mr. President. A commitment to democracy is the only true path to justice, and to economic progress. Mexico and the United States can and should stand shoulder to shoulder in support of democracy in the hemisphere.

Outside this building is a bell, symbolic of the bell rung by a historic champion of human freedom, Father Hidalgo. This priest rang his bell in 1810 to rally the Mexican people to fight against oppression. He gave his life for this cause and on September 16th the bells are rung to commemorate your country's independence day.

We in the United States also have a bell symbolic of our liberty and independence. It is called the Liberty Bell. It is a national treasure, kept in Philadelphia at our Independence Hall. As we leave here today, let us pledge to each other that Mexico and the United States will ring the bells of freedom as Hidalgo, Jefferson, Juarez, and Lincoln did before us. It is a sound sweet to the ear of all who long to be free. Let us ring the bell of freedom so that all citizens of this hemisphere -- Americans all -- will hear.

I ask you all to join me in a toast to my friend, the great leader of the Mexican people, President de la Madrid, and to the friendship between our peoples.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW  
STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*  
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement: U.S. --  
Japan Trade Agreement on Leather

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

# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Mame Chew

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Presidential Statement: U.S. Japan Trade Agreement on Leather

### ROUTE TO:

### ACTION

### DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOLL</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>85,12,23</u>		<u>1 1</u>
<u>CUAT 18</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>85,12,23</u>	<u>≤</u>	<u>85,12,21</u>
				<u>12 N</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>

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# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/21/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TODAY

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT: U.S. JAPAN TRADE AGREEMENT ON LEATHER

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide any comments/recommendations by NOON on Saturday, December 21st. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

RECEIVED  
DEC 20 1985

December 20, 1985

DRAFT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am pleased to announce that the United States and Japan have today settled an unfair trade practices case brought under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 concerning Japanese restrictions on importing leather and leather footwear.

The United States has agreed to accept \$236 million of compensation and will withdraw \$24 million of trade concessions that together will satisfy the United States fully for trade damage caused by import restrictions on leather and leather footwear. The settlement involves tariff reductions on \$2.9 billion worth of U.S. exports to Japan in 1984.

Today's agreement is a significant victory for the principle of free and fair trade. The settlement will increase opportunities for American producers to sell products in Japan. This is far preferable to protectionist measures that would restrict imports



without increasing U.S. exports.

This settlement is fair to producers in both our countries. It underlines my Administration's commitment to challenge unfair trading practices wherever they exist, and it underlines the effectiveness of the 301 process in opening world markets to increased trade. We believe that American exporters can compete successfully in the world market as long as they have the opportunity to compete fairly.

## FACT SHEET

Since 1963, Japan has maintained identical restrictive quota systems on imports of leather and leather footwear which have limited U.S. market penetration to one percent or less. The quota restricting access to Japan's \$1.6 billion leather market has been found by a GATT panel to be in violation of Japan's international trade obligations. Although GATT has not reviewed the quota for the \$2.7 billion leather footwear market, a GATT panel would likely find that it is inconsistent with Japan's international trade obligations because it is conceptually identical to the leather quota.

Until now, Japan had resisted meaningful corrective action, despite repeated U.S. efforts over the past eight years to negotiate a solution, and despite a 1984 GATT panel report recommending that Japan eliminate the leather quota. The U.S. also initiated a Section 301 investigation of the footwear quota in 1982, and had filed a GATT complaint which was still pending.

On September 7, 1985, President Reagan set a December 1 deadline for negotiating an end to the long-pending case. Consultations ensued between the U.S. and Japan but broke off without a resolution on December 3. However, before retaliatory action could be taken by the U.S. government, Japanese trade officials returned to Washington with a new offer that met U.S. requirements for settlement.

Today's settlement includes a trade package that will provide compensation and withdrawal of concessions totaling \$260 million.

The major elements of the package include:

- o Additional market access in Japan for U.S. leather.
- o Reductions or elimination of tariffs on 142 items, including paper, glass, industrial diamonds, engines, automotive equipment, film, pumps, machinery and parts, silicon wafers, telecommunications equipment and parts, scientific equipment and sports equipment.
- o Guarantees by Japan to make earlier tariff reductions on 242 other items permanent.
- o Reduction of Japanese tariffs on five aluminum products and a commitment to consult on other issues affecting U.S.-Japan aluminum trade. This would bring Japanese duties on these products into line with U.S. duties.
- o U.S. withdrawal of concessions on Japanese leather imports through significantly higher duties.

Under Section 301, the President could have imposed duties, fees or restrictions on products and services from Japan, equal in value to the full amount of damage to U.S. exports from the

leather and leather footwear restrictions.


This is the second Section 301 case that has been settled this month. On December 3, the European Community agreed to eliminate those elements of its canned fruit subsidy program that the U.S. considered to be an unfair trade practice.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS   
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Students  
at Martin Luther King Elementary

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

cc: David L. Chew

## WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD)   1   /   1   /     

Name of Correspondent:           Dave Chew          

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject:           Presidential Remarks: Students at            
          Martin Luther King Elementary          

**ROUTE TO:**

**ACTION**

**DISPOSITION**

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOLL</u>		<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>8/6/10/108</u>			<u>  1  </u> / <u>  1  </u> / <u>    </u>
		Referral Note:				
<u>CUAT18</u>		<u>R</u>	<u>8/6/10/108</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>8/6/10/109</u>
		Referral Note:				<u>11 AM</u>
			<u>  1  </u> / <u>  1  </u> / <u>    </u>			<u>  1  </u> / <u>  1  </u> / <u>    </u>
		Referral Note:				
			<u>  1  </u> / <u>  1  </u> / <u>    </u>			<u>  1  </u> / <u>  1  </u> / <u>    </u>
		Referral Note:				
			<u>  1  </u> / <u>  1  </u> / <u>    </u>			<u>  1  </u> / <u>  1  </u> / <u>    </u>
		Referral Note:				

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- C - Completed
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**FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**

- Type of Response - Initials of Signer
- Code - "A"
- Completion Date - Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/8/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 11:00 a.m. 1/9/86

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STUDENTS AT MARTIN LUTHER KING ELEMENTARY

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POINDEXTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STEELMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide any comments directly to Ben Elliott by 11:00 a.m. on Thursday, January 9th, with an information copy to me. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

(Noonan/BE)

January 8, 1986

10:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STUDENTS AT MARTIN LUTHER KING  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1986

Thank you very much and a special hello to my pen pal, Rudy Hines.

It's wonderful to be here today at your fine school. I just wanted to come by and say a few words about the man for whom it was named. I have a hunch we can all learn a few things from his life and the things he believed in and fought for. I can't help but feel there are some lessons we can all remember together.

You all know the facts of Martin Luther King's life. He was born down in Atlanta on January 15th, 1929 -- this day 57 years ago. His mother's maiden name was Alberta Christine Williams. His dad, Martin Luther King, was a preacher of the Baptist church.

Martin Luther King, Jr. went to Booker T. Washington High School. And then, as many of you will, I hope, he went on to college, to Morehouse College. He became a preacher and went to work as an assistant to his father at the Ebenezer Baptist Church. After that the story kind of heats up, the facts and events come thick and fast. The South was about to become the location of a great revolution, and young Martin Luther King, Jr. was about to become its most forceful and effective leader.

I wonder now if some of you know the place names that for another generation -- for your parents' generation -- will always be unforgettable. Montgomery, Alabama, -- and Selma -- and



Little Rock, Arkansas. A lot of hearts were broken in those places, but a lot of history was made too, and a lot of justice grew out of the pain that happened in those towns.

Montgomery is where a tired old black woman named Rosa Parks refused to get up and give her seat to a white man on a bus. That was the beginning of the famous Montgomery bus boycott. Martin Luther King, Jr. was one of its leaders. He and his followers just refused to take the city buses anywhere as long as blacks had to sit in the back. They just wouldn't accept it anymore. They said, "Enough." They walked everywhere -- they'd walk for miles rather than take that bus. And they went to the courts where one day in June, six months after the boycott began, a U.S. District Court made a ruling. They said that racial segregation on the city bus lines was unconstitutional.

All of a sudden it was segregation that was being told to sit in the back of the bus.

Martin Luther King, Jr. first became famous in America during the Montgomery strike. It wasn't an easy time for him. A bomb was thrown on the porch of his house and it was only a matter of luck that no one was hurt. I suppose that's the point when he realized exactly how dangerous it is to be an "unreasonable man." I use that term in the sense that George Bernard Shaw used it. Shaw once said, "The reasonable man adapts himself to the world. The unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore, all progress depends on the unreasonable man."

Martin Luther King, Jr. pursued progress all over the South, in freedom marches and on freedom rides, in speeches and demonstrations, at the pulpit and in private conversation. And he was much loved and much hated. But I think it's true that those who loved him and those who hated him were pretty much united in agreement on this: Martin Luther King was right to insist that the civil rights movement be non-violent. He was right to categorically reject violence as part of the movement's strategy. He was brave to reject violence, and not only in the sense that it takes a lot of guts not to hit back when someone with a night stick is hitting you -- and he had that kind of guts. He was also brave in the sense that there were some in the civil rights movement who began to put down non-violence as ineffective. And some of them let King know that he could lose his honored place as leader of the movement if he didn't start to march to their tune. But he didn't -- he stuck with what he knew to be right. He had moral courage.

I hope that's something you'll be able to emulate in your lives. And if you can emulate another thing about Martin Luther King, Jr., I would hope it would be his passion. He was a passionate man, he really cared, and not in an abstract or superficial way -- he cared deeply and personally and he really felt the injustice he talked about and he really felt the dreams he shared. You could see it in his words, in the way he used them.

We've all been hearing a lot of quotations from Dr. King the past few days and I suppose the most famous is the "I have a

dream" speech from the March on Washington. But the one I think of sometimes, the one that really shook you up in the days after his death, was the speech he gave at his home church, the Ebenezer Baptist, on February 4, 1968, just two months before he was shot. Perhaps you know that in those days before he died he seemed to have a sense, a strange sense that the shadows were lengthening and he didn't have long. And in his speeches he seemed to be saying goodbye.

And in this speech at the Ebenezer Baptist he said, "Every now and then I think about my own death and I think about my own funeral...I don't want a long funeral. And if you get somebody to deliver the eulogy, tell them not too long... (Just) say that I was a drum major for justice. Say that I was a drum major for peace. That I was a drum major for righteousness. And all the other shallow things will not matter. I won't have any money to leave behind. I won't have the fine and luxurious things of life to leave behind. But I just want to leave a committed life behind."

Well -- those are great words. "I want to live a committed life behind" -- I want my life to have meaning, I want it to be a statement. That's a wonderful way to feel. In fact I think it's the only way to feel. Our country is different because that was his attitude. And that's not just a phrase, "our country is different" -- that's a literal truth, our country is different because Martin Luther King, Jr. made it different by the way he lived his life.

And that gets me to my last point -- and the reason I'm here today. It's something I've been thinking a lot about recently and I wanted to share it with you.

It is this:

The civil rights workers of the 1950's and '60's succeeded -- they won their great battle -- for one great reason. Not because they were smart, though they were, not because they were committed, though they were that too, and not because they had courage -- though, believe me, they had the courage of a pride of lions. The civil rights workers of the 1950's and '60s won their great battle for one reason: Because they made their appeal to a nation that had a conscience.

America had a conscience to which a just appeal could be made. And it was a strong good conscience that our Nation had -- it couldn't hide forever from the truth, and it wouldn't let any of us sleep until we all, together, as a Nation, admitted that white people were wrong to treat black people as second class citizens. White people were wrong to make believe black men and women weren't our brothers and sisters. And the conscience of the Nation said: change it, now, and start to be fair. And we changed; and we started to be fair.

I hope you know your history, because if you do then you know very few countries have done what America did. Look around the world. You'll see that the western democracies, for all their flaws, are countries that can change themselves, and for the best and most moral reasons. Look at other countries -- the communist countries, for instance. Stand up and ask for social

justice and human liberty in a communist country and you'll likely spend the rest of your days talking to your fellow prisoners in jail. If you're lucky enough not to be in solitary; if you're lucky enough not to be dead.

Ultimately, the great lesson of Martin Luther King's life was this: He was a great man who wrested justice from the heart of a great country...and he succeeded because that great country had a heart to be seized.

And now, after his work, and the work of so many other good and fair people, we are all equal partners in this great experiment called democracy in America. And when we bow our heads today -- and I hope all of us will -- and say, "God bless Martin Luther King, Jr.", we'll also be saying "God bless America." And may her conscience stay strong, forever; and may her children always recognize that conscience, and thank God for it; and may their appeals continue to be just.


Thanks so much for inviting me here today. This is where I wanted to be. So thank you, my friends, and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS   
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Remarks: Ceremony for Presentation  
of Young American Medals

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft remarks. The last two sentences on page 4 should be deleted unless Research can confirm that the driver of the vehicle either was convicted of or pled guilty to (not merely was arrested for) hit-and-run and drunk driving.

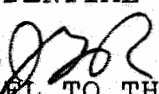
cc: David L. Chew

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 17, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SCHEDULING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS   
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Dropby  
Inaugural Dinner Hosted by Eagles

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

cc: David L. Chew

# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1

Name of Correspondent: Dave Chew

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Presidential remarks: Murphy Inaugural dinner hosted by Eagles

### ROUTE TO:

### ACTION

### DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOLL</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>86.01.16</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
<u>Mat 18</u>	<u>Referral Note:</u>	<u>R 86.01.16</u>			<u>5 86.01.17</u>
	<u>Referral Note:</u>				<u>9 and</u>
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	<u>Referral Note:</u>				

#### ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

#### DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

#### FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.