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1964 Civil Rights Act - 25th Anniversary 6/30/89

Stack:

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Position:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *cw*
FROM: EDWARD E. McNALLY *EMW*
SUBJECT: EAST ROOM CEREMONY TO COMMEMORATE THE 25TH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

I. SUMMARY

Attached for your consideration and review are draft remarks for the East Room ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the 1964 civil rights movement.

II. DISCUSSION

At 2:00 p.m. on Friday, June 30, 1989, you are scheduled to appear at the East Room to deliver a 10 minute address commemorating the 1964 civil rights movement.

This event was proposed by the Attorney General, through David Bates, and is intended to provide an opportunity for you to emphasize your Administration's commitment to civil rights and equality of opportunity -- as well as to respond to keen public interest in the anniversary of the actual signing of the 1964 Civil Rights Acts. [President Johnson signed the Act in an East Room ceremony on July 3, 1964.]

The audience is expected to consist of approximately 220 veterans of the civil rights movement -- representing a broad cross-section of women's groups, Americans with disabilities, and religious, ethnic, and racial minorities.

[Note: Because a policy decision is still pending, the first paragraph on page 5 -- announcing re-authorization of the Civil Rights Commission -- is bracketed.]

(McNally/Simon)
June 29, 1989, 9:00 a.m.
Draft Two (1964)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1989
2:00 P.M.

Thank you. Thank you -- each of you -- for joining us at the White House for this important occasion.

We gather here today -- not only to commemorate an anniversary -- but to celebrate a movement -- and to re-dedicate our efforts to the unfinished work of that movement.

Some of America's mileposts are easy to date. In 1776 America invented itself -- a nation founded upon an idea -- the self-evident truth that all men are created equal. Nearly a century later our nation fought its bloodiest war, that the promise of that revolution might be extended to all people. But for many Americans, another hundred years were to pass before the promise would even begin to become a reality.

Like the first American revolution, it began with the quiet courage of ordinary citizens. Perhaps it began on December 1, 1955 -- when Rosa Parks refused to give up her rightful place on a Birmingham bus. Or maybe it was October 1, 1962, when James Meredith took destiny into his hands, and registered at the University of Mississippi.

But by the summer of 1964, the revolution had a name. It was called the civil rights movement, and that year marked a watershed for many Americans. The previous August had seen

250,000 gathered -- just beyond those windows -- to hear Martin Luther King, Jr. proclaim a dream that was due every American. The following year would see the march on Selma -- and Watts would burn.

But in 1964, the debate raged. Good people, with honorable intentions, struggled with issues as old as the Republic and as young as the movement's leadership. The breakthrough came when the Senate finally invoked cloture -- ending the longest debate in its history and a 74-day filibuster. And the result was a statutory package -- soon to be bolstered by voting rights and open housing legislation -- that stands as a landmark in the civil rights movement.

But it wasn't the year's only milestone. That same summer, the brutal murder of three young civil rights workers -- so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- shocked the conscience of a nation, and became critical to our country's progress on civil rights. Twenty-five years later, these milestones are important symbols of how far we have come as a nation -- and reminders of how far we still must go.

It is appropriate today that we re-dedicate ourselves to that most American of dreams: A society in which every individual is judged not "by the color of their skin -- but by the content of their character."

That means vigilant and aggressive enforcement of all civil rights laws. And it means the sensitive application of those laws when competing rights of innocent persons are at stake. The

law cannot tolerate any discrimination -- and my Administration will not tolerate any backsliding on that principle.

While celebrating our achievements and recommitting ourselves to their preservation -- we must recognize that the full promise of the civil rights movement has still not been achieved. The hard lesson of the passing years is that it has not been enough to wage a war against the old forms of bigotry and inequality.

The lives of the disadvantaged in this country are affected by economic barriers at least as much as by the remnants of legal discrimination. And for that reason I continue to support affirmative action and minority outreach programs. And -- as I have said before -- we must move beyond the protection of rights to the creation of opportunity.

Creating opportunities for all Americans will require both public and private leadership. And it is time to move forward on a broader front.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity for all Americans -- and the removal of final barriers to self-reliance.

That's why my Administration has proposed new initiatives in education -- the key to opportunity -- to boost programs such as Head Start, "Merit Schools," adult literacy, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. And we've asked Congress for emergency urban grants, to help free our youth from a new form of enslavement -- the slavery of drug addiction.

On other fronts, we are supporting landmark new legislation -- to extend the nation's civil rights guarantees to those more than 36 million Americans with disabilities -- bringing them into the mainstream of American society. ^{Last week,} And ~~earlier today~~, we added our voice to those calling for passage of the Hate Crimes Act.

And my Administration's comprehensive crime package isn't just about law enforcement. Earlier this week, I spoke about the impediments to providing equal opportunities for women -- if a justifiable fear of violent crime leaves them concerned about walking to a campus library at night -- or reluctant to work late hours for fear of getting out of the parking lot safely.

And new progress in civil rights also means anticipating the future -- a future in which more than 80 percent of those entering the workforce will come from the ranks of women and minorities. The challenge of the future will not be just finding jobs for our people -- but finding people for our jobs.

The workforce of the future can also benefit from the unique abilities of persons with disabilities. The time-tested laws that give civil rights protections can -- and ought to be -- extended to persons with disabilities. This will involve a careful balance between the needs of persons with disabilities and the needs of business to make real progress towards opening the doors of the workplace.

In the 25 years since the summer of '64, we have seen much progress. It is time now to move forward on a broader front -- to move forward into the century's final decade with a civil

rights mission that fully embraces every deserving American -- whether black or yellow, brown or white -- whether women, children or the aged -- whether the disabled, the unemployed or the homeless.

[[For all of these reasons, I am proud today to honor this year's anniversary by calling on Congress to join me in a new partnership -- to reauthorize the Civil Rights Commission -- with the goal of launching a renewed civil rights mission -- ~~a mission to the Year 2000.~~]]

Launching a civil rights mission that can keep pace with a fast-changing world and workforce will require commitment, cooperation and creative thinking. And beyond government -- and even beyond the private leadership of dedicated representatives such as those here in this room -- achieving the long-delayed dream of civil rights for every citizen will require full support from our businesses, schools and families.

As President Kennedy proclaimed -- in a call to conscience when he proposed the landmark legislation in 1963 -- even the most comprehensive of laws could never meet the challenge of civil rights. The problem, he declared, "must be solved in the homes of every American in every community across our country."

In this, I ask you and every American for a renewed commitment to this just cause. And I thank you for coming to the White House today -- and for honoring the history of this movement with your good works every day.

Thank you -- God bless you -- and God bless America.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/29/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



89 JUN 30 A7:00

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1989 JUN 29 11 14

June 29, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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FROM: EDWARD E. McNALLY *EMN*
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But in 1964, the debate raged. Good people, with honorable intentions, struggled with issues as old as the Republic and as young as the movement's leadership. The breakthrough came when the Senate finally invoked cloture -- ending the longest debate in its history and a 74-day filibuster. And the result was a statutory package -- soon to be bolstered by voting rights and open housing legislation -- that stands as a landmark in the civil rights movement.

But it wasn't the year's only milestone. That same summer, the brutal murder of three young civil rights workers -- so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- shocked the conscience of a nation, and became critical to our country's progress on civil rights. Twenty-five years later, these milestones are important symbols of how far we have come as a nation -- and reminders of how far we still must go.

It is appropriate today that we re-dedicate ourselves to that most American of dreams: A society in which every individual is judged not "by the color of their skin -- but by the content of their character."

That means vigilant and aggressive enforcement of all civil rights laws. And it means the sensitive application of those laws when competing rights of innocent persons are at stake. The

law cannot tolerate any discrimination -- and my Administration will not tolerate any backsliding on that principle.

While celebrating our achievements and recommitting ourselves to their preservation -- we must recognize that the full promise of the civil rights movement has still not been achieved. The hard lesson of the passing years is that it has not been enough to wage a war against the old forms of bigotry and inequality.

The lives of the disadvantaged in this country are affected by economic barriers at least as much as by the remnants of legal discrimination. And for that reason I continue to support affirmative action and minority outreach programs. And -- as I have said before -- we must move beyond the protection of rights to the creation of opportunity.

Creating opportunities for all Americans will require both public and private leadership. And it is time to move forward on a broader front.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity for all Americans -- and the removal of final barriers to self-reliance.

That's why my Administration has proposed new initiatives in education -- the key to opportunity -- to boost programs such as Head Start, "Merit Schools," adult literacy, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. And we've asked Congress for emergency urban grants, to help free our youth from a new form of enslavement -- the slavery of drug addiction.

On other fronts, we are supporting landmark new legislation -- to extend the nation's civil rights guarantees to those more than 36 million Americans with disabilities -- bringing them into the mainstream of American society. Last week we added our voice to those calling for passage of the Hate Crimes Act.

And my Administration's comprehensive crime package isn't just about law enforcement. Earlier this week, I spoke about the impediments to providing equal opportunities for women -- if a justifiable fear of violent crime leaves them concerned about walking to a campus library at night -- or reluctant to work late hours for fear of getting out of the parking lot safely.

And new progress in civil rights also means anticipating the future -- a future in which more than 80 percent of those entering the workforce will come from the ranks of women and minorities. The challenge of the future will not be just finding jobs for our people -- but finding people for our jobs.

The workforce of the future can also benefit from the unique abilities of persons with disabilities. The time-tested laws that give civil rights protections can -- and ought to be -- extended to persons with disabilities. This will involve a careful balance between the needs of persons with disabilities and the needs of business to make real progress towards opening the doors of the workplace.

In the 25 years since the summer of '64, we have seen much progress. It is time now to move forward on a broader front -- to move forward into the century's final decade with a civil

rights mission that fully embraces every deserving American -- whether black or yellow, brown or white -- whether women, children or the aged -- whether the disabled, the unemployed or the homeless.

[[For all of these reasons, I am proud today to honor this year's anniversary by calling on Congress to join me in a new partnership -- to reauthorize the Civil Rights Commission -- with the goal of launching a renewed civil rights mission.]]

Launching a civil rights mission that can keep pace with a fast-changing world and workforce will require commitment, cooperation and creative thinking. And beyond government -- and even beyond the private leadership of dedicated representatives such as those here in this room -- achieving the long-delayed dream of civil rights for every citizen will require full support from our businesses, schools and families.

As President Kennedy proclaimed -- in a call to conscience when he proposed the landmark legislation in 1963 -- even the most comprehensive of laws could never meet the challenge of civil rights. The problem, he declared, "must be solved in the homes of every American in every community across our country."

In this, I ask you and every American for a renewed commitment to this just cause. And I thank you for coming to the White House today -- and for honoring the history of this movement with your good works every day.

Thank you -- God bless you -- and God bless America.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/28/89 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 TODAY, Wednesday, June 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

89 JUN 28 PM: 21

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)

June 26, 1989

4:30 p.m.

Draft One

(1964)

1989 JUN 28 11:11:4

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1989
2:00 P.M.

Thank you. Thank you -- each of you -- for joining us at the White House for this important occasion.

We gather here today -- not ^{only} to commemorate an anniversary -- but to celebrate a movement -- and to re-dedicate our efforts to the unfinished work of that movement.

Some of America's mileposts are easy to date. In 1776 America invented itself -- a nation founded upon an idea -- the self-evident truth that all men are created equal. ^{Nearly} A century later our nation fought its bloodiest war, that the promise of that revolution might be extended to all people. But for many Americans, another hundred years were to pass before the promise would even begin to become a reality.

Like the first American revolution, it began with the quiet courage of ordinary citizens. Perhaps it began on December 1, 1955 -- when Rosa Parks refused to give up her rightful place on a Birmingham bus. Or maybe it was October 1, 1962, when James Meredith took destiny into his hands, and registered at the University of Mississippi.

But by the summer of 1964, the revolution had a name. It was called the civil rights movement, and that year marked a

watershed for many Americans. The previous August had seen 250,000 gathered -- just beyond those windows -- to hear Martin Luther King, Jr. proclaim a dream that was due every American. The following year would see the march on Selma -- and Watts would burn.

But in 1964, the debate raged. Good people, with honorable intentions, struggled with issues as old as the Republic and as young as the movement's leadership. The breakthrough came when the Senate finally invoked cloture -- ending the longest debate in its history and a 75⁴-day filibuster, ~~by southern Senators.~~ And the result was ^{one of} the most important civil rights legislation ever passed.

But it wasn't the year's only milestone. That same summer, the ^{brutal murder} execution of three young civil rights workers -- so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- shocked the conscience of a nation, and became critical to our country's progress on civil rights. Twenty-five years later, these mileposts are important symbols of how far we have come as a nation -- and reminders of how far we still must go.

Subsequent legislation provided for open housing, voting rights, and other protections -- and vigilant enforcement has helped ensure that the law today tolerates no form of discrimination.

And yet full civil rights have still not been obtained. The hard lesson of the passing years is that it is a mistake to think it is enough to simply uphold the law.

insert A

The lives of the disadvantaged in this country are affected by economic barriers at least as much as by the remnants of legal discrimination. And for that reason I continue to support affirmative action and minority outreach programs. And -- as I have said before -- we must move beyond the protection of rights to the creation of opportunity.

Creating opportunities for all Americans will require both public and private leadership. And it must go beyond what some would call the traditional civil rights agenda.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity for all Americans -- and the removal of final barriers to self-reliance.

That's why my Administration has proposed new initiatives in education -- the key to opportunity -- to boost programs such as Head Start, "Merit Schools," adult literacy, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. And we've asked Congress for emergency urban grants, to help free our youth from a new form of slavery -- the slavery of drug addiction.

On other fronts, we are supporting ^{landmark} new legislation -- to extend the nation's civil rights guarantees to those more than 36 million Americans with disabilities. ^{bringing them into the mainstream of American society} And earlier today, we added our voice to those calling for passage of the Hate Crimes Act.

And my Administration's comprehensive crime package isn't just about law enforcement. Earlier this week, I spoke about the ^{impediments} ~~impossibility~~ of providing equal opportunities for women -- if a justifiable fear of violent crime leaves them concerned about

walking to a campus library at night -- or reluctant to work late hours for fear of getting out of the parking lot safely.

And new progress in civil rights also means anticipating the future -- a future in which more than 80 percent of those entering the workforce will come from the ranks of women and minorities. The challenge of the future will not be ^{just} finding jobs for our people -- but finding people for our jobs.

With 25 years since the summer of '64, we have seen much ~~that was done and undone~~. It is time ^{now} to move forward on a broader front -- to move forward into the century's final decade with a civil rights mission that fully embraces every ~~disadvantaged~~ ^{deserving} American -- whether black, ^{or} yellow, ^{or} brown ^{white} -- whether women, children or the aged -- whether the disabled, the unemployed or the homeless.

[[For all of these reasons, I am proud today to honor this year's anniversary by calling on Congress to join me in a new partnership -- to reauthorize the Civil Rights Commission -- with the goal of launching a renewed civil rights mission -- a mission to the Year 2000.]]

Launching a civil rights mission that can keep pace with a fast-changing world and workforce will require commitment, cooperation and creative thinking. And beyond government -- and even beyond the private leadership of dedicated representatives such as those here in this room -- achieving the long-delayed dream of civil rights for every citizen will require ^{full} honest support from our businesses, schools and families.

As President Kennedy proclaimed -- in a call to conscience when he proposed the landmark legislation in 1963 -- even the most comprehensive of laws could never meet the challenge of civil rights. The problem, he declared, "must be solved in the homes of every American in every community across our country."

In this, I ask you and every American for a renewed commitment to this just cause. And I thank you for coming to the White House today -- and for honoring the history of this movement with your good works every day.

Thank you -- God bless you -- and God bless America.

#

REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1989
2:00 P.M.

THANK YOU. THANK YOU -- EACH OF YOU -- FOR JOINING
US AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR THIS IMPORTANT OCCASION.

I'M VERY PLEASED TO SEE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL -- MY
FRIEND DICK THORNBURGH -- AND OUR ABLE JUSTICE
NOMINEE -- BILL LUCAS -- BOTH OF WHOM ARE COMMITTED TO
THE VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

- 2 -

AND I'M DELIGHTED THAT -- AMONG OTHERS REPRESENTING
THE FINE WORK OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE -- WE HAVE THEIR PRESIDENT -- THE REV.
JOSEPH LOWERY -- COULD JOIN US AS WELL.

WE'RE ALSO HONORED TO HAVE THE REV. JESSE JACKSON
WITH US AT THE WHITE HOUSE ONCE AGAIN.

- 3 -

WE GATHER HERE TODAY -- NOT ONLY TO COMMEMORATE AN ANNIVERSARY -- BUT TO CELEBRATE A MOVEMENT -- AND TO RE-DEDICATE OUR EFFORTS TO THE UNFINISHED WORK OF THAT MOVEMENT.

SOME OF AMERICA'S MILEPOSTS ARE EASY TO DATE. IN 1776 AMERICA INVENTED ITSELF -- A NATION FOUNDED UPON AN IDEA -- THE SELF-EVIDENT TRUTH THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.

- 4 -

NEARLY A CENTURY LATER OUR NATION FOUGHT ITS BLOODIEST WAR, THAT THE PROMISE OF THAT REVOLUTION MIGHT BE EXTENDED TO ALL PEOPLE. BUT FOR MANY AMERICANS, ANOTHER HUNDRED YEARS WERE TO PASS BEFORE THE PROMISE WOULD EVEN BEGIN TO BECOME A REALITY.

LIKE THE FIRST AMERICAN REVOLUTION, IT BEGAN WITH THE QUIET COURAGE OF ORDINARY CITIZENS. PERHAPS IT BEGAN ON DECEMBER 1, 1955 -- WHEN ROSA PARKS REFUSED TO GIVE UP HER RIGHTFUL PLACE ON A BIRMINGHAM BUS.

- 5 -

OR MAYBE IT WAS OCTOBER 1, 1962, WHEN JAMES MEREDITH TOOK DESTINY INTO HIS HANDS, AND REGISTERED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

BUT BY THE SUMMER OF 1964, THE REVOLUTION HAD A NAME. IT WAS CALLED THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, AND THAT YEAR MARKED A WATERSHED FOR MANY AMERICANS. THE PREVIOUS AUGUST HAD SEEN 250,000 GATHERED -- JUST BEYOND THOSE WINDOWS -- TO HEAR MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. PROCLAIM A DREAM THAT WAS DUE EVERY AMERICAN.

- 6 -

THE FOLLOWING YEAR WOULD SEE THE MARCH ON SELMA -- AND WATTS WOULD BURN.

BUT IN 1964, THE DEBATE RAGED. GOOD PEOPLE, WITH HONORABLE INTENTIONS, STRUGGLED WITH ISSUES AS OLD AS THE REPUBLIC AND AS YOUNG AS THE MOVEMENT'S LEADERSHIP. THE BREAKTHROUGH CAME WHEN THE SENATE FINALLY INVOKED CLOTURE -- ENDING THE LONGEST DEBATE IN ITS HISTORY AND A 74-DAY FILIBUSTER.

- 7 -

AND THE RESULT WAS A STATUTORY PACKAGE -- SOON TO BE BOLSTERED BY VOTING RIGHTS AND OPEN HOUSING LEGISLATION -- THAT STANDS AS A LANDMARK IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

BUT IT WASN'T THE YEAR'S ONLY MILEPOST. THAT SAME SUMMER, THE BRUTAL MURDER OF THREE YOUNG CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS -- SO SINGULARLY APPALLING IN ITS SAVAGERY -- SHOCKED THE CONSCIENCE OF A NATION, AND BECAME CRITICAL TO OUR COUNTRY'S PROGRESS ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

- 8 -

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS LATER, THESE MILEPOSTS ARE IMPORTANT SYMBOLS OF HOW FAR WE HAVE COME AS A NATION -- AND REMINDERS OF HOW FAR WE STILL MUST GO.

IT IS APPROPRIATE TODAY THAT WE RE-DEDICATE OURSELVES TO THAT MOST AMERICAN OF DREAMS: A SOCIETY IN WHICH INDIVIDUALS ARE JUDGED NOT "BY THE COLOR OF THEIR SKIN -- BUT BY THE CONTENT OF THEIR CHARACTER."

- 9 -

THAT MEANS VIGILANT AND AGGRESSIVE ENFORCEMENT OF ALL CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS. AND IT MEANS THE SENSITIVE APPLICATION OF THOSE LAWS WHEN COMPETING RIGHTS OF INNOCENT PERSONS ARE AT STAKE. THE LAW CANNOT TOLERATE ANY DISCRIMINATION -- AND MY ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT TOLERATE ABUSE OF THAT PRINCIPLE.

- 10 -

WHILE CELEBRATING OUR ACHIEVEMENTS AND RECOMMITTING OURSELVES TO THEIR PRESERVATION -- WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT THE FULL PROMISE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT HAS STILL NOT BEEN ACHIEVED. THE HARD LESSON OF THE PASSING YEARS IS THAT IT HAS NOT BEEN ENOUGH TO WAGE A WAR AGAINST THE OLD FORMS OF BIGOTRY AND INEQUALITY.

THE LIVES OF THE DISADVANTAGED IN THIS COUNTRY ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC BARRIERS AT LEAST AS MUCH AS BY THE REMNANTS OF LEGAL DISCRIMINATION.

- 11 -

AND FOR THAT REASON I CONTINUE TO SUPPORT AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND MINORITY OUTREACH PROGRAMS. AND -- AS I HAVE SAID BEFORE -- WE MUST MOVE BEYOND THE PROTECTION OF RIGHTS TO THE CREATION OF OPPORTUNITY.

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL AMERICANS WILL REQUIRE BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LEADERSHIP. AND IT IS TIME TO MOVE FORWARD ON A BROADER FRONT.

- 12 -

WE WILL BE SATISFIED WITH NOTHING LESS THAN EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL AMERICANS -- AND THE REMOVAL OF FINAL BARRIERS TO SELF-RELIANCE.

THAT'S WHY MY ADMINISTRATION HAS PROPOSED NEW INITIATIVES IN EDUCATION -- THE KEY TO OPPORTUNITY -- TO BOOST PROGRAMS SUCH AS HEAD START, "MERIT SCHOOLS," ADULT LITERACY, AND HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

- 13 -

AND WE'VE ASKED CONGRESS FOR EMERGENCY URBAN GRANTS, TO HELP FREE OUR YOUTH FROM A NEW FORM OF ENSLAVEMENT -- THE SLAVERY OF DRUG ADDICTION.

ON OTHER FRONTS, WE ARE SUPPORTING LANDMARK NEW LEGISLATION -- TO EXTEND THE NATION'S CIVIL RIGHTS GUARANTEES TO THOSE MORE THAN 36 MILLION AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES -- BRINGING THEM INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. LAST WEEK WE ADDED OUR VOICE TO THOSE CALLING FOR PASSAGE OF THE HATE CRIMES ACT.

- 14 -

AND MY ADMINISTRATION'S COMPREHENSIVE CRIME PACKAGE ISN'T JUST ABOUT LAW ENFORCEMENT. EARLIER THIS WEEK, I SPOKE ABOUT THE IMPEDIMENTS TO PROVIDING EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN -- IF A JUSTIFIABLE FEAR OF VIOLENT CRIME LEAVES THEM CONCERNED ABOUT WALKING TO A CAMPUS LIBRARY AT NIGHT -- OR RELUCTANT TO WORK LATE HOURS FOR FEAR OF GETTING OUT OF THE PARKING LOT SAFELY.

- 15 -

AND NEW PROGRESS IN CIVIL RIGHTS ALSO MEANS ANTICIPATING THE FUTURE -- A FUTURE IN WHICH MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF THOSE ENTERING THE WORKFORCE WILL COME FROM THE RANKS OF WOMEN, MINORITIES, AND IMMIGRANTS. THE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE WILL NOT BE JUST FINDING JOBS FOR OUR PEOPLE -- BUT FINDING PEOPLE FOR OUR JOBS.

THE WORKFORCE OF THE FUTURE CAN ALSO BENEFIT FROM THE UNIQUE ABILITIES OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

- 16 -

THE TIME-TESTED LAWS THAT GIVE CIVIL RIGHTS PROTECTIONS CAN -- AND OUGHT TO BE -- EXTENDED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. THIS WILL INVOLVE A CAREFUL BALANCE BETWEEN THE NEEDS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THE NEEDS OF BUSINESS TO MAKE REAL PROGRESS TOWARDS OPENING THE DOORS OF THE WORKPLACE.

IN THE 25 YEARS SINCE THE SUMMER OF '64, WE HAVE SEEN MUCH PROGRESS. IT IS TIME NOW TO MOVE FORWARD ON A BROADER FRONT -- TO MOVE FORWARD INTO THE CENTURY'S FINAL DECADE WITH A CIVIL RIGHTS MISSION THAT FULLY EMBRACES EVERY DESERVING AMERICAN -- REGARDLESS OF RACE -- WHETHER WOMEN, CHILDREN OR THE AGED -- WHETHER THE DISABLED, THE UNEMPLOYED OR THE HOMELESS.

[[FOR ALL OF THESE REASONS, I AM PROUD TODAY TO HONOR THIS YEAR'S ANNIVERSARY BY CALLING ON CONGRESS TO JOIN ME IN A NEW PARTNERSHIP -- TO REAUTHORIZE THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION -- WITH THE GOAL OF LAUNCHING A RENEWED CIVIL RIGHTS MISSION.]]

LAUNCHING A CIVIL RIGHTS MISSION THAT CAN KEEP PACE WITH A FAST-CHANGING WORLD AND WORKFORCE WILL REQUIRE COMMITMENT, COOPERATION AND CREATIVE THINKING.

AND BEYOND GOVERNMENT -- AND EVEN BEYOND THE PRIVATE LEADERSHIP OF DEDICATED REPRESENTATIVES SUCH AS THOSE HERE IN THIS ROOM -- ACHIEVING THE LONG-DELAYED DREAM OF CIVIL RIGHTS FOR EVERY CITIZEN WILL REQUIRE FULL SUPPORT FROM OUR BUSINESSES, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

AS PRESIDENT KENNEDY PROCLAIMED -- IN A CALL TO CONSCIENCE WHEN HE PROPOSED THE LANDMARK LEGISLATION IN 1963 -- EVEN THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE OF LAWS COULD NEVER MEET THE CHALLENGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE PROBLEM, HE DECLARED, "MUST BE SOLVED IN THE HOMES OF EVERY AMERICAN IN EVERY COMMUNITY ACROSS OUR COUNTRY."

IN THIS, I ASK YOU AND EVERY AMERICAN FOR A RENEWED COMMITMENT TO THIS JUST CAUSE. AND I THANK YOU FOR COMING TO THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY -- AND FOR HONORING THE HISTORY OF THIS MOVEMENT WITH YOUR GOOD WORKS EVERY DAY.

- 21 -

THANK YOU -- GOD BLESS YOU -- AND GOD BLESS
AMERICA.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

89 JUN 29 AM 10:09

DATE: 6/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/28/89 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 TODAY, Wednesday, June 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)

June 26, 1989

4:30 p.m.

Draft One

(1964)

1989 JUN 20 11:11:4

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1989
_:00 P.M.

Thank you. Thank you -- each of you -- for joining us at the White House for this important occasion.

We gather here today -- not to commemorate an anniversary -- but to celebrate a movement -- and to re-dedicate our efforts to the unfinished work of that movement.

Some of America's mileposts are easy to date. In 1776 America invented itself -- a nation founded upon an idea -- the self-evident truth that all men are created equal. A century later our nation fought its bloodiest war, that the promise of that revolution might be extended to all people. But for many Americans, another hundred years were to pass before the promise would even begin to become a reality.

Like the first American revolution, it began with the quiet courage of ordinary citizens. Perhaps it began on December 1, 1955 -- when Rosa Parks refused to give up her rightful place on a Birmingham bus. Or maybe it was October 1, 1962, when James Meredith took destiny into his hands, and registered at the University of Mississippi.

But by the summer of 1964, the revolution had a name. It was called the civil rights movement, and that year marked a

Montgomery

watershed for many Americans. The previous August had seen 250,000 gathered -- just beyond those windows -- to hear Martin Luther King proclaim a dream that was due every American. The following year would see the march on Selma -- and Watts would burn.

But in 1964, the debate raged. Good people, with honorable intentions, struggled with issues as old as the Republic and as young as the movement's leadership. The breakthrough came when the Senate finally invoked cloture -- ending the longest debate in its history and a 75-day filibuster by southern Senators. And the result was the most important civil rights legislation ever passed.

But it wasn't the year's only milepost. That same summer, the execution of three young civil rights workers -- so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- shocked the conscience of a nation, and became critical to our country's progress on civil rights. Twenty-five years later, these mileposts are important symbols of how far we have come as a nation -- and reminders of how far we still must go.

Subsequent legislation provided for open housing, voting rights, and other protections -- and vigilant enforcement has helped ensure that the law today tolerates no form of discrimination.

And yet full civil rights have still not been obtained. The hard lesson of the passing years is that it is a mistake to think it is enough to simply uphold the law.

Doesn't this conflict w/ our argument regarding the recent SC decisions? }

The lives of the disadvantaged in this country are affected by economic barriers at least as much as by the remnants of legal discrimination. And for that reason I continue to support affirmative action and minority outreach programs. And -- as I have said before -- we must move beyond the protection of rights to the creation of opportunity.

Creating opportunities for all Americans will require both public and private leadership. And it must go beyond what some would call the traditional civil rights agenda.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity for all Americans -- and the removal of final barriers to self-reliance.

That's why my Administration has proposed new initiatives in education -- the key to opportunity -- to boost programs such as Head Start, "Merit Schools," adult literacy, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. And we've asked Congress for emergency urban grants, to help free our youth from a new form of slavery -- the slavery of drug addiction.

On other fronts, we are supporting new legislation -- to extend the nation's civil rights guarantees to those more than 36 million Americans with disabilities. And earlier today, we added our voice to those calling for passage of the Hate Crimes Act.

And my Administration's comprehensive crime package isn't just about law enforcement. Earlier this week, I spoke about the impossibility of providing equal opportunities for women -- if a justifiable fear of violent crime leaves them concerned about

walking to a campus library at night -- or reluctant to work late hours for fear of getting out of the parking lot safely.

And new progress in civil rights also means anticipating the future -- a future in which more than 80 percent of those entering the workforce will come from the ranks of women and minorities. The challenge of the future will not be finding jobs for our people -- but finding people for our jobs.

With 25 years since the summer of '64, we have seen much that was done and undone. It is time to move forward on a broader front -- to move forward into the century's final decade with a civil rights mission that fully embraces every disadvantaged American -- whether black, yellow or brown -- whether women, children or the aged -- whether the disabled, the unemployed or the homeless.

[[For all of these reasons, I am proud today to honor this year's anniversary by calling on Congress to join me in a new partnership -- to reauthorize the Civil Rights Commission -- with the goal of launching a renewed civil rights mission -- a mission to the Year 2000.]]

Launching a civil rights mission that can keep pace with a fast-changing world and workforce will require commitment, cooperation and creative thinking. And beyond government -- and even beyond the private leadership of dedicated representatives such as those here in this room -- achieving the long-delayed dream of civil rights for every citizen will require honest support from our businesses, schools and families.

As President Kennedy proclaimed -- in a call to conscience when he proposed the landmark legislation in 1963 -- even the most comprehensive of laws could never meet the challenge of civil rights. The problem, he declared, "must be solved in the homes of every American in every community across our country."

In this, I ask you and every American for a renewed commitment to this just cause. And I thank you for coming to the White House today -- and for honoring the history of this movement with your good works every day.

Thank you -- God bless you -- and God bless America.

#

6/28 6:20pm

Ed -
Your speech
is great!

It passed the
"child's" test.
let me know
what happens
re. changes.
Sue D.

6/28

Ed -
Very nice
remarks.
My suggestions
are minor.
Kirsten

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Kristen - your thoughts would be greatly appreciated - wants to ASAP - Jumbled

Chris staff this
(McNally/Simon)
June 26, 1989
4:30 p.m.
Draft One
(1964)

*Quitting:
Kristen Taylor
6/28/89*

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1989
_:00 P.M.

Thank you. Thank you -- each of you -- for joining us at the White House for this important occasion.

We gather here today -- not ^{only} to commemorate an anniversary -- but to celebrate a movement -- and to re-dedicate our efforts to the unfinished work of that movement.

Some of America's mileposts are easy to date. In 1776 America invented itself -- a nation founded upon an idea -- the self-evident truth that all men are created equal. A century later our nation fought its bloodiest war, that the promise of that revolution might be extended to all people. But for many Americans, another hundred years were to pass before the promise would even begin to become a reality.

Like the first American revolution, it began with the quiet courage of ordinary citizens. Perhaps it began on December 1, 1955 -- when Rosa Parks refused to give up her rightful place on a Birmingham bus. Or maybe it was October 1, 1962, when James Meredith took destiny into his hands, and registered at the University of Mississippi.

But by the summer of 1964, the revolution had a name. It was called the civil rights movement, and that year marked a

watershed for many Americans. The previous August had seen 250,000 gathered -- just beyond those windows -- to hear Martin Luther King proclaim a dream that was due every American. The following year would see the march on Selma -- and Watts would burn.

But in 1964, the debate raged. Good people, with honorable intentions, struggled with issues as old as the Republic and as young as the movement's leadership. The breakthrough came when the Senate finally invoked cloture -- ending the longest debate in its history and a 75-day filibuster by southern Senators. And the result was the most important civil rights legislation ever passed.

But it wasn't the year's only milepost. That same summer, the execution of three young civil rights workers -- so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- shocked the conscience of a nation, and became critical to our country's progress on civil rights. Twenty-five years later, these mileposts are important symbols of how far we have come as a nation -- and reminders of how far we still must go.

Subsequent legislation provided for open housing, voting rights, and other protections -- and vigilant enforcement has helped ensure that the law today tolerates no form of discrimination.

Sounds naive to say the law "tolerates no form of discrimination" if it does, and Bush himself has admitted it. I recommend rewording.

And yet full civil rights have still not been obtained. The hard lesson of the passing years is that it is a mistake to think it is enough to simply uphold the law.

The lives of the disadvantaged in this country are affected by economic barriers at least as much as by the remnants of legal discrimination. And for that reason I continue to support affirmative action and minority outreach programs. And -- as I have said before -- we must move beyond the protection of rights to the creation of opportunity.

Creating opportunities for all Americans will require both public and private leadership. And it must go beyond what some would call the traditional civil rights agenda.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity for all Americans -- and the removal of ~~final~~ barriers to self-reliance.

That's why my Administration has proposed new initiatives in education -- the key to opportunity -- to boost programs such as Head Start, "Merit Schools," adult literacy, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. And we've asked Congress for emergency urban grants, to help free our youth from a new form of slavery -- the slavery of drug addiction.

On other fronts, we are supporting new legislation -- to extend the nation's civil rights guarantees to those more than 36 million Americans with disabilities. And earlier today, we added our voice to those calling for passage of the Hate Crimes Act. *Perhaps this Act should be explained.*

And my Administration's comprehensive crime package isn't just about law enforcement. Earlier this week, I spoke about the impediments to ~~impossibility of~~ providing equal opportunities for women -- if a justifiable fear of violent crime leaves them concerned about

walking to a campus library at night -- or reluctant to work late hours for fear of getting out of the parking lot safely.

And new progress in civil rights also means anticipating the future -- a future in which more than 80 percent of those entering the workforce will come from the ranks of women and minorities. The challenge of the future will not be finding jobs for our people -- but finding people for our jobs.

With 25 years since the summer of '64, we have seen much that was done and undone. It is time ^{ADW} to move forward on a broader front -- to move forward into the century's final decade with a civil rights mission that fully embraces every ~~disadvantaged~~ ^{deserving} American -- whether black, yellow or brown -- whether women, children or the aged -- whether the disabled, the unemployed or the homeless.

For all of these reasons, I am proud today to honor this year's anniversary by calling on Congress to join me in a new partnership -- to reauthorize the Civil Rights Commission -- with the goal of launching a renewed civil rights mission -- a mission to the Year 2000.

Launching a civil rights mission that can keep pace with a fast-changing world and workforce will require commitment, cooperation and creative thinking. And beyond government -- and even beyond the private leadership of dedicated representatives such as those here in this room -- achieving the long-delayed dream of civil rights for every citizen will require honest support from our businesses, schools and families.

As President Kennedy proclaimed -- in a call to conscience when he proposed the landmark legislation in 1963 -- even the most comprehensive of laws could never meet the challenge of civil rights. The problem, he declared, "must be solved in the homes of every American in every community across our country."

In this, I ask you and every American for a renewed commitment to this just cause. And I thank you for coming to the White House today -- and for honoring the history of this movement with your good works every day.


Thank you -- God bless you -- and God bless America.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: DENISE SCHWARZ 
CABINET AFFAIRS
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS; ANNIVERSARY OF 1964
CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Attached are the comments I have received from our office and Justice on the speech. The addition for page four is an important part to include. Justice has expressed concern that the paragraph before was confusing and the addition would help end that confusion.

Thank you and if you have any questions please give me a call.

89 JUN 28 P 5 : 30

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/28/89 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 TODAY, Wednesday, June 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)

June 26, 1989

4:30 p.m.

Draft One

(1964)

1989 JUN 26 11:14

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1989
_:00 P.M.

✓
Thank you. Thank you -- each of you -- for joining us at the White House for this important occasion.

✓
We gather here today -- not ^{only} to commemorate an anniversary -- but to celebrate a movement ^{AA} and to re-dedicate our efforts to the unfinished work of that movement.

Some of America's mileposts are easy to date. In 1776 America invented itself -- a nation founded upon an idea -- the self-evident truth that all men are created equal. A century later our nation fought its bloodiest war, that the promise of that revolution might be extended to all people. But for many Americans, another hundred years were to pass before the promise would even begin to become a reality.

✗
Like the first American revolution, it ~~began~~ ^{was} with the quiet courage of ordinary citizens. Perhaps it began on December 1, 1955 -- when Rosa Parks refused to give up her rightful place on a Birmingham bus. Or maybe it was October 1, 1962, when James Meredith took destiny into his hands, and registered at the University of Mississippi. (STET)

But by the summer of 1964, the revolution had a name. It was called the civil rights movement, and that year marked a

watershed for many Americans. The previous August had seen 250,000 gathered -- just beyond those windows -- to hear Martin Luther King^{jr.} proclaim a dream that was due every American. The following year would see the march on Selma -- and Watts would burn.

But in 1964, the debate raged. Good people, with honorable intentions, struggled with issues as old as the Republic and as young as the movement's leadership. The breakthrough came when the Senate finally invoked cloture -- ending the longest debate in its history and a 75-day filibuster ~~by southern Senators~~. And the result was the most important civil rights legislation ever passed.

But it wasn't the year's only milepost. That same summer, the execution of three young civil rights workers -- so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- shocked the conscience of a nation, and became critical to our country's progress on civil rights. Twenty-five years later, these mileposts are important symbols of how far we have come as a nation -- and reminders of how far we still must go.

Subsequent legislation provided for open housing, voting rights, and other protections -- and vigilant enforcement has helped ensure that the law today tolerates no form of discrimination.

And yet full civil rights have still not been obtained. The hard lesson of the passing years is that it is a mistake to think it is enough ~~to~~ simply ^{to} uphold the law.

The lives of the disadvantaged in this country are affected by economic barriers at least as much as by the remnants of legal discrimination. And for that reason I continue to support affirmative action and minority outreach programs. And -- as I have said before -- we must move beyond the protection of rights to the creation of opportunity.

Creating opportunities for all Americans will require both public and private leadership. And it must go beyond what some would call the traditional civil rights agenda.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity for all Americans -- and the removal of final barriers to self-reliance.

That's why my Administration has proposed new initiatives in education -- the key to opportunity -- to boost programs such as Head Start, "Merit Schools," adult literacy, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. And we've asked Congress for emergency urban grants, to help free our youth from a new form of slavery -- the slavery of drug addiction.

that increase parental choice and programs

On other fronts, we are supporting new legislation -- to extend the nation's civil rights guarantees to those more than 36 million Americans with disabilities. And earlier today, ~~we~~ ^I added ~~my~~ ^{my} voice to those calling for passage of the Hate Crimes Act.

And my Administration's comprehensive crime package isn't just about law enforcement. Earlier this week, I spoke about the impossibility of providing equal opportunities for women -- if a justifiable fear of violent crime leaves them concerned about

walking to a campus library at night -- or reluctant to work late hours for fear of getting out of the parking lot safely.

And new progress in civil rights also means anticipating the future -- a future in which more than 80 percent of those entering the workforce will come from the ranks of women and minorities. The challenge of the future will not be ^{just} finding jobs [^] for our people -- but finding people for our jobs.

See attachment

With 25 years since the summer of '64, we have seen much ^{Progress} ~~that was done and undone~~. It is time to move forward on a broader front -- to move forward into the century's final decade with a civil rights mission that fully embraces every disadvantaged American -- whether black, yellow or brown -- whether women, children or the aged -- whether the disabled, the unemployed or the homeless.

[[For all of these reasons, I am proud today to honor this year's anniversary by calling on Congress to join me in a new partnership -- to reauthorize the Civil Rights Commission -- with the goal of launching a renewed civil rights mission -- a mission to the Year 2000.]]

Launching a civil rights mission that can keep pace with a fast-changing world and workforce will require commitment, cooperation and creative thinking. And beyond government -- and even beyond the private leadership of dedicated representatives such as those here in this room -- achieving the long-delayed dream of civil rights for every citizen will require honest support from our businesses, schools and families.

NB: "Undone" may imply we have taken steps backward, esp. with recent S.C. Cases

As President Kennedy proclaimed -- in a call to conscience when he proposed the landmark legislation in 1963 -- even the most comprehensive of laws could never meet the challenge of civil rights. The problem, he declared, "must be solved in the homes of every American in every community across our country."

In this, I ask you and every American for a renewed commitment to this just cause. And I thank you for coming to the White House today -- and for honoring the history of this movement with your good works every day.

Thank you -- God bless you -- and God bless America.

#

Please add on
page 4, as above.
Thank you.
Tom Yalk

(Additional Language on Disabilities)

of discrimination

The workforce of the future can also benefit from the unique abilities of persons with disabilities. This can be accomplished through mainstreaming, by breaking down the barriers that keep persons with disabilities from entering the workforce and leading independent, productive lives.

The time tested laws that give civil rights protections can be extended to persons with disabilities. This will involve a careful balance, between the needs of persons with disabilities and the needs of the businesses that can use the talents of this growing population. This is a real challenge. And I challenge Congress to work with the Administration to enact in this session a bill that will address the real needs of the disabled population and make real progress towards opening the doors of the workplace.

Our goal is to extend time-tested civil rights protections to the disabled to give them real independence, without hampering the competitiveness of American businesses and effectiveness of state and local governments.

David Bates

Staffed @ 11:45 6/28

Robert Simon

(McNally/Simon)
June 26, 1989
4:30 p.m.
Draft One
(1964)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1989
2:00 P.M.



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But in 1964, the debate raged. Good people, with honorable intentions, struggled with issues as old as the Republic and as young as the movement's leadership. The breakthrough came when the Senate finally invoked cloture -- ending the longest debate in its history and a ~~75~~⁷⁴-day filibuster by southern Senators. And the result was the most important civil rights legislation ever passed.

But it wasn't the year's only milestone. That same summer, the execution of three young civil rights workers -- so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- shocked the conscience of a nation, and became critical to our country's progress on civil rights. Twenty-five years later, these milestones are important symbols of how far we have come as a nation -- and reminders of how far we still must go.

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Creating opportunities for all Americans will require both public and private leadership. And it must go beyond what some would call the traditional civil rights agenda.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity for all Americans -- and the removal of final barriers to self-reliance.

That's why my Administration has proposed new initiatives in education -- the key to opportunity -- to boost programs such as Head Start, "Merit Schools," adult literacy, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. And we've asked Congress for emergency urban grants, to help free our youth from a new form of slavery -- the slavery of drug addiction.

On other fronts, we are supporting new legislation -- to extend the nation's civil rights guarantees to those more than ~~36~~³⁷ million Americans with disabilities. And earlier today, we added our voice to those calling for passage of the Hate Crimes Act.

And my Administration's comprehensive crime package isn't just about law enforcement. Earlier this week, I spoke about the impossibility of providing equal opportunities for women -- if a justifiable fear of violent crime leaves them concerned about

walking to a campus library at night -- or reluctant to work late hours for fear of getting out of the parking lot safely.

And new progress in civil rights also means anticipating the future -- a future in which more than 80 percent of ~~those~~ ^{the net new} ~~entering the workforce will come~~ ^{jobs created will be filled} from the ranks of women and minorities. The challenge of the future will not be finding jobs for our people -- but finding people for our jobs.

With 25 years since the summer of '64, we have seen much that was done and undone. It is time to move forward on a broader front -- to move forward into the century's final decade with a civil rights mission that fully embraces every disadvantaged American -- whether black, yellow or brown -- whether women, children or the aged -- whether the disabled, the unemployed or the homeless.

[[For all of these reasons, I am proud today to honor this year's anniversary by calling on Congress to join me in a new partnership -- to reauthorize the Civil Rights Commission -- with the goal of launching a renewed civil rights mission -- a mission to the Year 2000.]]

Launching a civil rights mission that can keep pace with a fast-changing world and workforce will require commitment, cooperation and creative thinking. And beyond government -- and even beyond the private leadership of dedicated representatives such as those here in this room -- achieving the long-delayed dream of civil rights for every citizen will require honest support from our businesses, schools and families.

As President Kennedy proclaimed -- in a call to conscience when he proposed the landmark legislation in 1963 -- even the most comprehensive of laws could never meet the challenge of civil rights. The problem, he declared, "must be solved in the homes of every American in every community across our country."

In this, I ask you and every American for a renewed commitment to this just cause. And I thank you for coming to the White House today -- and for honoring the history of this movement with your good works every day.

Thank you -- God bless you -- and God bless America.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/28/89 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 TODAY, Wednesday, June 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

See comment

92:54 82 JUN 28 68

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)

June 26, 1989

4:30 p.m.

Draft One

(1964)

1000 JUN 20 11:14

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1989
_:00 P.M.

Thank you. Thank you -- each of you -- for joining us at the White House for this important occasion.

We gather here today -- not to commemorate an anniversary -- but to celebrate a movement -- and to re-dedicate our efforts to the unfinished work of that movement.

Some of America's mileposts are easy to date. In 1776 America invented itself -- a nation founded upon an idea -- the self-evident truth that all men are created equal. A century later our nation fought its bloodiest war, that the promise of that revolution might be extended to all people. But for many Americans, another hundred years were to pass before the promise would even begin to become a reality.

*McNally
x3060
Nearly*

Like the first American revolution, it began with the quiet courage of ordinary citizens. Perhaps it began on December 1, 1955 -- when Rosa Parks refused to give up her rightful place on a Birmingham bus. Or maybe it was October 1, 1962, when James Meredith took destiny into his hands, and registered at the University of Mississippi.

But by the summer of 1964, the revolution had a name. It was called the civil rights movement, and that year marked a

watershed for many Americans. The previous August had seen 250,000 gathered -- just beyond those windows -- to hear Martin Luther King proclaim a dream that was due every American. The following year would see the march on Selma -- and Watts would burn.

But in 1964, the debate raged. Good people, with honorable intentions, struggled with issues as old as the Republic and as young as the movement's leadership. The breakthrough came when the Senate finally invoked cloture -- ending the longest debate in its history and a 75-day filibuster ^{some for a few} ~~by southern Senators.~~ ^{2 million} And ^{x3060} the result was the most important civil rights legislation ever passed.

Mumw
x 4864

But it wasn't the year's only milepost. That same summer, the ^{murder} ~~execution~~ of three young civil rights workers -- so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- shocked the conscience of a nation, and became critical to our country's progress on civil rights. Twenty-five years later, these mileposts are important symbols of how far we have come as a nation -- and reminders of how far we still must go.

Mumw
x 3060

Subsequent legislation provided for open housing, voting rights, and other protections -- and vigilant enforcement has ^{produce substantial progress in the struggle against} ~~helped ensure that the law today tolerates no form of~~ ^{discrimination.} ~~discrimination.~~

Mumw
x 4864

And yet full civil rights have still not been obtained. The hard lesson of the passing years is that it is a mistake to think it is enough to simply uphold the law.

The lives of the disadvantaged in this country are affected by economic barriers at least as much as by the remnants of legal discrimination. And for that reason I continue to support affirmative action and minority outreach programs. And -- as I have said before -- we must move beyond the protection of rights to the creation of opportunity.

Creating opportunities for all Americans will require both public and private leadership. And it must go beyond what some would call the traditional civil rights agenda.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity for all Americans -- and the removal of final barriers to self-reliance.

That's why my Administration ^{is developing} ~~has proposed~~ new initiatives in education -- the key to opportunity -- to boost programs such as Head Start, "Merit Schools," adult literacy, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. And we've asked Congress for emergency urban grants, to help free our youth from a new form of slavery -- the slavery of drug addiction.

On other fronts, we are ^{working towards} ~~supporting~~ new legislation -- to extend the nation's civil rights guarantees to those more than 36 million Americans with disabilities. And earlier today, we added our voice to those calling for passage of the Hate Crimes Act.

And my Administration's comprehensive crime package isn't just about law enforcement. Earlier this week, I spoke about the impossibility of providing equal opportunities for women -- if a justifiable fear of violent crime leaves them concerned about

Holen
5178

Dennis
x 5044

walking to a campus library at night -- or reluctant to work late hours for fear of getting out of the parking lot safely.

And new progress in civil rights also means anticipating the future -- a future in which more than 80 percent of those entering the workforce will come from the ranks of women and minorities. The challenge of the future will not be finding jobs for our people -- but finding people for our jobs.

With 25 years since the summer of '64, we have seen much that was done and undone. It is time to move forward on a broader front -- to move forward into the century's final decade with a civil rights mission that fully embraces every disadvantaged American -- whether black, yellow or brown -- whether women, children or the aged -- whether the disabled, the unemployed or the homeless.

[[For all of these reasons, I am proud today to honor this year's anniversary by calling on Congress to join me in a new partnership -- to reauthorize the Civil Rights Commission -- with the goal of launching a renewed civil rights mission -- a mission to the Year 2000.]]

Launching a civil rights mission that can keep pace with a fast-changing world and workforce will require commitment, cooperation and creative thinking. And beyond government -- and even beyond the private leadership of dedicated representatives such as those here in this room -- achieving the long-delayed dream of civil rights for every citizen will require ~~honest~~ support from our businesses, schools and families.

*Let's
No
do
do
Murr
x4864*

*Murr
x4864*

As President Kennedy proclaimed -- in a call to conscience when he proposed the landmark legislation in 1963 -- even the most comprehensive of laws could never meet the challenge of civil rights. The problem, he declared, "must be solved in the homes of every American in every community across our country."

In this, I ask you and every American for a renewed commitment to this just cause. And I thank you for coming to the White House today -- and for honoring the history of this movement with your good works every day.

Thank you -- God bless you -- and God bless America.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/28/89 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 TODAY, Wednesday, June 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

ok
 Make sure
 Civil Rts Commission
 issue is resolved
Jm

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/28/89 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)

June 26, 1989

4:30 p.m.

Draft One

(1964)

1989 JUN 28 11:14

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1989
_:00 P.M.

Thank you. Thank you -- each of you -- for joining us at the White House for this important occasion.

We gather here today -- not to commemorate an anniversary -- but to celebrate a movement -- and to re-dedicate our efforts to the unfinished work of that movement.

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watershed for many Americans. The previous August had seen 250,000 gathered -- just beyond those windows -- to hear Martin Luther King proclaim a dream that was due every American. The following year would see the march on Selma -- and Watts would burn.

But in 1964, the debate raged. Good people, with honorable intentions, struggled with issues as old as the Republic and as young as the movement's leadership. The breakthrough came when the Senate finally invoked cloture -- ending the longest debate in its history and a 75-day filibuster by southern Senators. And the result was the most important civil rights legislation ever passed.

Fair Housing
Voting Rights

But it wasn't the year's only milepost. That same summer, the execution of three young civil rights workers -- so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- shocked the conscience of a nation, and became critical to our country's progress on civil rights. Twenty-five years later, these mileposts are important symbols of how far we have come as a nation -- and reminders of how far we still must go.

Subsequent legislation provided for open housing, voting rights, and other protections -- and vigilant enforcement has helped ensure that the law today tolerates no form of discrimination.

And yet full civil rights have still not been obtained. The hard lesson of the passing years is that it is a mistake to think it is enough to simply uphold the law.

The lives of the disadvantaged in this country are affected by economic barriers at least as much as by the remnants of legal discrimination. And for that reason I continue to support affirmative action and minority outreach programs. And -- as I have said before -- we must move beyond the protection of rights to the creation of opportunity.

Creating opportunities for all Americans will require both public and private leadership. And it must go beyond what some would call the traditional civil rights agenda.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity for all Americans -- and the removal of final barriers to self-reliance.

That's why my Administration has proposed new initiatives in education -- the key to opportunity -- to boost programs such as Head Start, "Merit Schools," adult literacy, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. And we've asked Congress for emergency urban grants, to help free our youth from a new form of slavery -- the slavery of drug addiction.

On other fronts, we are supporting new legislation -- to extend the nation's civil rights guarantees to those more than 36 million Americans with disabilities. And earlier today, we added our voice to those calling for passage of the Hate Crimes Act.

And my Administration's comprehensive crime package isn't just about law enforcement. Earlier this week, I spoke about the impossibility of providing equal opportunities for women -- if a justifiable fear of violent crime leaves them concerned about

walking to a campus library at night -- or reluctant to work late hours for fear of getting out of the parking lot safely.

And new progress in civil rights also means anticipating the future -- a future in which more than 80 percent of those entering the workforce will come from the ranks of women and minorities. The challenge of the future will not be finding jobs for our people -- but finding people for our jobs.

With 25 years since the summer of '64, we have seen much that was done and undone. It is time to move forward on a broader front -- to move forward into the century's final decade with a civil rights mission that fully embraces every disadvantaged American -- whether black, yellow or brown -- whether women, children or the aged -- whether the disabled, the unemployed or the homeless.

[[For all of these reasons, I am proud today to honor this year's anniversary by calling on Congress to join me in a new partnership -- to reauthorize the Civil Rights Commission -- with the goal of launching a renewed civil rights mission -- a mission to the Year 2000.]]

Launching a civil rights mission that can keep pace with a fast-changing world and workforce will require commitment, cooperation and creative thinking. And beyond government -- and even beyond the private leadership of dedicated representatives such as those here in this room -- achieving the long-delayed dream of civil rights for every citizen will require honest support from our businesses, schools and families.

As President Kennedy proclaimed -- in a call to conscience when he proposed the landmark legislation in 1963 -- even the most comprehensive of laws could never meet the challenge of civil rights. The problem, he declared, "must be solved in the homes of every American in every community across our country."

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Thank you -- God bless you -- and God bless America.

#

Staffed @ 11:45 am 6/28

(McNally/Simon)
June 26, 1989
4:30 p.m.
Draft One
(1964)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1989
_:00 P.M.

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watershed for many Americans. The previous August had seen 250,000 gathered -- just beyond those windows -- to hear Martin Luther King proclaim a dream that was due every American. The following year would see the march on Selma -- and Watts would burn.

But in 1964, the debate raged. Good people, with honorable intentions, struggled with issues as old as the Republic and as young as the movement's leadership. The breakthrough came when the Senate finally invoked cloture -- ending the longest debate in its history and a 75-day filibuster by southern Senators. And the result was the most important civil rights legislation ever passed.

But it wasn't the year's only milepost. That same summer, the execution of three young civil rights workers -- so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- shocked the conscience of a nation, and became critical to our country's progress on civil rights. Twenty-five years later, these mileposts are important symbols of how far we have come as a nation -- and reminders of how far we still must go.

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Creating opportunities for all Americans will require both public and private leadership. And it must go beyond what some would call the traditional civil rights agenda.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity for all Americans -- and the removal of final barriers to self-reliance.

That's why my Administration has proposed new initiatives in education -- the key to opportunity -- to boost programs such as Head Start, "Merit Schools," adult literacy, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. And we've asked Congress for emergency urban grants, to help free our youth from a new form of slavery -- the slavery of drug addiction.

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And my Administration's comprehensive crime package isn't just about law enforcement. Earlier this week, I spoke about the impossibility of providing equal opportunities for women -- if a justifiable fear of violent crime leaves them concerned about

walking to a campus library at night -- or reluctant to work late hours for fear of getting out of the parking lot safely.

And new progress in civil rights also means anticipating the future -- a future in which more than 80 percent of those entering the workforce will come from the ranks of women and minorities. The challenge of the future will not be finding jobs for our people -- but finding people for our jobs.

With 25 years since the summer of '64, we have seen much that was done and undone. It is time to move forward on a broader front -- to move forward into the century's final decade with a civil rights mission that fully embraces every disadvantaged American -- whether black, yellow or brown -- whether women, children or the aged -- whether the disabled, the unemployed or the homeless.

[[For all of these reasons, I am proud today to honor this year's anniversary by calling on Congress to join me in a new partnership -- to reauthorize the Civil Rights Commission -- with the goal of launching a renewed civil rights mission -- a mission to the Year 2000.]]

Launching a civil rights mission that can keep pace with a fast-changing world and workforce will require commitment, cooperation and creative thinking. And beyond government -- and even beyond the private leadership of dedicated representatives such as those here in this room -- achieving the long-delayed dream of civil rights for every citizen will require honest support from our businesses, schools and families.

As President Kennedy proclaimed -- in a call to conscience when he proposed the landmark legislation in 1963 -- even the most comprehensive of laws could never meet the challenge of civil rights. The problem, he declared, "must be solved in the homes of every American in every community across our country."

In this, I ask you and every American for a renewed commitment to this just cause. And I thank you for coming to the White House today -- and for honoring the history of this movement with your good works every day.

Thank you -- God bless you -- and God bless America.

#

(McNally/Simon)
June 29, 1989, 9:00 a.m.
Draft Two (1964)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ANNIVERSARY OF 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
THE EAST ROOM
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1989
2:00 P.M.

Thank you. Thank you -- each of you -- for joining us at the White House for this important occasion.

We gather here today -- not only to commemorate an anniversary -- but to celebrate a movement -- and to re-dedicate our efforts to the unfinished work of that movement.

Some of America's mileposts are easy to date. In 1776 America invented itself -- a nation founded upon an idea -- the self-evident truth that all men are created equal. Nearly a century later our nation fought its bloodiest war, that the promise of that revolution might be extended to all people. But for many Americans, another hundred years were to pass before the promise would even begin to become a reality.

Like the first American revolution, it began with the quiet courage of ordinary citizens. Perhaps it began on December 1, 1955 -- when Rosa Parks refused to give up her rightful place on a Birmingham bus. Or maybe it was October 1, 1962, when James Meredith took destiny into his hands, and registered at the University of Mississippi.

But by the summer of 1964, the revolution had a name. It was called the civil rights movement, and that year marked a watershed for many Americans. The previous August had seen

250,000 gathered -- just beyond those windows -- to hear Martin Luther King, Jr. proclaim a dream that was due every American. The following year would see the march on Selma -- and Watts would burn.

But in 1964, the debate raged. Good people, with honorable intentions, struggled with issues as old as the Republic and as young as the movement's leadership. The breakthrough came when the Senate finally invoked cloture -- ending the longest debate in its history and a 74-day filibuster. And the result was a statutory package -- soon to be bolstered by voting rights and open housing legislation -- that stands as a landmark in the civil rights movement.

But it wasn't the year's only milestone. That same summer, the brutal murder of three young civil rights workers -- so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- shocked the conscience of a nation, and became critical to our country's progress on civil rights. Twenty-five years later, these milestones are important symbols of how far we have come as a nation -- and reminders of how far we still must go.

It is appropriate today that we re-dedicate ourselves to that most American of dreams: A society in which every individual is judged not "by the color of their skin -- but by the content of their character."

That means vigilant and aggressive enforcement of all civil rights laws. And it means the sensitive application of those laws when competing rights of innocent persons are at stake. The

law cannot tolerate any discrimination -- and my Administration will not tolerate any backsliding on that principle.

While celebrating our achievements and recommitting ourselves to their preservation -- we must recognize that the full promise of the civil rights movement has still not been achieved. The hard lesson of the passing years is that it has not been enough to wage a war against the old forms of bigotry and inequality.

The lives of the disadvantaged in this country are affected by economic barriers at least as much as by the remnants of legal discrimination. And for that reason I continue to support affirmative action and minority outreach programs. And -- as I have said before -- we must move beyond the protection of rights to the creation of opportunity.

Creating opportunities for all Americans will require both public and private leadership. And it is time to move forward on a broader front.

We will be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity for all Americans -- and the removal of final barriers to self-reliance.

That's why my Administration has proposed new initiatives in education -- the key to opportunity -- to boost programs such as Head Start, "Merit Schools," adult literacy, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. And we've asked Congress for emergency urban grants, to help free our youth from a new form of enslavement -- the slavery of drug addiction.

On other fronts, we are supporting landmark new legislation -- to extend the nation's civil rights guarantees to those more than 36 million Americans with disabilities -- bringing them into the mainstream of American society. And earlier today, we added our voice to those calling for passage of the Hate Crimes Act.

And my Administration's comprehensive crime package isn't just about law enforcement. Earlier this week, I spoke about the impediments to providing equal opportunities for women -- if a justifiable fear of violent crime leaves them concerned about walking to a campus library at night -- or reluctant to work late hours for fear of getting out of the parking lot safely.

And new progress in civil rights also means anticipating the future -- a future in which more than 80 percent of those entering the workforce will come from the ranks of women and minorities. The challenge of the future will not be just finding jobs for our people -- but finding people for our jobs.

The workforce of the future can also benefit from the unique abilities of persons with disabilities. The time-tested laws that give civil rights protections can -- and ought to be -- extended to persons with disabilities.

In the
~~With~~ 25 years since the summer of '64, we have seen much progress. It is time now to move forward on a broader front -- to move forward into the century's final decade with a civil rights mission that fully embraces every deserving American -- whether black or yellow, brown or white -- whether women,

This will involve

children or the aged -- whether the disabled, the unemployed or the homeless.

[[For all of these reasons, I am proud today to honor this year's anniversary by calling on Congress to join me in a new partnership -- to reauthorize the Civil Rights Commission -- with the goal of launching a renewed civil rights mission -- a mission to the Year 2000.]]

Launching a civil rights mission that can keep pace with a fast-changing world and workforce will require commitment, cooperation and creative thinking. And beyond government -- and even beyond the private leadership of dedicated representatives such as those here in this room -- achieving the long-delayed dream of civil rights for every citizen will require full support from our businesses, schools and families.

As President Kennedy proclaimed -- in a call to conscience when he proposed the landmark legislation in 1963 -- even the most comprehensive of laws could never meet the challenge of civil rights. The problem, he declared, "must be solved in the homes of every American in every community across our country."

In this, I ask you and every American for a renewed commitment to this just cause. And I thank you for coming to the White House today -- and for honoring the history of this movement with your good works every day.

Thank you -- God bless you -- and God bless America.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

89 JUN 28 P6:29

June 28, 1989

Memorandum to Chriss Winston

From: Jim Pinkerton 
Subject: Anniversary of 1964 Civil Rights


A fine draft. We note that the draft does not actually refer to Johnson's signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, presumably because that took place on July 2, and not June 30. Still, it seems appropriate to mention the Act by name somewhere.

pg.1, para. 2, line 1 By saying "We gather here today -- not to commemorate an anniversary...." This underscores that the gathering is not taking place on the anniversary of the actual signing. Perhaps, though, we can fudge the issue -- the date is not really important, after all, and say "...not just to commemorate an anniversary." [emphasis added]

2,2,5 "...a 75-day filibuster by southern Senators. If it is not being too coy, it seems wise to avoid noting the fact that the Senators were mainly southerners, if only for the reason that a few, not many, but a few of the filibusterers were operating out of principled motives not based in racism. The South has been thoroughly bashed for racism. The larger point is that it is unnecessary, so long as we are not being revisionist, to call attention to the locus of racism in the 60s.

2,3,2 The three civil rights workers were murdered, not "executed."

3,2,2 "And it must go beyond what some would call the traditional civil rights agenda." This will be interpreted as the President taking a shot at the civil rights leadership. A better way to put the thought is the phrase at 4,3,3: "It is time to move forward on a broader front...."



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

89 JUN 28 P5:54

June 28, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: NELSON LUND *NL*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Anniversary of 1964 Civil
Rights Movement

At the request of James W. Cicconi, Counsel's office has reviewed the captioned draft remarks. Our comments and suggestions follow.

Page 1, second paragraph. We suggest that the paragraph be reworded as follows:

"We gather here today to commemorate a significant moment in American history, and to re-dedicate ourselves to the principle for which that moment stands."

Page 1, third paragraph, last line. Because the abolition of slavery could not be considered insignificant, we suggest deleting the word "even."

Page 2, first full paragraph, fifth line. We suggest deleting the phrase "by Southern Senators."

Page 2, first full paragraph, last sentence. Identifying the most important civil rights law is a perilous undertaking. Accordingly, we suggest saying:

"And the result was one of the most important civil rights laws ever enacted."

Page 2, second full paragraph, second line. The use of the word "execution" could be misleading since legalized capital

punishment was not involved. We suggest using the term "brutal murder" instead. ✓

Page 2, last two paragraphs. We suggest replacing the text beginning at "Subsequent legislation . . ." and ending at ". . . uphold the law." with the following:

"It is appropriate today that we re-dedicate ourselves to that most American of all dreams: A society in which every individual is judged by the quality of his character, not the color of his skin.

"That means vigilant and aggressive enforcement of all the civil rights laws. And it means the sensitive application of those laws when competing rights of innocent persons are at stake. The law cannot tolerate any discrimination, and my Administration will not tolerate any backsliding on that principle."

"While celebrating our achievements and recommitting ourselves to their preservation, we must recognize that the full promise of the civil rights movement has still not been achieved. The hard lesson of the passing years is that it has not been enough to wage a war against the old forms of bigotry and inequality."

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Page 3, fourth paragraph. At the end of the paragraph (after "the slavery of drug addiction."), we suggest adding the following:

"Nor will we stop here. My Administration will be actively looking for new ways to take affirmative action specifically aimed at unleashing individual initiative among members of traditionally disadvantaged groups."

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Page 3, fifth paragraph, first sentence. We suggest adding the word "landmark" between "supporting" and "new legislation." We also suggest adding the following at the end of the sentence: "and to bring them into the mainstream of American society." ✓

Page 3, fifth paragraph, second sentence. We understand that the Administration has already gone on record as supporting this legislation. For two reasons, we doubt that it should be mentioned in this speech. First, the bill cannot reasonably be characterized as a major initiative, and it would be unfortunate if the President were accused of overselling its importance. Second, and more important, the bill suggests a certain symbolic equivalence between homosexuality on the one hand and race, religion, and ethnicity on the other. If the President tries to

use the bill for symbolic purposes, this symbolic equivalence might provoke an adverse reaction, especially from conservative religious groups. Accordingly, we suggest deleting the sentence.

Page 4, second full paragraph, fifth line. This leaves the inaccurate impression that only racial minorities can be disadvantaged. Accordingly, we suggest that the last few words of this line be recast as follows: "-- whether black or yellow, brown or white --". ✓

Page 4, third full paragraph (in double brackets). We understand that there are significant unresolved questions about the alternatives available to the Administration in considering the reauthorization of the Civil Rights Commission. Unless the Administration has completed its review of these alternatives, an announcement like the one in this paragraph would seem premature.

cc: James W. Cicconi