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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13678
Folder ID Number: 13678-012

Folder Title:
Job Training Partnership Act 7/25/89 [OA 6266]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	2	5

Melissa Snyder

(215) 457-5627

Kol Goldbrost x253

Steph

REMARKS: JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT
ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1989
1:15 P.M.

SECRETARY DOLE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, HONORED GUESTS. LET ME WELCOME ALL OF YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

OVER THE PAST FEW MONTHS, THE ROSE GARDEN HAS BEEN THE SITE FOR SEVERAL CEREMONIES HONORING VICTORIOUS ATHLETIC TEAMS.

TODAY, WE FOCUS ON <u>ANOTHER</u> KIND OF VICTORY, A VICTORY FOR ALL <u>AMERICA</u>: REDUCING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT.

WHAT, AFTER ALL, DOES EMPLOYMENT MEAN? INCOME, YES. BUT ALSO <u>PRIDE</u>: PRIDE IN SELF, AND IN ONE'S LIFE. OUR ADMINISTRATION WANTS TO BRING THIS PRIDE TO EVERY YOUNG PERSON WHO WANTS TO WORK. BUT DESIRE WITHOUT PREPAREDNESS IS LIKE A SPORTS CAR WITHOUT AN ENGINE.

WELL, SINCE 1983 THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT HAS PROPELED AMERICA'S ENGINE -- PROVIDING EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR THOSE LACKING IN BASIC SKILLS, OR WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED. AND SHOWING YOUNG PEOPLE LIKE PURTILLIA BRYANT [PUR-TIL- A BRY-ANT] -- YOU'VE JUST HEARD HER STORY -- HOW TOMORROW CAN BE BRIGHTER THAN TODAY.

ALREADY, THIS PROGRAM HAS HELPED THOUSANDS ESCAPE DEPENDENCY. AND FOR THAT LET ME THANK VICE-PRESIDENT QUAYLE, WHO I KNOW JOINED YOU THIS MORNING. AS A SENATOR, THE VICE PRESIDENT AUTHORED AND LED THE FIGHT FOR JTPA -- THE MOST SUCCESSFUL JOB TRAINING PROGRAM IN AMERICAN HISTORY. YOU CAN ALL TAKE PRIDE IN JTPA'S WINNING PERCENTAGE: OVER 68 PER CENT OF PROGRAM GRADUATES HAVE FOUND, AND HELD, A JOB.

I AM HERE TODAY BECAUSE I BELIEVE DEEPLY IN THIS PROGRAM. AND BECAUSE I WANT TO SALUTE THE PACKAGE OF AMENDMENTS WE HAVE PROPOSED TO MAKE THE JTPA EVEN STRONGER, AND BETTER. THESE AMENDMENTS CAN HELP GIVE AMERICA'S YOUTH THE SKILLS EMPLOYERS NEED. YOUTH LIKE THE TWELVE EXAMPLES -- THE TWELVE HEROES -- YOU SEE WITH US TODAY.

OUR PACKAGE FOCUSES ON AMERICA'S AT-RISK YOUTH. IT RECOGNIZES THAT THERE IS AN URGENT NEED FOR JOB TRAINING. BUT MORE THAN THAT, THAT WE MUST PROVIDE BASIC REMEDIAL EDUCATION, COUNSELING, AND -- AS BARBARA ADVOCATES SO WELL -- THE LITERACY TRAINING THAT CAN OPEN HORIZONS, AND MINDS.

THESE SKILLS WILL PREPARE THE KIDS OF TODAY FOR THE JOBS OF TOMORROW. AND PROVIDE NOT ONLY HOPE BUT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED.

OUR PROPOSAL WILL FOSTER THE DIGNITY AND INDEPENDENCE THAT COME FROM WORK. AND HELP REJECT ILLS LIKE DRUGS, CRIME, AND TEENAGE PREGNANCY THAT ASSAULT THE SPIRIT AND STARVE THE SOUL.

PURTILLIA BRYANT KNOWS WHAT I'M TALKING ABOUT. AND SHE'S ONLY 21 . . . 22 ON FRIDAY. AND SO DO THE OTHER JTPA AWARD-RECIPIENTS. MEN LIKE TONY MACKINNON [MA KIN NON], 23, WHO GRADUATED FROM A JOB START PROGRAM IN BUFFALO.

TODAY, HE WORKS FOR THE ERIE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION, GIVING LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO LOW-INCOME PEOPLE. OR WOMEN LIKE AMY LOGAN OF YAKIMA, WASHINGTON. IN THE 10TH GRADE, SHE DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL, HAD A BABY, GOT LOST IN DRUGS. BUT THROUGH JTPA, SHE GOT STRAIGHTENED OUT, FOUND A GOOD JOB, AND WILL SOON BEGIN COURSES AT A LOCAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE. AMY WANTS TO BE A JUVENILE COUNSELOR. AND YOU KNOW WHAT? I'LL BET HER DREAM COMES TRUE.

TODAY, AMY LOGAN IS 18 YEARS OLD. AND WHEN I THINK OF HER, I RECALL HOW AT AN AGE NEAR TO THAT, I HEARD SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL IMPLORE AMERICA: "GIVE US THE TOOLS, AND WE WILL FINISH THE JOB." CHURCHILL WAS ASKING AMERICA FOR MATERIAL TO HELP ENGLAND COMBAT THE FORCES OF TOTALITARIANISM. OUR TASK IS TO GIVE KIDS LIKE AMY AND PURTILLIA AND TONY MACKINNON THE WRITING, READING, AND REASONING TOOLS TO DO THE JOBS OF AMERICA.

TO ACHIEVE THAT GOAL, LET ME SAY TO GOVERNORS AND MAYORS: WORKING TOGETHER, FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CAN HELP JTPA OVERCOME ROADBLOCKS TO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.

AND TO BUSINESS AND LABOR LEADERS ACROSS AMERICA, LET ME ADD: "WE NEED YOUR HELP AS WELL." BECOME INVOLVED IN YOUR LOCAL JTPA PROGRAMS, AND YOUR LOCAL SCHOOL SYSTEM.

GIVE THAT FIRST BREAK -- THAT FIRST JOB -- TO A YOUNG PERSON -- JUST AS SOMEONE ONCE GAVE A BREAK TO YOU.

LAST MONTH, I ANNOUNCED A "POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVE" WHICH CALLS ON EVERY AMERICAN TO BRING THIS INVOLVEMENT AND SERVICE TO EVERY CORNER OF AMERICA. TODAY, I RENEW THAT CALL. AND IN MY INAUGURAL ADDRESS, I SPOKE OF THE ERA OF THE "OFFERED HAND," AND URGED UNITY IN CRUCIAL THINGS.

MY FRIENDS, TODAY I SAY: TURNING YOUNG LIVES AROUND IS NOT A REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRATIC ISSUE. IT IS BI-PARTISAN, AND IT IS CRUCIAL: CRUCIAL TO THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

TO PROVE THAT POINT, OUR AMENDMENTS HAVE NOW BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE, AND THE SENATE WILL BEGIN MARK-UP TOMORROW. I WANT TO THANK SENATORS ORRIN HATCH AND PAUL SIMON AND CONGRESSMEN GUS HAWKINS AND BILL GOODLING FOR MOVING QUICKLY ON THIS PACKAGE.

AND EXPRESS AMERICA'S APPRECIATION FOR WORKING COOPERATIVELY TO AID AMERICA'S AT-RISK YOUTH.

ALMOST NINETY YEARS AGO, ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT PRESIDENTS SALUTED THE PRIDE THAT SPRINGS FROM LABOR. "I WISH TO PREACH," HE SAID, "NOT THE LIFE OF IGNOBLE EASE, BUT THE DOCTRINE OF THE STRENUOUS LIFE." AND IT WAS ALSO TEDDY ROOSEVELT WHO SAID: "THE BEST PRIZE LIFE OFFERS IS THE CHANCE TO WORK HARD AT WORK WORTH DOING."

MY FRIENDS, UNDER OUR LEGISLATION, AND WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS, WE CAN ENSURE THE WELL-TRAINED WORKFORCE THAT IS VITAL TO AMERICA'S NEW MILLENNIUM. AND ENSURE THAT EACH AMERICAN HAS THE CHANCE TO WIN THE PRIZE OF BELIEF IN TOMORROW, AND BELIEF IN SELF.

THESE BELIEFS FORM THE HEART OF OUR AMENDMENTS TO THE JTPA. AND OF THESE YOUNG PEOPLE.

ON THEIR BEHALF, I NOW HAVE THE PLEASURE OF PRESENTING CERTIFICATES TO THESE TWELVE OUTSTANDING YOUTH JTPA PARTICIPANTS.

THANK YOU FOR JOINING US TODAY. GOD BLESS THE YOUTH OF THIS COUNTRY. AND GOD BLESS THEIR INHERITANCE -- THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# # # #

To Steph B

Date 7/24 Time 10:10

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Rob Scheinerman

of CEA

Phone 3517

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	X	PLEASE CALL	X
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message RE: Job Training Speech

S

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

23-020

U.S. Department of Labor

Assistant Secretary for
Employment and Training
Washington, D.C. 20210

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Stephanie Glessey

FROM: Ginger Lloyd

DATE: 7/21/89

TIME: _____

RECEIVER TELECOPIER # 456-6218

TRANSMITTAL TELECOPIER # 202-523-6827

PAGES TO FOLLOW 24

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. List	Re: Youth White House Participants; personal and Social Security information. (9 pp.)	07/21/89	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Job Training Partnership Act 7/25/89

Date Closed:	10/1/2004	**OA/ID Number:**	06266
FOIA/SYS Case #:			
Re-review Case #:	2004-2265-S		
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:			
MR Case #:		**Appeal Case #:**	
MR Disposition:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
Disposition Date:		**Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

U.S. Department of Labor

Assistant Secretary for
Employment and Training
Washington, D.C. 20210

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Stephanie Glessey

FROM: Ginger Lloyd

DATE: 7/21/89

TIME: _____

RECEIVER TELECOPIER #: _____

TRANSMITTAL TELECOPIER #: 202-523-6827

PAGES TO FOLLOW: _____

Continuation of
previous message

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. List	Re: Youth White House Participants; personal and Social Security information. (3 pp.)	07/21/89	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Job Training Partnership Act 7/25/89

Date Closed:	10/1/2004	**OA/ID Number:**	06266
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PALMER HARRIS BOWIE

Palmer Harris Bowie, 18, of San Antonio, Texas, was a tenth grade dropout when he entered a JTPA-sponsored program with the Bexar County OIC in May. The program provided both counseling and intensive preparation for the GED exam, which he recently passed. Mr. Bowie, who is interested in working with computers, has also passed the military entrance exam. He is currently working part time and will report to Fort Knox in October to begin his military career.

PURTILLIA BRYANT

Purtillia Bryant, 21 (turns 22 on Friday, 7/28), is a secretary with the Navy Department in Washington, D.C. A native of North Carolina, Ms. Bryant completed high school in Washington, but her unsuccessful efforts to find a good job soon led her to realize that she would need further training. In November 1987, she enrolled in the Washington O.I.C., a JTPA-funded program, where she studied typing, filing and phone skills, as well as math, English and computer science. The O.I.C. program also included basic skills, motivation and job readiness training. Ms. Bryant, who plans to enter the University of the District of Columbia in the fall, will pursue a career in computer technology.

TONY CLARITY

For the past three and one-half years, Tony Clarity, 28, has worked as a trainer in the Ventures in Community Improvement (VICI) program in Broward County, Fla., where he teaches young people painting and wallpapering skills. The VICI program is where Mr. Clarity, himself, entered training in 1980 as a JTPA participant. VICI provided him with the basic skills he needed to enter and complete a 4-year apprenticeship in his craft. Mr. Clarity, who enjoys teaching and "giving something back to the community," resides in Ft. Launderdale, where he is active in church and volunteer activities.

JUAN CRUZ

Juan Cruz of Toledo, Ohio is working this summer as a grocery store stock clerk, but this determined 18-year old has his sights set on bigger things -- including a college education. Cruz credits Jobs for Ohio's Graduates (JOG) with giving him a much-needed helping hand over the past year to earn his high school diploma and prepare for the world of work. A JTPA-funded program, JOG is jointly operated by Toledo's Private Industry Council and school board. While in the program, Cruz was named an Outstanding JOG Student and also developed his leadership abilities by serving as coordinator of civic affairs for the Ohio Career Association and as a delegate to the State Leadership Council. To raise money for college, Cruz has joined the Army Reserve. He intends to begin college studies next spring when he returns from active duty.

MARIO L. GARCIA

Mario L. Garcia, 20, of Sunnyside, Washington, was an eleventh grade dropout with a sixth grade reading level when he entered a JTPA-sponsored program with the Yakima OIC in January. During his stay in the program, Mr. Garcia passed the GED exam and completed the Comprehensive Youth Program. He was also a delegate to the State migrant leadership conference, and was selected to participate in a Hispanic Conference. Through an internship with the Epic Headstart program, Mr. Garcia obtained his current part-time position as a food service assistant. In addition, he works part-time at the Shoe Connection where his employer, also an OIC graduate, is helping Mr. Garcia pursue his interest in modeling. In spare time, he models for Nordstroms.

TE HANG

Te Hang, 18, of Fresno, California, graduated from high school with a 3.0 average. He entered the JTPA-sponsored S.T.E.P. in June 1985. The program provided summer training, education and work experience. Mr. Hang, who is interested in electronics or teaching is working this summer as a teacher's aide in his alma mater program (S.T.E.P.). He is studying electronics at Fresno State University and is the first college student in his family. Mr. Hang's parents are currently learning English.

AMY R. LOGAN

Amy R. Logan, 18, of Yakima, Washington, was a tenth grade dropout when she entered the JTPA-sponsored Yakima Valley OIC in September 1988. She participated in the Comprehensive Youth Program, which included pre-employment skills and work readiness. After entering an educational clinic and passing the GED, Ms. Logan began an internship at the Yakima District Court and was placed at the Community Alcohol Center as a receptionist, where she was permanently hired. A single parent who wants to become a juvenile counselor, Ms. Logan will be participating in an OIC sponsored State funded program to provide financial support while attending community college.

U.S. Department of Labor

Assistant Secretary for
Employment and Training
Washington, D.C. 20210

March 16, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO GINGER LLOYD

FROM: Al Belsky
ETA Information Office

Subject: Thank-You Letters From EPYP in Allentown,Pa.

The Expectant and Parenting Youth Program (EPYP) in Allentown, Pa. is part of the JTPA program at the Private Industry Council of Lehigh Valley, Inc. The program is housed in the PIC's main building, where a day care center has been established for JTPA participants and PIC staff. Several training projects are housed in the building.

The EPYP participants are young women who are either pregnant or who have a baby. Almost all are school dropouts. Through EPYP they receive:

* Prenatal care
* Parenting instruction
* On-site day care for their children
* GED training
* Skills training
* Counseling
* and a great deal of "TLC"

Two letters are especially noteworthy. They are both addressed to Kathy Calabrese, deputy director of day care operations, who heads the EPYP program.

1. From Melissa L. Snyder, who completed the EPYP program and is now employed by the Lehigh Valley PIC.

2. From April Henriques, who earned her GED at the EPYP program, entered the Northampton Area Community College and made the dean's list in her first semester. She is now married and living in California.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL OF LEHIGH VALLEY, INC.
1601 Union Boulevard
P.O. Box 2287
Allentown, PA 18001-2287
Telephone: 215-437-5627

March 16, 1987

Dear Kathy:

I would like to take this time to thank you for all the EPYP program has done to help me and my son.

Thanks to your program, we have found a place in society. I have regained my self-confidence and the spirit to be an achiever.

I have earned my G.E.D. and successfully completed my training program. I am not only marketable, but a capable and self sufficient mother.

Words alone cannot express my deep gratitude and thanks.

Thanks again,

Love,

Melissa J. Syder

& Baby Chris.

September, 1987

Dear Kathy,

Thank you very much for all the times you've helped me out when I needed someone. Thanks for all the advice & knowledge you've given me which helped me grow & mature. You have a terrific program & terrific staff. I benefitted very much from the EPYP, you couldn't imagine how much I've learned!! Well thanks again for all your time & concern. I really appreciated all your help. I'll keep in touch!

Love,
April Henriques

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CYCLOPEDIA

EDITED BY

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

Professor Emeritus, Harvard University

AND

HERBERT RONALD FERLEGER

Roosevelt Memorial Association

FOREWORD BY

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

ROOSEVELT HOUSE

NEW YORK CITY

principles. . . . Like so many of the gallant fighters with whom it was later my good fortune to serve, he combined, in a very high degree, the qualities of entire manliness with entire uprightness and cleanliness of character. It was a pleasure to deal with a man of high ideals, who scorned everything mean and base, and who also possessed those robust and hardy qualities of body and mind, for the lack of which no merely negative virtue can ever atone. He was by nature a soldier of the highest type, and, like most natural soldiers, he was, of course, born with a keen longing for adventure; and, though an excellent doctor, what he really desired was the chance to lead men in some kind of hazard. To every possibility of such adventure he paid quick attention. (1899.) *Mem. Ed.* XIII, 4; *Nat. Ed.* XI, 4.

————. The successful administrator of a tropic colony must ordinarily be a man of boundless energy and endurance; and there were probably very few men in the army at Santiago, whether among the officers or in the ranks, who could match General Wood in either respect. No soldier could outwalk him, could live with more indifference on hard and scanty fare, could endure hardship better, or do better without sleep; no officer ever showed more ceaseless energy in providing for his soldiers, in reconnoitering, in overseeing personally all the countless details of life in camp, in patrolling the trenches at night, in seeing by personal inspection that the outposts were doing their duty, in attending personally to all the thousand and one things to which a commander should attend, and to which only those commanders of marked and exceptional mental and bodily vigor are able to attend. (*Outlook*, January 7, 1899.) *Mem. Ed.* XII, 521; *Nat. Ed.* XI, 250.

————. One of the most important items of the work done by our Government in Cuba was the work of hygiene, the work of cleaning and disinfecting the cities so as to minimize the chance for yellow fever, so as to do away with as many as possible of the conditions that told for disease. This country has never had done for it better work, that is, work that reflected more honor upon the country, or for humanity at large, than the work done for it in Cuba. And the man who above all others was responsible for doing that work so well was a member of your profession, who when the call to arms came himself went as a soldier to the field—the present Major-General Leonard Wood. Leonard Wood did in Cuba just the kind of work that, for instance, Lord Cromer has done in Egypt. We have not been able to reward Wood in anything like the proportion in which services such as his would have been rewarded in any other country of the first rank; and there have been no meaner and more unpleasant manifestations in all our public history than the feelings of envy and jealousy manifested toward Wood. And the foul assaults and attacks made upon him, gentlemen, were largely because they grudged the fact that this admirable military officer should have been a doctor. (Before Long Island Medical Society, Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 12, 1905.) *Presidential Addresses and State Papers* IV, 432-433.

————. The part played by the United States in Cuba has been one of the most honorable ever played by any nation in dealing with a weaker power, one of the most satisfactory in all respects; and to General Wood more than to any other one man is due the credit of starting this work and conducting it to a successful conclusion during the earliest and most difficult years. . . . General Wood of course incurred the violent hatred of many dishonest schemers and unscrupulous adventurers, and of a few more or less well-meaning persons who were misled by these schemers and adventurers; but it is astounding to any one acquainted with the facts to realize, not merely what he accomplished, but how he succeeded in gaining the good-will of the enormous majority of the men whose good-will could be won only in honorable fashion. Spaniards and Cubans, Christian Filipinos and Moros, Catholic ecclesiastics and Protestant missionaries—in each case the great majority of those whose opinion was best worth having—grew to regard General Wood as their special champion and ablest friend, as the man who more than any others understood and sympathized with their peculiar needs and was anxious and able to render them the help they most needed. (*Outlook*, July 30, 1910.) *Mem. Ed.* XII, 528; *Nat. Ed.* XI, 256.

WOOD, LEONARD. *See also* CUBA; GREY, SIR EDWARD.

WORDS. *See* ACTION; BOASTING; CRITICISM; DEEDS; ORATORY; PRACTICALITY; WEASEL WORDS.

WORK. We hold work not as a curse but as a blessing, and we regard the idler with scornful pity. It would be in the highest degree undesirable that we should all work in the same way or at the same things, and for the sake of the real greatness of the nation we should in

WORK

the fullest and most cordial way recognize the fact that some of the most needed work must, from its very nature, be unremunerative in a material sense. Each man must choose so far as the conditions will allow him the path to which he is bidden by his own peculiar powers and inclinations. But if he is a man he must in some way or shape do a man's work. (At Colorado Springs, Col., August 2, 1901.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 325; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 457.

————. The work is what counts, and if a man does his work well and it is worth doing, then it matters but little in which line that work is done; the man is a good American citizen. If he does his work in slipshod fashion, then no matter what kind of work it is, he is a poor American citizen. (Before Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Chattanooga, Tenn., September 8, 1902.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 202; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 153.

————. Doubtless most of you remember the distinction drawn between the two kinds of work—the work done for the sake of the fee, and the work done for the sake of the work itself. The man or woman in public or private life who ever works for the sake of the reward that comes outside of the work will in the long run do poor work. The man or woman who does work worth doing is the man or woman who lives, who breathes that work; with whom it is ever-present in his or her soul; whose ambition is to do it well and to feel rewarded by the thought of having done it well. That man, that woman, puts the whole country under an obligation. As a body all those connected with the education of our people are entitled to the highest praise from all lovers of their country, because as a body they are devoting heart and soul to the welfare of those under them. (At Philadelphia, Pa., November 22, 1902.) *Proceedings of the Dedication of the New Buildings of the Central High School.* (Board of Public Education, 1910), p. 63.

————. Work [is] the quality which makes a man ashamed not to be able to pull his own weight, not to be able to do for himself as well as for others without being beholden to any one for what he is doing. No man is happy if he does not work. Of all miserable creatures the idler, in whatever rank of society, is in the long run the most miserable. If a man does not work, if he has not in him not merely the capacity for work but the desire for work, then nothing can be done with him. He is out of place in our community. We have in our scheme of government no room for the man who does not wish to pay his way through life by what he does for himself and for the community. If he has leisure which makes it unnecessary for him to devote his time to earning his daily bread, then all the more he is bound to work just as hard in some way that will make the community the better off for his existence. If he fails in that, he fails to justify his existence. Work, the capacity for work, is absolutely necessary; and no man's life is full, no man can be said to live in the true sense of the word, if he does not work. (At Topeka, Kan., May 1, 1903.) *Presidential Addresses and State Papers* I, 355-356.

————. No individual ever became great and no individual ever led a really worthy life, unless he or she possessed within himself or herself the power, if need be, for effort long sustained, at the cost of discomfort, of pain, and hardship; and the power to face risk, to face danger and difficulty and even disaster, rather than not achieve a worthy end. (At Occidental College, Los Angeles, March 22, 1911.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 513; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 580.

————. We Progressives are trying to represent what we know to be the highest ideals and the deepest and most intimate convictions of the plain men and women, of the good men and women, who work for the home and within the home.

Our people work hard and faithfully. They do not wish to shirk their work. They must feel pride in the work for the work's sake. But there must be bread for the work. There must be a time for play when the men and women are young. When they grow old there must be the certainty of rest under conditions free from the haunting terror of utter poverty. We believe that no life is worth anything unless it is a life of labor and effort and endeavor. We believe in the joy that comes with work, for he who labors best is really happiest. We must shape conditions so that no one can own the spirit of the man who loves his task and gives the best there is in him to that task, and it matters not whether this man reaps and sows and wrests his livelihood from the rugged reluctance of the soil or whether with hand or brain he plays his part in the tremendous industrial activities of our great cities. We are striving to meet the needs of all these men, and to meet them in such fashion that all alike shall feel bound together in the bond of a common brotherhood, where each works hard for himself and for those dearest to him, and yet feels that he must also think of his

principles. . . . Like so many of the gallant fighters with whom it was later my good fortune to serve, he combined, in a very high degree, the qualities of entire manliness with entire uprightness and cleanliness of character. It was a pleasure to deal with a man of high ideals, who scorned everything mean and base, and who also possessed those robust and hardy qualities of body and mind, for the lack of which no merely negative virtue can ever atone. He was by nature a soldier of the highest type, and, like most natural soldiers, he was, of course, born with a keen longing for adventure; and, though an excellent doctor, what he really desired was the chance to lead men in some kind of hazard. To every possibility of such adventure he paid quick attention. (1899.) *Mem. Ed.* XIII, 4; *Nat. Ed.* XI, 4.

————. The successful administrator of a tropic colony must ordinarily be a man of boundless energy and endurance; and there were probably very few men in the army at Santiago, whether among the officers or in the ranks, who could match General Wood in either respect. No soldier could outwalk him, could live with more indifference on hard and scanty fare, could endure hardship better, or do better without sleep; no officer ever showed more ceaseless energy in providing for his soldiers, in reconnoitering, in overseeing personally all the countless details of life in camp, in patrolling the trenches at night, in seeing by personal inspection that the outposts were doing their duty, in attending personally to all the thousand and one things to which a commander should attend, and to which only those commanders of marked and exceptional mental and bodily vigor are able to attend. (*Outlook*, January 7, 1899.) *Mem. Ed.* XII, 521; *Nat. Ed.* XI, 250.

————. One of the most important items of the work done by our Government in Cuba was the work of hygiene, the work of cleaning and disinfecting the cities so as to minimize the chance for yellow fever, so as to do away with as many as possible of the conditions that told for disease. This country has never had done for it better work, that is, work that reflected more honor upon the country, or for humanity at large, than the work done for it in Cuba. And the man who above all others was responsible for doing that work so well was a member of your profession, who when the call to arms came himself went as a soldier to the field—the present Major-General Leonard Wood. Leonard Wood did in Cuba just the kind of work that, for instance, Lord Cromer has done in Egypt. We have not been able to reward Wood in anything like the proportion in which services such as his would have been rewarded in any other country of the first rank; and there have been no meaner and more unpleasant manifestations in all our public history than the feelings of envy and jealousy manifested toward Wood. And the foul assaults and attacks made upon him, gentlemen, were largely because they grudged the fact that this admirable military officer should have been a doctor. (Before Long Island Medical Society, Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 12, 1905.) *Presidential Addresses and State Papers* IV, 432-433.

————. The part played by the United States in Cuba has been one of the most honorable ever played by any nation in dealing with a weaker power, one of the most satisfactory in all respects; and to General Wood more than to any other one man is due the credit of starting this work and conducting it to a successful conclusion during the earliest and most difficult years. . . . General Wood of course incurred the violent hatred of many dishonest schemers and unscrupulous adventurers, and of a few more or less well-meaning persons who were misled by these schemers and adventurers; but it is astounding to any one acquainted with the facts to realize, not merely what he accomplished, but how he succeeded in gaining the good-will of the enormous majority of the men whose good-will could be won only in honorable fashion. Spaniards and Cubans, Christian Filipinos and Moros, Catholic ecclesiastics and Protestant missionaries—in each case the great majority of those whose opinion was best worth having—grew to regard General Wood as their special champion and ablest friend, as the man who more than any others understood and sympathized with their peculiar needs and was anxious and able to render them the help they most needed. (*Outlook*, July 30, 1910.) *Mem. Ed.* XII, 528; *Nat. Ed.* XI, 256.

WOOD, LEONARD. *See also* CUBA; GREY, SIR EDWARD.

WORDS. *See* ACTION; BOASTING; CRITICISM; DEEDS; ORATORY; PRACTICALITY; WEASEL WORDS.

WORK. We hold work not as a curse but as a blessing, and we regard the idler with scornful pity. It would be in the highest degree undesirable that we should all work in the same way or at the same things, and for the sake of the real greatness of the nation we should in

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the fullest and most cordial way recognize the fact that some of the most needed work must, from its very nature, be unremunerative in a material sense. Each man must choose so far as the conditions will allow him the path to which he is bidden by his own peculiar powers and inclinations. But if he is a man he must in some way or shape do a man's work. (At Colorado Springs, Col., August 2, 1901.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 325; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 457.

————. The work is what counts, and if a man does his work well and it is worth doing, then it matters but little in which line that work is done; the man is a good American citizen. If he does his work in slipshod fashion, then no matter what kind of work it is, he is a poor American citizen. (Before Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Chattanooga, Tenn., September 8, 1902.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 202; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 153.

————. Doubtless most of you remember the distinction drawn between the two kinds of work—the work done for the sake of the fee, and the work done for the sake of the work itself. The man or woman in public or private life who ever works for the sake of the reward that comes outside of the work will in the long run do poor work. The man or woman who does work worth doing is the man or woman who lives, who breathes that work; with whom it is ever-present in his or her soul; whose ambition is to do it well and to feel rewarded by the thought of having done it well. That man, that woman, puts the whole country under an obligation. As a body all those connected with the education of our people are entitled to the highest praise from all lovers of their country, because as a body they are devoting heart and soul to the welfare of those under them. (At Philadelphia, Pa., November 22, 1902.) *Proceedings of the Dedication of the New Buildings of the Central High School.* (Board of Public Education, 1910), p. 63.

————. Work [is] the quality which makes a man ashamed not to be able to pull his own weight, not to be able to do for himself as well as for others without being beholden to any one for what he is doing. No man is happy if he does not work. Of all miserable creatures the idler, in whatever rank of society, is in the long run the most miserable. If a man does not work, if he has not in him not merely the capacity for work but the desire for work, then nothing can be done with him. He is out of place in our community. We have in our scheme of government no room for the man who does not wish to pay his way through life by what he does for himself and for the community. If he has leisure which makes it unnecessary for him to devote his time to earning his daily bread, then all the more he is bound to work just as hard in some way that will make the community the better off for his existence. If he fails in that, he fails to justify his existence. Work, the capacity for work, is absolutely necessary; and no man's life is full, no man can be said to live in the true sense of the word, if he does not work. (At Topeka, Kan., May 1, 1903.) *Presidential Addresses and State Papers* I, 355-356.

————. No individual ever became great and no individual ever led a really worthy life, unless he or she possessed within himself or herself the power, if need be, for effort long sustained, at the cost of discomfort, of pain, and hardship; and the power to face risk, to face danger and difficulty and even disaster, rather than not achieve a worthy end. (At Occidental College, Los Angeles, March 22, 1911.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 513; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 580.

————. We Progressives are trying to represent what we know to be the highest ideals and the deepest and most intimate convictions of the plain men and women, of the good men and women, who work for the home and within the home.

Our people work hard and faithfully. They do not wish to shirk their work. They must feel pride in the work for the work's sake. But there must be bread for the work. There must be a time for play when the men and women are young. When they grow old there must be the certainty of rest under conditions free from the haunting terror of utter poverty. We believe that no life is worth anything unless it is a life of labor and effort and endeavor. We believe in the joy that comes with work, for he who labors best is really happiest. We must shape conditions so that no one can own the spirit of the man who loves his task and gives the best there is in him to that task, and it matters not whether this man reaps and sows and wrests his livelihood from the rugged reluctance of the soil or whether with hand or brain he plays his part in the tremendous industrial activities of our great cities. We are striving to meet the needs of all these men, and to meet them in such fashion that all alike shall feel bound together in the bond of a common brotherhood, where each works hard for himself and for those dearest to him, and yet feels that he must also think of his

brother's rights because he is in very truth that brother's keeper. (At Madison Square Garden, New York City, October 30, 1912.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 462; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 339.

WORK—DIGNITY OF. Under the old system [in Russia] the men whose boots the porter blacked looked down on him for blacking them. Are we entirely free from this attitude in America? Until we are we may as well make up our minds that to just that extent we are providing for the growth of Bolshevism here. No man has a right to ask or accept any service unless under changed conditions he would feel that he could keep his entire self-respect while rendering it. Service which carries with it the slightest implication of social abasement should not be rendered. (*Metropolitan,* March 1918.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 373; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 338.

WORK. *See also* EFFORT; IDLERS; LEISURE; NATIONAL INHERITANCE; PLEASURE; REWARD; STRENUOUS LIFE; WEALTH.

WORKERS. The prosperity of the wage-earning class is more important to the state than the prosperity of any other class in the community, for it numbers within its ranks two-thirds of the people of the community. The fact that modern society rests upon the wage-earner, whereas ancient society rested upon the slave, is of such transcendent importance as to forbid any exact comparison between the two, save by way of contrast. (*Forum,* January 1897.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 149; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 259.

———. Gradually I hope to see the wage-worker become in a real sense a partner in the enterprise in which he works; and to achieve this end he must develop the power of self-control, the power of recognizing the rights of others no less than insisting upon his own; he must develop common sense; and that strength of character which cannot be conferred from without, and the lack of which renders everything else of no avail. (*Metropolitan,* November 1918.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 274; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 253.

———. In the long run the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wage-worker, business man or professional man. (Fifth Annual Message, Washington, December 5, 1905.) *Mem. Ed.* XVII, 315; *Nat. Ed.* XV, 270.

WORKERS—INTERESTS OF. It would be idle to deny that wage-earners have certain different economic interests from, let us say, manufacturers or importers, just as farmers have different interests from sailors, and fishermen from bankers. There is no reason why any of these economic groups should not consult their group interests by any legitimate means and with due regard to the common, overlying interests of all. I do not even deny that the majority of wage-earners, because they have less property and less industrial security than others and because they do not own the machinery with which they work (as does the farmer), are perhaps in greater need of acting together than are other groups in the community. But I do insist (and I believe that the great majority of wage-earners take the same view) that employers and employees have overwhelming interests in common, both as partners in industry and as citizens of the Republic, and that where these interests are apart they can be adjusted by so altering our laws and their interpretation as to secure to all members of the community social and industrial justice. (1913.) *Mem. Ed.* XXII, 553; *Nat. Ed.* XX, 475.

WORKERS—NEEDS OF. We wish to get for the workers, among other things, permanency of employment, pensions which will permit them to face old age with a feeling of dignity and security, insurance against accidents and disease, proper working and living conditions, reasonable leisure—all these as tending toward enabling the worker to get for himself interest and joy in life, and on condition that he prove his fitness for partnership, for the enjoyment of rights, by the way in which he in his turn performs his duties and heartily and nobly recognizes his obligation to others. Now, of course, it ought to be accepted as an axiomatic truth that none of these things can be obtained from an unprosperous business; that if profits are not existent, all talk of sharing them becomes idle. (1917.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 88; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 76.

WORKERS—REWARDS FOR. The toiler, the manual laborer, has received less than justice, and he must be protected, both by law, by custom, and by the exercise of his right to increase his wage; and yet to decrease the quantity and quality of his work will work only evil. There must be a far greater need of respect and reward for the hand worker than we

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Six
July 19, 1989
JOB

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOB TRAINING ACT
ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1989

Ladies and gentlemen, friends. Thank you, Secretary Dole, for that gracious introduction. And let me welcome all of you to the White House. I am delighted that you could join us for this special occasion.

Over the past few months, the Rose Garden has been the site for several ceremonies honoring victorious athletic teams. Today, we focus on another kind of victory, a victory for all America: reducing youth unemployment.

What, after all, does employment mean? Income, yes. But also pride: Pride in self, and in one's life. Together, Secretary Dole and I want to bring this pride to every young person who wants to work. But desire without preparedness is like a sports car without an engine.

Well, since 1982 the Job Training Partnership Act has propeled America's engine -- providing education and training for those lacking in basic skills, or who are economically disadvantaged. And showing youngsters -- and their families -- how tomorrow can be brighter than today.

Already, this program has helped thousands escape dependency. And for that let me thank Vice-President Quayle, who as a Senator authored and led the fight for JTPA. Consider this:

JTPA is the most successful job training program in American history. And this: Over 68 per cent of program graduates have found, and held, a job. Dan, that winning percentage would impress even Bobby Knight.

Yet, in life, like basketball, the curve is always onward, and upward. For America is never content with the status quo. That is why we are here today: To propose a package of amendments and grants which will make the JTPA even stronger, and better. Giving America's kids the skills employers need. Turning bad lives around. And making good lives even richer.

Our package is called the "At Risk Youth Initiative." It recognizes that there is an urgent need for job training. But more than that, that we must provide basic remedial education, counseling, and -- as Barbara advocates so well -- the literacy training that can open horizons, and minds.

These skills will prepare the kids of today for the jobs of tomorrow. And provide not only hope but opportunity for the underprivileged. Our proposal will foster the dignity, and independence, that comes from work. And help reject the drugs, crime, and teenage pregnancy that cloud the future of so many youngsters.

In Washington, for instance, Action To Rehabiliate Community Housing has helped more than 250 men and women find training and a job. And, in Allentown, young women who are either pregnant or have a baby have found self-reliance, and worth, through the Expectant and Parenting Youth Program. Recently, one graduate,

Melissa Snyder, wrote of herself and her __-year-old baby: "Thanks to your program, I have regained the spirit to be an achiever. I am not only marketable, but a capable and self-sufficient mother."

Today, Melissa Snyder is __ years old. And when I think of her, I recall how at an age near to that, I heard Sir Winston Churchill implore America: "Give us the tools, and we will finish the job." My friends, Churchill was asking America for material to help England combat the forces of totalitarianism. Our task is to give kids like Melissa Snyder the writing, reading, and reasoning tools to do the jobs of America.

To achieve that goal, let me say to the Governors and Mayors in our audience: Working together, Federal, State, and local governments can help JTPA crush bureaucratic barriers. And overcome the red-tape roadblocks that say to progress: "No passage. Dead-end."

I'm also pleased to see a number of business and labor leaders here today. And to you I say: "We need your help." And the help of others. Become involved in your local JTPA programs, and your local school system. Give that first break --that first job -- to a young person -- just as someone once gave a break to you.

Last month, I announced a "Points of Light Initiative" which calls on every American to bring involvement and service to every corner of America. Today, I renew that call. And in my Inaugural Address, I spoke of the Era of "the Offered Hand," and

urged unity in crucial things. My friends, today I say: Turning young lives around is not a Republican or Democratic issue. It is bi-partisan, and as it is crucial: crucial to these kids -- and to the future of America.

To prove that point, our amendments have now been introduced in the House and Senate, and the Senate will begin mark-up tomorrow. I want to thank Senators Orin Hatch and Paul Simon and Congressmen Gus Hawkins and __ for moving quickly on this package. And express America's appreciation for working cooperatively to aid America's at-risk youth.

Gus and Paul, Orin and __ -- you're helping to unlock the future. So is Vice-President Quayle. So is Secretary Dole. And so will the JTPA.

Ninety years ago, one of America's great Presidents saluted the pride that springs from labor. "I wish to preach," he said, "not the life of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life." And it was also Teddy Roosevelt who said: "The best prize life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing."

My friends, under our legislation, and with the support of the public and private sectors, we can ensure the well-trained workforce that is vital to America's new millennium. And ensure that each American has the chance to win the prize of belief in tomorrow, and belief in self.

These beliefs form the heart of our amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act. Thank you for supporting them, and for

joining us today. God bless you. God bless the youth of this country. And God bless their inheritance -- this United States of America.

# # # #

JTPA

7/21/89

outstanding JTPA students

proclomation - great day for JTPA
Job Training Day

- event is lobbying Hill

Sector's Outstanding JTPA Awards

John Highbaugh

theme of the day

demonstration
12 cities will be announced
chosen & sent over here

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Three
July 18, 1989
JOB

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOB TRAINING ACT
bi-partisan
ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1989

Simon Hawkins

Ladies and gentlemen, friends. I'm delighted that all of you could join Vice-President Quayle, Secretary Dole, and me for a very special occasion. ✳ insert

Over the past few months, this Rose Garden has been the site for several ceremonies honoring victorious athletic teams. ← Press will love this

Today, we focus on another kind of victory: The victory all America will win by reducing youth unemployment.

You know, the story goes that at the age of 91, former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes got to discussing life one day with a 16-year-old. Said Mr. Justice Holmes: "I won't refrain from talking about anything because you're too young, if you won't because I'm too old." Little Brown

Such an outlook was timeless. And so is the opportunity embodied by the Job Training Partnership Act. For by ensuring that America's kids have the skills employers need, our Amendments can turn bad lives around, and make good lives better. And help American business compete, and triumph, in the global market. ✳

What, after all, does employment mean? Income, yes. But also pride: Pride in self, and in one's life. Together, Secretary Dole and I want to bring this pride to every young

person who wants to work. But desire without preparedness is like a sports car without an engine.

You know, that immortal broadcaster, Dizzy Dean, once said of his listeners: "I want to learn 'em English." My friends, the Job Training Partnership Act aims to learn 'em education and training for those lacking in basic skills, or who are economically disadvantaged. And to show -- to these youngsters, and to their families -- how tomorrow can be brighter than today.

Already, this program has helped thousands escape dependency. And for that let me thank Vice-President Quayle, who as a Senator authored and led the fight for JTPA. Consider this: JTPA is the most successful job training program in American history. And this: Over 68 per cent of those in the program have got a job. Dan, that winning percentage would impress even Bobby Knight.

And to Secretary Elizabeth Dole, my thanks as well. For you weren't content with the status quo. Instead, you have joined me in proposing a package of amendments which will make the JTPA even stronger, and better -- and, ~~if you'll forgive me,~~ even kinder, and gentler.

Our proposal recognizes that there is an urgent need for job training. But more than that, that we must provide basic remedial education, counseling, and -- not to steal the thunder from someone very close to me -- the literacy training that can open horizons, and minds.

These skills will arm our kids not just with a job, but with the independence necessary for a lifetime of productive work. And, moreover, with the ability and self-respect that will help undo today's social rubric of drugs, crime, teenage pregnancy, and disturbing school drop-out rates.

In Washington, for instance, Action To Rehabiliate Community Housing has helped more than 250 men and women find training and a job. And in Allentown, Pennsylvania's, Expectant and Parenting Youth Program, young women who are either pregnant or have a baby have found self-reliance, and hope. Recently, one graduate, Melissa Snyder, wrote of herself and her ___-year-old baby: "Thanks to your program, I have regained the spirit to be an achiever. I am not only marketable, but a capable and self-sufficient mother."

Today, Melissa Snyder is ___ years old. And when I think of her, I recall how at an age not far from that, I heard Sir Winston Churchill implore America: "Give us the tools, and we will finish the job." Churchill was asking America for material to help England combat the forces of tyranny and totalitarianism. My friends, our task is to give kids like Melissa Snyder the writing, reading, and reasoning tools to finish America's job.

To achieve that goal, we say to the number of Governors and Mayors in our audience: Working together, let Federal, State, and local governments help JTPA eliminate bureaucratic barriers. And overcome the red-tape roadblocks that say to progress: "No passage. Dead-end."

I'm also pleased to see a number of business and labor leaders here today. And to you I say: "We need your help." Become involved in your local JTPA programs. Become involved in your local school system. Give that first break -- that first job -- to a young person -- just as someone once gave that break to you.

Last month, I announced a "Points of Light Initiative" which calls on both sectors -- public and private -- to join a new crusade to bring national service into every corner of America. Today, I renew that call. I have said that from now on, the definition of a successful life must include serving others. Dan Quayle will tell you -- so will Elizabeth Dole -- that JTPA embodies that definition.

Ninety years ago, one of America's great Presidents reaffirmed that life when he spoke of his "wish to preach, not the life of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life." ~~And then Teddy Roosevelt added: "The best prize life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing."~~

My friends, under our legislation, and with the support of business and labor, we can ensure the well-trained workforce that is crucial to America's new millennium. And ensure that each American has the chance to win this greatest prize of all.

Thank you for joining us today. And, more importantly, for what you'll be doing for America in the years to come. God bless you, and the youth of this country. And God bless their inheritance -- this United States of America.

~~And now, I'd like to introduce my friend and partner, Vice-President Quayle.~~ Juanita

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDY CARD

FROM: DAVID BATES

SUBJECT: New Scenario for Job Training Partnership Act Event, July 25, 1989

My staff has discussed the event with Department of Labor officials to propose a new scenario for Tuesday's Rose Garden event that will not include an announcement of grants. Either option could include a JTPA Day proclamation signing.

OPTION 1: Senate JTPA Mark-up

The focus of this event is the Senate's planned mark-up of our JTPA amendment package the following day, Wednesday, July 26. The Chairmen and ranking members of the appropriate Congressional Committees will be attending the event: Senators Kennedy, Hatch, and Simon - Congressmen Hawkins and Goodling.

Secretary Dole:	Welcoming remarks, short description of the Department's at-risk youth initiative, introduction of JTPA program participant.
JTPA Program participant:	JTPA graduate will discuss her disadvantaged background and the importance of JTPA in obtaining productive employment (how JTPA changed my life). Introduction of the Vice President.
Vice President Quayle:	Brief remarks on JTPA program generally. Introduction of the President.
President Bush:	Remarks explaining the importance of job skills to the next generation of workers and urging Congress to pass quickly the Administration's new JTPA amendments.

OPTION 2: Outstanding JTPA Participant awards

The Department of Labor has selected 12 outstanding youth JTPA participants to attend the Rose Garden event, one of which was chosen to be the spokesman to speak at the ceremony with the President. The Department is willing to create the Secretary's Outstanding JTPA Participant Award to be given to the selected 12. The Department would print certificates which the President could present within the program or, alternatively, acknowledge within his remarks. The President would also urge passage of our amendments within his remarks.

Secretary Dole:	Welcoming remarks, (presentation of awards), introduction of JTPA participant spokesperson.
JTPA Spokesperson:	Personal JTPA story, introduction of the Vice President.
Vice President Quayle:	General remarks, introduction of the President.
President:	Remarks, (presentation of awards), urge passage of amendments.

DECISION:

Option 1_____ Option 2 ✓

Presentation of Awards:

Secretary Dole_____ President ✓

Proclamation Signing:

Approve ✓ Disapprove_____

AHC 7/20/89

CW's Des for Curt
& then to staffing

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Six
July 19, 1989
JOB

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOB TRAINING ACT
ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1989

Ladies and gentlemen, friends. Thank you, Secretary Dole, for that gracious introduction. And let me welcome all of you to the White House. I am delighted that you could join us for this special occasion.

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What, after all, does employment mean? Income, yes. But also pride: Pride in self, and in one's life. Together, Secretary Dole and I want to bring this pride to every young person who wants to work. But desire without preparedness is like a sports car without an engine.

Well, since 1982 the Job Training Partnership Act has propeled America's engine -- providing education and training for those lacking in basic skills, or who are economically disadvantaged. And showing youngsters -- and their families -- how tomorrow can be brighter than today.

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Melissa Snyder, wrote of herself and her __-year-old baby: "Thanks to your program, I have regained the spirit to be an achiever. I am not only marketable, but a capable and self-sufficient mother."

Today, Melissa Snyder is __ years old. And when I think of her, I recall how at an age near to that, I heard Sir Winston Churchill implore America: "Give us the tools, and we will finish the job." My friends, Churchill was asking America for material to help England combat the forces of totalitarianism. Our task is to give kids like Melissa Snyder the writing, reading, and reasoning tools to do the jobs of America.

To achieve that goal, let me say to the Governors and Mayors in ~~our audien~~ce: Working together, Federal, State, and local governments can help JTPA crush bureaucratic barriers. And overcome the red-tape roadblocks that say to progress: "No passage. Dead-end."

I'm also pleased to see a number of business and labor leaders here today. And to you I say: "We need your help." And ~~the help of others~~. Become involved in your local JTPA programs, and your local school system. Give that first break --that first job -- to a young person -- just as someone once gave a break to you.

Last month, I announced a "Points of Light Initiative" which calls on every American to bring involvement and service to every corner of America. Today, I renew that call. And in my Inaugural Address, I spoke of the Era of "the Offered Hand," and

urged unity in crucial things. My friends, today I say: Turning young lives around is not a Republican or Democratic issue. It is bi-partisan, and as it is crucial: crucial to these kids -- and to the future of America.

To prove that point, our amendments have now been introduced in the House and Senate, and the Senate will begin mark-up tomorrow. I want to thank Senators Orin Hatch and Paul Simon and Congressmen Gus Hawkins and __ for moving quickly on this package. And express America's appreciation for working cooperatively to aid America's at-risk youth.

Gus and Paul, Orin and __ -- you're helping to unlock the future. So is Vice-President Quayle. So is Secretary Dole. And so will the JTPA.

Ninety years ago, one of America's great Presidents saluted the pride that springs from labor. "I wish to preach," he said, "not the life of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life." And it was also Teddy Roosevelt who said: "The best prize life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing."

My friends, under our legislation, and with the support of the public and private sectors, we can ensure the well-trained workforce that is vital to America's new millennium. And ensure that each American has the chance to win the prize of belief in tomorrow, and belief in self.

These beliefs form the heart of our amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act. Thank you for supporting them, and for

joining us today. God bless you. God bless the youth of this country. And God bless their inheritance -- this United States of America.

# # # #

Jobs

- 7/25/89

Jobs Training Partnership Act

5 min.

Rose Garden

2:00 p.m.

V.P. & E. Dole

$

Juanita says draft is coming

Asst. Sect. for Employment & Training Bob Jones

523-6050

Ginger [redacted]

Mark looking for letters from Ginger

- interesting aspects
- anecdotes jokes
- talking pts.
- What audience wants to hear
- chenchers for press

We are here today

planning grant

announce 12 planning grants

Kick-off events to draw attention to program

~~July 7~~

~~transmittal already happened~~

At Risk Youth Initiative

new set of amendments we hope

prepare Amer's disadvantaged youth for the jobs of tomorrow

demonstration

mention Aeja her life Erica Carson

Mrs D welcome grants introduce ~~third~~ 20 yr old

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Stephanie

FROM: Kerry

DATE: _____ TIME: _____

RECEIVER TELECOPIER #: 456-6218

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: _____

TRANSMITTER TELECOPIER: 202/523-6161

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Pages 2-5 contain JTPA information

456-6218

SECRETARY ELIZABETH DOLE
REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY
LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS
JULY 7TH, 1989
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Thank you very much, Elia. Let me say what an honor it is for the Department of Labor to have a leader like Elia serving as our Hispanic Employment Program Manager. Both in and out of the workplace, Elia is truly making a difference in improving the lives of Hispanics throughout America.

It is a great pleasure to be with LULAC today as you celebrate your 60th anniversary, and it's a privilege to welcome you all to Washington.

I am very proud to be here today with the oldest and largest Hispanic organization in the United States. I became very familiar with the outstanding work and patriotism of LULAC during my years at the White House, when I headed the Public Liaison Office, and at the Department of Transportation.

It was at the Department of Transportation where one of my first official acts as Secretary was to sign a memorandum to executive and administrative officers affirming my strong commitment to the Hispanic recruitment program and making the hiring and promotion of Hispanics a high priority within the Department. This memorandum led to great results. During my tenure as Secretary, Hispanic employment increased by nearly 25%. This was accomplished even at a time when we were limiting outside hiring due to budget restraints.

I intend to get the same results at the Department of Labor. I have already spoke of the great assistance I am receiving from Elia Mendoza. I would also like to introduce John Flores, who is my Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Employment and Training Administration. John played an instrumental role in developing our proposal to strengthen the Job Training Partnership Act, and is a great asset to this Administration.

It is also my privilege to announce the selection of Cari Dominguez to serve as Director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs. As Director, Cari will be charged with enforcing laws which provide that federal contractors and subcontractors must not discriminate and must take affirmative action to ensure equal opportunity in the employment and promotion of minorities, women, veterans, and the disabled.

Eliminating discrimination is an extremely important priority of the Department of Labor, and I am proud to have Cari overseeing federal contracts with approximately 15,000 corporations which employ 25 million Americans.

Recently, I undertook a 10-day, 10-city tour of training programs throughout the United States, where I had the privilege of visiting several LULAC sponsored Family Learning Centers, including ones in East Los Angeles and Dallas.

These outstanding programs are dedicated to providing equal employment and educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans. And let me assure you, this is a dedication shared by the Department of Labor.

The coming decade will be an exciting and rewarding one for Hispanic-Americans who are ready to "Stand and Deliver." Indeed, many of you have been standing and delivering throughout the 1980s. One of the most outstanding features of the past decade was the rapid growth of Hispanics in the labor market. From 1980 to 1987, the number of Hispanics at work jumped by 43%--accounting for nearly one-fifth of America's employment growth. Employment gains by Hispanic women increased over 50% in the same time period--two-and-a-half times the rate of other women.

This progress has been great--but there is much more to be done. While our unemployment rate continues to hover around a 15 year low--5.2%--Hispanic youth unemployment averages 22%, and overall minority youth unemployment, a staggering 32.4% **These numbers are absolutely unacceptable, and bringing down that minority youth unemployment rate will be my #1 priority as Secretary of Labor.**

Changing demographics provide us with a window of opportunity to dramatically reduce youth unemployment numbers. Between now and the year 2000, our workforce will grow at only 1% annually--that's slower than at any time since World War II. As a consequence, workers will be in great demand. Some industries are already beginning to feel the pinch of a labor shortage, and many who have been at the end of the line--Minorities, including Hispanics, who are the fastest growing minority, many women, the disadvantaged, and the disabled will have unprecedented opportunities for productive work.

We truly have a chance, together, to fulfill a long-awaited dream: That every man and woman who wants a job, can have a job--**if they have the skills.**

Therein lies our challenge. In order to take advantage of this window of opportunity, we must assure that new job entrants have the education and skills needed to do the job....And the jobs created over the next 10 years will be more complex. They will demand better reading, writing, and reasoning skills. Over half the jobs will require education beyond high school

The stakes are very high, indeed. Businesses and employers need a quality workforce if we are to compete in a highly complex global market, and if America's remarkable economic recovery is to continue. It is imperative that America continue to have the

best-trained workforce in the world.

And there's another vitally important aspect of this issue. Most assuredly, the self-respect and independence a job provides can go a long way toward combatting social ills like teenage pregnancy, drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, and a school drop out rate which hovers around 40% for Hispanic youths.

But for some of our youth, the real barrier to education and employment is not just a skills gap, but a motivation gap as well. I believe it is rooted in an earlier time when jobs were less plentiful. This caused many young people to lower their expectations of themselves and of the marketplace.

The motivation and skills gaps are not restricted to inner-city communities--They are apparent in communities of all economic levels across the nation. But it's a new day. Youth are needed; they're wanted; they're respected. There are jobs today--if they have the proper skills.

Our vehicle for bridging these gaps is the Job Training Partnership Act, which unites the public and private sectors in providing education, hope, and a future to the disadvantaged. The JTPA's record is unprecedented. We estimate that 68% of those who go through JTPA programs are placed in jobs--a record that no other job training program has matched.

But JTPA can be made even better. Funds don't always reach the individuals and areas who need help the most. Programs are sometimes repetitive or operate in isolation from one another. And, frankly, I am greatly concerned that the government often distributes money in a piecemeal, fragmented fashion without a clear plan or clear expectations of what the recipients should achieve.

There is also an urgent need for <u>more than just training for a job.</u> Many of our youths desperately need basic skills training, literacy, remedial education, and counseling. How else will we break the cycle of unemployment and arm youth not just with a job, but with the independence, self-respect, and skills necessary for a lifetime of productive work?

Last week, I testified in the House of Representatives on legislation which President Bush and I have proposed to change the focus of JTPA. Under our legislation, the least-skilled and most economically disadvantaged will be targeted for JTPA assistance--those who face additional barriers to employment such as basic skills deficiencies, homelessness, teen-age parenting, or those who are prone to drop-out due to a poor school record.

Each individual in the program will be assessed for his or her particular needs, and goals will be set to meet those needs--in short, a <u>total support system</u> will be available. Funding will depend not on how many kids are trained and pushed into jobs

slots--but on achievement and longer term evaluation. There will be follow-up after six months on the job, and a year later, to determine progress.

Closer integration of services will be woven throughout the fabric of our bill. It is clear to me that we will not make any significant progress unless the Departments of Labor, Education, and Health and Human Services break down the barriers that stand in the way of a total support system. Earlier this year, I met with Secretary of Education Cavazos and Secretary of Health and Human Services Sullivan to begin the process of building new, closer, program relationships. Our senior-level staff are now meeting regularly to put that relationship into operation even before new legislation is enacted.

We also need changes at the state level. Given budget realities, states should be developing coherent human resource development policies, especially for the disadvantaged population. Unfortunately, many states haven't done so. Admonitions from the Federal level haven't worked. Human resource programs are still run in a largely uncoordinated fashion resulting in scarce resources being used for frequently duplicative administrative arrangements.

Our proposal creates a system of incentive grants which will serve as a strong enticement for the 50 governors to build a human resources policy, and to leverage and pool resources from other disciplines.

For example, a state may develop a program with the goal of substantially decreasing the Hispanic student drop-out rate. If the state wants to receive Department of Labor funding, then they will have to tell me exactly how they will meet the goal and what other disciplines will be used: The JTPA program could provide intrinsic skills and orientation to the requirements of the workplace. Education programs, like Chapter 1, might be used for literacy, remedial education, and basic skills training. Community and welfare agencies could be utilized for counseling and child care. Vocational education funds could go for training in practical skills like computers and typing. The end result would be an integrated, comprehensive program designed to enable a far higher proportion of at-risk Hispanic students to complete high school.

Coordinated state and federal programs can not solve our at-risk youth problem alone. If we are to succeed, then I need your help. Woodrow Wilson once said that "Government should not only use all the brains it has, but all that we can borrow." Not only do I want to borrow all the brains assembled here, but I also want to borrow the conscience, courage, and vision that guides them.

LULAC has a long tradition of volunteerism and working together to build a better neighborhood, a better community, and

a better America. The LULAC Foundation...the LULAC National Scholarship Fund...LULAC National Education Service Centers... your "Little Schools of the 400" Program, which served as the impetus behind Head Start ...Those are just a few inspiring examples of your dedication to others.

Today, I have a specific request for all members of LULAC. In a few weeks, I will be awarding planning grants to 12 cities across America who have high populations of at-risk youth. These grants will assist these 12 cities in developing a coordinated and comprehensive strategy to better serve at-risk youth.

Developing these strategies will not be an easy task. We are asking whole communities to mobilize to bridge the skills and motivation gaps.

When I made the commitment to speak with you today, I thought to myself that no other organization is more informed and more enlightened about the problems of at-risk youth than LULAC.

When the 12 cities are announced, you can count on the fact that I will contact your National President and will ask him to charge the LULAC chapters in or near the 12 cities to become involved in the process, and to ensure that the strategies developed meet the needs of Hispanic youths.

From September 15 to October 15, the Department of Labor will join America in celebrating National Hispanic Heritage Month. During this month, I will meet with your officers to receive a progress report of LULAC's involvement, and to hear any suggestions you have at that time.

I hope you will accept this request for a helping hand. I know that your work will go a long way towards ensuring that no American will be left behind in the classroom or in the workplace.

This spring, Hispanic Magazine held a national essay contest, where students throughout America were asked to write on "What it Means to be Hispanic." First prize was a $2000 college scholarship donated by Domino's Pizza. The winning essay was submitted by 17-year-old Marisa Perales of Robstown, Texas. Marisa wrote of a visit to her grandparents house, where traditional values live on in modern times. She wrote:

"Although the traditional Hispanic customs are disappearing in today's society, the values and the morals that my grandparents and parents have taught me will continue to live through my children. My parents, who are both successful, have raised me in a home where Spanish is seldom spoken, but it is always appreciated and respected. Both my parents were brought up in a home where not much more was offered than food to eat and a warm place to sleep, but there was always an abundance of love. It was a home in which religion and education were highly regarded. All of these Hispanic customs and morals that I value

so much represent what being Hispanic means to me. They are things that make me a truly unique individual."

Marisa is right. The world has turned over many times since LULAC was founded 60 years ago, but the central values and ideas, that make life truly worth living, endure.

If we carry forward the spirit of equal opportunity and the values of which Marisa wrote, then we can fulfill our dream of an America where everyone who wants a job can have one--if they have the skills.

Together, we can provide these opportunities to gain these skills, and we can meet the challenge of the next century, and fulfill our vision, our dream. America deserves it, history demands it, and our children will reward it.

Thank you very much, and God Bless all of you.

THE ALMANAC OF AMERICAN POLITICS 1988

The President, the Senators, the Representatives, the Governors: Their Records and Election Results, Their States and Districts

Michael Barone and Grant Ujifusa

Photographs by Bruce Reedy, Stan Barouh and Richard A. Bloom

National Journal
Washington, D.C.

narrowness of the wider vote despite the seniority principle, shows that Lugar in the long run is in the stronger and more respected position.

Lugar remains, for all his foreign policy success and intellectual patina, a successful electoral politician. You don't rise in Indiana politics by being naive about how to win elections, and when an Indiana politician describes an election, as Lugar described Marcos's, as clearly fraudulent, you can be sure he knows whereof he speaks. Lugar was reelected with only 54% in the recession year of Indiana; but in this closely balanced state, any weaker Republican might well have lost in that recession year. He chaired the Republican Senate campaign committee in 1983 and 1984 and helped maintain the Republican majority. He seems strong heading into the 1988 election, and his work on foreign policy does not seem likely to be an electoral handicap.

Dan Quayle brings to the Senate sunny good looks, a cheerful temperament, and an inclination that many observers found surprising to dig into issues, do his homework, and come up with workmanlike legislative solutions to problems of government. He arrived in the Senate at 33, after two not especially distinguished terms in the House. He comes from a family prominent in publishing; his grandfather was Eugene Pulliam, proprietor of the *Indianapolis Star* and the *Arizona Republic*. Cheerful and articulate, he does not seem particularly cerebral. Yet Quayle has been smart enough to pick out political openings that have produced for him an apparently safe Senate seat. In 1976 he challenged a Democratic congressman everyone else considered unbeatable, and beat him by a solid margin. In 1979 he announced early that he'd run for the Senate if popular incumbent Governor Otis Bowen didn't; Bowen, for personal reasons, did not, and Quayle got the nomination without serious opposition. In the general election he ran against one of the nation's best instinctive political campaigners, Birch Bayh, in a year in which Bayh's views on issues, never an asset in Indiana, were a crushing liability.

In the Senate, Quayle has been one of the most active and successful members of the Republican class of 1980. With choice committee assignments—Budget, Armed Services, Labor and Human Resources—he has worked harder and accomplished more than almost anyone expected. He is a prime example of a Senate Republican becoming immersed in the details and discipline of running a large federal government much of which he had been running against not so long before. In 1981 he found himself chairing the subcommittee with jurisdiction over jobs programs, many of which the Administration wanted to zero out; he spent a year developing the Job Training Partnership Act, which sought to get private businesses involved in training, rather than the local governments used in the little-lamented CETA program; he continued to work on jobs programs in his second term. He supported the President's economic program stalwartly, but as time went on became concerned about deficits and stood behind Budget chairman Pete Domenici's efforts to force deficit cuts. On Armed Services, he has been skeptical about the need for defense spending increases as large as those proposed by Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and in 1985 he proposed changes in defense procurement to promote more competition between contractors and require more disclosure of the hiring of former Pentagon aides by them. Yet he is an aggressive supporter of the Strategic Defense Initiative and was one of four Budget Committee members (all Republicans) to vote against a freeze in the defense budget.

Usually Quayle is a team player, cooperating with Republican leaders, careful to get things for Indiana when he can. But he has been willing to roil some feathers on occasion. In 1984 he got himself appointed head of a committee studying Senate procedures, with which just about everyone seems discontented. After the elections, he unveiled his proposals to raise the votes necessary to cut off debate but make such votes effectively final and to decrease the number of committees each senator can serve on. In theory almost every Senator believes that these address genuine problems sensibly; in practice, many are unwilling to give away political advantages they enjoy or hope soon to enjoy. With Republicans back in the minority, he has a "porkbuster" proposal for a rules change to force up or down votes on presidential rescissions of congressional spending. It seems apparent by now that Quayle is not just a political accident, but a fortunate young man with good political instincts.

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Four
July 19, 1989
JOB

10:00 p.m.
7/19/89

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOB TRAINING ACT
ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1989

Ladies and gentlemen, friends. Thank you, Secretary Dole, for that gracious introduction. And let me welcome all of you to the White House. I am delighted that you could join us for this very special occasion.

Over the past few months, the Rose Garden has been the site for several ceremonies honoring victorious athletic teams. Today, we focus on another kind of victory: The victory all America will win by reducing youth unemployment.

You know, the story goes that at the age of 91, former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes got to discussing life one day with a 16-year-old. Said Mr. Justice Holmes: "I won't refrain from talking about anything because you're too young, if you won't because I'm too old."

Such an outlook was timeless. And so is the opportunity embodied by the Job Training Partnership Act. For by ensuring that America's kids have the skills employers need, our Amendments can turn bad lives around, and make good lives better. And help American business compete, and triumph, in the global market.

What, after all, does employment mean? Income, yes. But also pride: Pride in self, and in one's life. Together,

Secretary Dole and I want to bring this pride to every young person who wants to work. But desire without preparedness is like a sports car without an engine.

You know, that immortal broadcaster, Dizzy Dean, once said of his listeners: "I want to learn 'em baseball." My friends, the Job Training Partnership Act aims to learn 'em education and training for those lacking in basic skills, or who are economically disadvantaged. And to show -- to these youngsters, and to their families -- how tomorrow can be brighter than today.

Already, this program has helped thousands escape dependency. And for that let me thank Vice-President Quayle, who as a Senator authored and led the fight for JTPA. Consider this: JTPA is the most successful job training program in American history. And this: Over 68 per cent of those in the program have got a job. Dan, that winning percentage would impress even Bobby Knight.

And to Secretary Elizabeth Dole, my thanks as well. For you weren't content with the status quo. Instead, you have joined me in proposing a package of amendments which will make the JTPA even stronger, and better -- and, if you'll forgive me, even kinder, and gentler.

Our proposal recognizes that there is an urgent need for job training. But more than that, that we must provide basic remedial education, counseling, and -- not to steal the thunder from Barbara -- the literacy training that can open horizons, and minds.

These skills will arm our kids not just with a job, but with the independence necessary for productive work. And, moreover, with the ability and self-respect that will assault America's seamless web of drugs, crime, teenage pregnancy, and disturbing school drop-out rates.

In Washington, for instance, Action To Rehabiliate Community Housing has helped more than 250 men and women find training and a job. And in Allentown, Pennsylvania's, Expectant and Parenting Youth Program, young women who are either pregnant or have a baby have found self-reliance, and hope. Recently, one graduate, Melissa Snyder, wrote of herself and her __-year-old baby: "Thanks to your program, I have regained the spirit to be an achiever. I am not only marketable, but a capable and self-sufficient mother."

Today, Melissa Snyder is __ years old. And when I think of her, I recall how at an age near to that, I heard Sir Winston Churchill implore America: "Give us the tools, and we will finish the job." My friends, Churchill was asking America for material to help England combat the forces of totalitarianism. Our task is to give kids like Melissa Snyder the writing, reading, and reasoning tools to finish America's job.

To achieve that goal, let me say to the Governors and Mayors in our audience: Working together, Federal, State, and local governments can help JTPA crush bureaucratic barriers. And overcome the red-tape roadblocks that say to progress: "No passage. Dead-end."

I'm also pleased to see a number of business and labor leaders here today. And to you I say: "We need your help." Become involved in your local JTPA programs, and your local school system. Give that first break -- that first job -- to a young person -- just as someone once gave a break to you.

Last month, I announced a "Points of Light Initiative" which calls on every American to bring that involvement, and service, to every corner of America. Today, I renew that call. And in my Inaugural Address, I spoke of the Era of "the Offered Hand . . . In crucial things, unity." My friends, today I say: Turning young lives around is not a Republican or Democratic issue. It is bi-partisan -- and as crucial as tomorrow.

To prove that point, our package of amendments has now been introduced in the House and Senate, and the Senate will begin mark-up tomorrow. I want to thank Senator Paul Simon and Congressman Gus Hawkins for moving quickly on this package. And express America's appreciation for working cooperatively to aid America's at-risk youth.

Gus, Paul, you're helping unlock the future. So is Secretary Dole. And Vice-President Quayle. And so is a program they all support, and I'd like to mention now: The Department of Labor's Y.O.U. -- Youth Opportunity Unlimited -- Grants.

These grants will be used by cities with high concentration of at-risk youngsters. And are designed to mobilize Federal and local resources in inner-city and high-poverty areas. They will require entire cities to develop strategies to reduce the number

of kids without hope. And I am proud to announce the winners. Alphabetically, the 12 cities are: __. To all of you -- my congratulations, and thanks.

Ninety years ago, one of America's great Presidents reaffirmed the pride that springs from labor. "I wish to preach," he said, "not the life of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life." And then Teddy Roosevelt added: "The best prize life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing."

My friends, under our legislation, and with the support of the public and private sectors, we can ensure the well-trained workforce that is crucial to America's new millennium. And ensure that each American has the chance to win this greatest prize of all.

Thank you for joining us today. And, more importantly, for what you'll be doing for America in the years to come. God bless you, and the youth of this country. And God bless their inheritance -- this United States of America.

# # # #

insert p 1 S. 2

This package of

We are here today to show our undying support for the At Risk Youth Initiative. ~~These~~ amendments to the JTPA enrich a program that has provided not just hope but concrete opportunities for the poor ~~to succeed~~. Programs that introduce skills and people -- that prepare America's disadvantaged youth for the jobs of tomorrow. I hope -- and will do more than hope -- will push for the passage of these amendments that will give people like Erica Carson a chance to succeed.

Underprivileged

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Stephanie

FROM: Kerry Tymchuk

DATE: 7-14-89 TIME: 10:55

RECEIVER TELECOPIER #: 456-6812

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 2

TRANSMITTER TELECOPIER: 202/523-6161

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Call me if I can be of further help!

Kerry
523-9802

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20210

SUGGESTED REMARKS FOR THE PRESIDENT
JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT EVENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
July 25, 1989

*Good afternoon, and welcome to the White House. I'm delighted that all of you could join Vice-President Quayle, Secretary Dole, and myself here today for this very special occasion.

*This Rose Garden has been used several times over the past months for ceremonies in which we honored young Americans for their athletic accomplishments. Today, however, we focus not on victories of the muscle, but on victories of the mind...of spirit...of hope.

*Today we focus attention on one of the most important missions of my presidency--reducing youth unemployment. By ensuring that our youth have the skills employers need, we can turn young lives around and we can help American business compete in the global market.

*I truly believe that a job is more than a source of income, It's a source of pride. A source of meaning in one's life. And the goal that I am working for...and that Secretary Dole is working for... is to provide this pride and meaning to every young person who wants to work. We can only succeed, however if those entering the job market have the necessary education and training.

*That's what the JTPA is all about. It provides education and training for those lacking in basic skills or who are economically disadvantaged. It opens doors for those who want a better life for themselves and their family.

*Let me take a moment here to salute Vice-President Quayle for his leadership as a Senator in authoring and leading the fight for JTPA. The JTPA is the most successful job training program ever undertaken--providing jobs to over 68% of those in its programs.

*Secretary Dole has joined me in proposing a package of amendments which will make the JTPA even stronger and better,

*Our proposal recognizes that there is an urgent need for more than training for just a job. We need to provide basic skills training, remedial education, counseling, and--not to

steal the thunder from someone very close to me--literacy training.

*How else will we arm our youth not just with a job, but with the independence and skills necessary for a lifetime of productive work, and a lifetime of pride? And, most assuredly, the self respect and independence a job provides will go a long way towards combatting today's social ills of drugs, crime, teenage pregnancy, and disturbing school drop-out rates.

*I'm glad to see a number of Governors and Mayors here today, because we need their help. If we are to succeed, then federal, state, and local governments must work together. Our legislation will eliminate bureaucratic barriers and red tape roadblocks that stop us from serving those who need help.

*I'm also pleased to see a number of business and labor leaders here today, as we need their help, too. Last month, I announced an initiative which calls on the private sector and the public sector to enlist in a new crusade to bring national service into every corner of America. It was a crusade that began with a simple truth: From now on, the definition of a successful life must include service to others.

*We need representatives of business and labor in every community to serve others by becoming involved in your local JTPA programs. Become involved in your local school system. Give that first break--that first job--to a young person--just as someone once gave you your first job.

*And by helping others, employers will be helping themselves. The jobs of the future will demand better reading, writing, and reasonsing skills. A well-trained workforce is mandatory if America's economic recovery is to continue.

*Teddy Roosevelt once said that "The best prize life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing."

*Under our legislation, and with the support of business and labor, we can ensure that all Americans have the chance to win that best prize.

*Thank you again for joining us today, and, more importantly, thank you for what you'll be doing for us in the future.

*(INTRODUCE VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE FOR REMARKS)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release January 20, 1989

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF THE PRESIDENT

The Capitol

12:05 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. President, Vice President Quayle, Senator Mitchell, Speaker Wright, Senator Dole, Congressman Michel, and fellow citizens, neighbors and friends.

There is a man here who has earned a lasting place in our hearts, and in our history. President Reagan, on behalf of our nation I thank you for the wonderful things that you have done for America. (Applause.)

I've just repeated word-for-word the oath taken by George Washington 200 years ago; and the Bible on which I placed my hand is the Bible on which he placed his.

It is right that the memory of Washington be with us today, not only because this is our Bicentennial Inauguration, but because Washington remains the father of our country. And he would, I think, be gladdened by this day. For today is the concrete expression of a stunning fact: Our continuity these 200 years since our government began.

We meet on democracy's front porch. A good place to talk as neighbors, and as friends. For this is a day when our nation is made whole, when our differences, for a moment, are suspended.

And my first act as President is a prayer. I ask you to bow your heads.

'Heavenly Father, we bow our heads and thank you for your love. Accept our thanks for the peace that yields this day and the shared faith that makes its continuance likely. Make us strong to do your work, willing to heed and hear your will, and write on our hearts these words: "Use power to help people." For we are given power not to advance our own purposes, nor to make a great show in the world, nor a name. There is but one just use of power, and it is to serve people. Help us remember, Lord. Amen.'

I come before you and assume the presidency at a moment rich with promise. We live in a peaceful, prosperous time, but we can make it better.

For a new breeze is blowing, and a world refreshed by freedom seems reborn; for in man's heart, if not in fact, the day of the dictator is over. (Applause.) The totalitarian era is passing, its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient lifeless tree.

A new breeze is blowing, and a nation refreshed by freedom stands ready to push on. There is new ground to be broken, and new action to be taken.

There are times when the future seems thick as a fog; you sit and wait, hoping the mists will lift and reveal the right path.

But this is a time when the future seems a door you can walk right through -- into a room called Tomorrow.

Great nations of the world are moving toward democracy -- through the door to freedom.

Men and women of the world move toward free markets -- through the door to prosperity.

The people of the world agitate for free expression and free thought -- through the door to the moral and intellectual satisfactions that only liberty allows.

We know what works: Freedom works. We know what's right: Freedom is right. We know how to secure a more just and prosperous life for man on Earth: through free markets, free speech, free elections, and the exercise of free will unhampered by the state. (Applause.)

For the first time in this century -- for the first time in perhaps all history -- man does not have to invent a system by which to live. We don't have to talk late into the night about which form of government is better. We don't have to wrest justice from the kings. We only have to summon it from within ourselves.

We must act on what we know. I take as my guide the hope of a saint: In crucial things, unity -- in important things, diversity -- in all things, generosity.

America today is a proud, free nation, decent and civil -- a place we cannot help but love. We know in our hearts, not loudly and proudly, but as a simple fact, that this country has meaning beyond what we see, and that our strength is a force for good.

But have we changed as a nation even in our time? Are we enthralled with material things, less appreciative of the nobility of work and sacrifice?

My friends, we are not the sum of our possessions. They are not the measure of our lives. In our hearts we know what matters. We cannot hope only to leave our children a bigger car, a bigger bank account. We must hope to give them a sense of what it means to be a loyal friend, a loving parent, a citizen who leaves his home, his neighborhood and town better than he found it.

And what do we want the men and women who work with us to say when we are no longer there? That we were more driven to succeed than anyone around us? Or that we stopped to ask if a sick child had gotten better, and stayed a moment there to trade a word of friendship?

No president, no government, can teach us to remember what is best in what we are. But if the man you have chosen to lead this government can help make a difference; if he can celebrate the quieter, deeper successes that are made not of gold and silk, but of better hearts and finer souls; if he can do these things, then he must.

America is never wholly herself unless she is engaged in high moral principle. We as a people have such a purpose today. It is to make kinder the face of the nation and gentler the face of the world.

My friends, we have work to do. (Applause.) There are the homeless, lost and roaming, there are the children who have nothing -- no love and no normalcy -- there are those who cannot free themselves of enslavement to whatever addiction -- drugs, welfare, the demoralization that rules the slums. There is crime to be conquered, the rough crime of the streets. There are young women to be helped who are about to become mothers of children they can't care for and might not love. They need our care, our guidance, and our education, though we bless them for choosing life.

The old solution, the old way, was to think that public money alone could end these problems. But we have learned that that is not so. And in any case, our funds are low. We have a deficit to bring down. We have more will than wallet, but will is what we need.

We will make the hard choices, looking at what we have and perhaps allocating it differently, making our decisions based on honest need and prudent safety.

And then we will do the wisest thing of all -- we will turn to the only resource we have that in times of need always grows: the goodness and the courage of the American people. (Applause.)

And I am speaking of a new engagement in the lives of others -- a new activism, hands-on and involved, that gets the job done. We must bring in the generations, harnessing the unused talent of the elderly and the unfocused energy of the young. For not only leadership is passed from generation to generation, but so is stewardship. And the generation born after the Second World War has come of age.

I have spoken of a thousand points of light -- of all the community organizations that are spread like stars throughout the nation, doing good.

We will work hand in hand, encouraging, sometimes leading, sometimes being led, rewarding. We will work on this in the White House, in the Cabinet agencies. I will go to the people and the programs that are the brighter points of light, and I'll ask every member of my government to become involved.

The old ideas are new again because they are not old, they are timeless: duty, sacrifice, commitment, and a patriotism that finds its expression in taking part and pitching in. (Applause.)

We need a new engagement, too, between the Executive and the Congress. The challenges before us will be thrashed out with the House and the Senate. And we must bring the federal budget into balance, and we must ensure that America stands before the world united -- strong, at peace and fiscally sound. But of course things may be difficult.

We need compromise; we've had dissension. We need harmony; we've had a chorus of discordant voices.

For Congress, too, has changed in our time. There has grown a certain divisiveness. We have seen the hard looks and heard the statements in which not each other's ideas are challenged, but each other's motives. And our great parties have too often been far apart and untrusting of each other.

It's been this way since Vietnam. That war cleaves us still. But, friends, that war began in earnest a quarter of a century ago, and surely the statute of limitations has been reached. This is a fact: The final lesson of Vietnam is that no great nation can long afford to be sundered by a memory.

A new breeze is blowing -- and the old bipartisanship must be made new again. (Applause.)

To my friends -- and, yes, I do mean friends -- in the loyal opposition -- and, yes, I mean loyal, I put out my hand.

I am putting out my hand to you, Mr. Speaker.

I am putting out my hand to you, Mr. Majority Leader.

For this is the thing: This is the age of the offered

hand.

And we can't turn back clocks and I don't want to. But when our fathers were young, Mr. Speaker, our differences ended at the water's edge. And we don't wish to turn back time, but when our mothers were young, Mr. Majority Leader, the Congress and the Executive were capable of working together to produce a budget on which this nation could live. Let us negotiate soon, and hard. But in the end, let us produce.

The American people await action. They didn't send us here to bicker. They ask us to rise above the merely partisan. (Applause.) "In crucial things, unity" -- and this, my friends, is crucial.

To the world, too, we offer new engagement and a renewed vow; we will stay strong to protect the peace. The "offered hand" is a reluctant fist; once made, strong and can be used with great effect.

There are today Americans who are held against their will in foreign lands and Americans who are unaccounted for. Assistance can be shown here and will be long remembered. Goodwill begets goodwill. Good faith can be a spiral that endlessly moves on.

"Great nations like great men must keep their word." When America says something, America means it, whether a treaty, or an agreement, or a vow made on marble steps. (Applause.) We will always try to speak clearly, for candor is a compliment. But subtlety, too, is good and has its place.

While keeping our alliances and friendships around the world strong, ever strong, we will continue the new closeness with the Soviet Union, consistent both with our security and with progress. One might say that our new relationship in part reflects the triumph of hope and strength over experience. But hope is good. And so is strength. And vigilance.

Here today are tens of thousands of our citizens who feel the understandable satisfaction of those who have taken part in democracy and seen their hopes fulfilled.

But my thoughts have been turning the past few days to those who would be watching at home.

To an older fellow who will throw a salute by himself when the flag goes by, and the woman who will tell her sons the words of the battle hymns. I don't mean this to be sentimental. I mean that on days like this, we remember that we are all part of a continuum, inescapably connected by the ties that bind.

Our children are watching in schools throughout our great land. And to them I say, thank you for watching democracy's big day. For democracy belongs to us all, and freedom is like a beautiful kite that can go higher and higher with the breeze.

And to all I say, no matter what your circumstances or where you are, you are part of this day; you are part of the life of our great nation. (Applause.)

A president is neither prince nor pope, and I don't seek "a window on men's souls." In fact, I yearn for a greater tolerance, an easy-goingness about each other's attitudes and way of life.

There are few clear areas in which we as a society must rise up united and express our intolerance. The most obvious now is drugs. And when that first cocaine was smuggled in on a ship, it may as well have been a deadly bacteria, so much has it hurt the body, the soul of our country. And there is much to be done and to be said, but take my word for it -- this scourge will stop. (Applause.)

And so there is much to do; and tomorrow the work begins.

And I do not mistrust the future; I do not fear what is ahead. For our problems are large, but our heart is larger. Our challenges are great, but our will is greater. And if our flaws are endless, God's love is truly boundless.

Some see leadership as high drama and the sound of trumpets calling. And sometimes it is that. But I see history as a book with many pages -- and each day we fill a page with acts of hopefulness and meaning.

The new breeze blows, a page turns, the story unfolds -- and so today a chapter begins -- a small and stately story of unity, diversity, and generosity -- shared, and written, together.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America. (Applause.)

END 12:25 P.M. EST

Churchill

Familiar Quotations

A collection of passages, phrases and proverbs traced to their sources in ancient and modern literature

FIFTEENTH AND 125TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION
REVISED AND ENLARGED

John Bartlett

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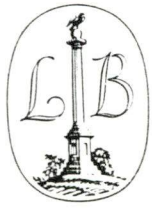

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1 Victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory however long and hard the road may be; for without victory there is no survival.

Ib.

2 We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.

Speech on Dunkirk, House of Commons [June 4, 1940]

3 If we open a quarrel between the past and the present, we shall find that we have lost the future.

Speech in the House of Commons [June 18, 1940]

4 Let us . . . brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves that if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say: "This was their finest hour."

Ib.

5 We shall defend every village, every town and every city. The vast mass of London itself, fought street by street, could easily devour an entire hostile army; and we would rather see London laid in ruins and ashes than that it should be tamely and abjectly enslaved.

Radio broadcast [July 14, 1940]

6 Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.

Tribute to the Royal Air Force, House of Commons [August 20, 1940]

7 The British Empire and the United States will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage. For my own part, looking out upon the future, I do not view the process with any misgivings.

Ib.

8 This wicked man Hitler, the repository and embodiment of many forms of soul-destroying hatred, this monstrous product of former wrongs and shame.

Radio broadcast [September 11, 1940]

9 Death and sorrow will be the companions of our journey; hardship our garment; constancy and valor our only shield. We must be united, we must be undaunted, we must be inflexible.

Report on the war, House of Commons [October 8, 1940]

10 We are waiting for the long-promised invasion. So are the fishes.

Radio broadcast to the French people [October 21, 1940]

11 History with its flickering lamp stumbles along the trail of the past, trying to reconstruct its scenes, to revive its echoes, and kindle with pale gleams the passion of former days. What is the worth of all this? The only guide to a man is his conscience; the only shield to his memory is the rectitude and sincerity of his actions. It is very imprudent to walk through life without this shield, because we are so often mocked by the failure of our hopes and the upsetting of our calculations; but with this shield, however the fates may play, we march always in the ranks of honor.

Tribute to Neville Chamberlain, House of Commons [November 12, 1940]

12 I do not resent criticism, even when, for the sake of emphasis, it parts for the time with reality.

Speech in the House of Commons [January 22, 1941]

13 Here is the answer which I will give to President Roosevelt. . . . Give us the tools, and we will finish the job.

Radio broadcast [February 9, 1941]

14 This is one of those cases in which the imagination is baffled by the facts.

Remark in the House of Commons following the parachute descent in Scotland of Rudolf Hess [May 13, 1941]

15 The British nation is unique in this respect. They are the only people who like to be told how bad things are, who like to be told the worst.

Report on the war, House of Commons [June 10, 1941]

16 A vile race of quislings[1]—to use the new word which will carry the scorn of mankind down the centuries.

Speech at St. James's Palace, London [June 12, 1941]

---

and sweat in subsequent speeches on October 8, 1940, May 7 and December 2, 1941, and January 27 and November 10, 1942.

[1] Vidkun Quisling, head of the Nasjonal Samling party in Norway, who cooperated and collaborated with the Nazis when Germany invaded Norway [April 9, 1940]. Quisling was executed [October 23, 1945].

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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Trying to counter the president and the leadership of both parties, the chairman of the American Conservative Union, Rep. Mickey Edwards, R-Okla., sent colleagues a memo warning that the tax vote would be counted on ACU's annual vote rating. A vote for the bill would be a "double negative." A vote against would be a "double plus."

In a sidelong effort to defeat the bill, a number of House members filed a suit in federal court challenging the constitutionality of the legislation, because it was born in the Senate.

Also working against the bill were lobbyists fighting to protect special interests against proposed tax hikes.

But the measure cleared its first hurdle when the House accepted a closed rule barring separate votes on individual provisions in the conference version.

This tight rule was opposed by a sizable number of members — most of whom favored a vote to delete the provision requiring banks, savings and loans and investment firms to withhold taxes from interest and dividend income. But House Minority Whip Trent Lott, R-Miss., and others argued that "if we try opening this package of tax and spending cuts at this point, and then succeed in knocking just one provision out on a point of order or a vote, then we risk losing the whole package for good."

The effort to revise the rule failed on a 220-210 procedural vote, and the closed rule was adopted 253-176. *(Votes 287, 288, p. 84-H)*

Within an hour of final House passage, the Senate took up the conference report.

Finance Committee Chairman Dole found that he had picked up some new allies for his cause since the earlier floor debate. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., announced before the final tally that he would vote for the conference report — in large part because it contained tax reforms he had been sponsoring for years.

The Senate dismissed 68-27 a point of order raised by John P. East, R-N.C., who objected that the conference report contained provisions that had not been included in the Senate-passed bill and therefore were non-germane. *(Vote 336, p. 55-S)*

Reagan signed the bill without comment Sept. 3. ▮

New Job Training Program Replaces CETA

Congress completed action Oct. 1 on new job training legislation (S 2036 — PL 97-300) to replace the expiring Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Final action came when the House approved the conference report on the bill by a 339-12 vote. The Senate had approved the conference report by a 95-0 vote Sept. 30. *(House vote 368, p. 110-H; Senate vote 375, p. 63-S)*

President Reagan signed the bill Oct. 13.

The new program authorized by the bill provided training in job skills to the low-income unemployed. Unlike CETA, it did not pay for public service employment for the jobless. *(CETA background, 1981 Almanac p. 108, 1978 Almanac p. 287)*

S 2036 gave more power to state governments in running job training programs. CETA had operated largely through city and county governments. In addition, the legislation provided for a greatly expanded role for private businesses in operating local training programs.

The bill did not set a specific funding level for the new program. But when S 2036 passed the Senate, sponsors estimated annual spending at $3.8 billion.

President Reagan repeatedly had prodded Congress to finish work on the bill, but there was never any real question that it would be enacted. Throughout its legislative history, S 2036 and its House companion (HR 5320) enjoyed overwhelming bipartisan support. The Senate had passed S 2036 by a 95-0 vote July 1; the House approved HR 5320 by a 356-52 vote Aug. 4. *(Vote 207, p. 37-S; vote 233, p. 68-H)*

In the face of rising unemployment and growing concern about its effects on Republican congressional candidates, the White House in the weeks before final approval of the bill had placed major emphasis on the legislation, which had languished in relative obscurity for most of the year.

Public discussion of the legislation in its final stages was marred by some confusion about the relationship between the job training bill and the $1 billion Democratic jobs bill that passed the House Sept. 16. That bill (H J Res 562), based on legislation reported by the Education and Labor Committee earlier in the year, established a new program to provide an estimated 200,000 public works jobs for the unemployed. *(Public works jobs bill, p. 60)*

Reagan several times suggested that the two bills were somehow in conflict, and that House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., was holding up the training bill in order to push the Democrats' public works jobs program.

In fact, House Democratic leaders had not opposed the job training bill at any point, although they favored a version that was different in certain important aspects from the one backed by the administration.

Final Provisions

As signed into law, S 2036 (PL 97-300):

- Stated that the purpose of the bill was to aid youths and unskilled adults in entering the job market, and to provide job training to low-income individuals who faced serious problems in finding work.
- Authorized open-ended funding, for fiscal 1983 and thereafter, for the programs established by the bill, with specific requirements of $618 million for the Job Corps in fiscal 1983 and $2 million a year for the National Commission for Employment Policy; also set a maximum funding level for veterans', Indians,' migrant farm workers' and other programs.

Structure of Programs

- Gave the governor of each state the authority to designate, within certain limitations, the "service delivery areas," which would be the units of government within which the job training programs would operate.
- Required a governor to approve a request to be a service delivery area from any unit of local government, or group of local government units, with a population of at least 200,000; the provision also applied to rural areas that had operated job programs under the expired CETA.
- Required each local service delivery area to establish a

U.S. Department of Labor

Assistant Secretary for
Employment and Training
Washington, D C 20210

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

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FROM: Ginger Lloyd

DATE: 7/21/89

TIME:

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PAGES TO FOLLOW 3

National Job Training Day

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our Nation's most precious resource is its human capital. America has always prided itself on the knowledge, flexibility and creativity of its work force. Our workers, at all levels, have enabled us to compete successfully in peacetime and to regear our economy in times of war.

The working people of America now face a challenge unprecedented in our history. The pressures of international competition are mounting and new technology, products and markets are transforming the workplace at an acclerating pace. At the same time, millions of Americans of working age--youth and adults--lack the basic and occupational skills they will need to respond to this challenge.

Fortunately, we have in place, in the States and local communities of our Nation, job training and vocational and technical education programs which are making it possible for these young people and adults--many of them from economically disadvantaged backgrounds--to make the transition into an ever more demanding world of work. Training and employment programs under the Job Training Partnership Act and vocational and

technical education under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act--operating at the community level, in close consultation with business and industry--are making a profound contribution to the work readiness of those citizens who would otherwise find themselves outside the economic mainstream.

America is in the debt of the thousands of individuals, from both the public and private sectors who, on a daily basis, are providing instruction in occupational, literacy and basic skills to youth and adults from low income backgrounds, to dislocated workers, as well as to secondary school students preparing for their future careers.

We also honor the many individuals from business, labor and community organizations who, on a voluntary basis, provide invaluable advice and counsel to the job training and vocational education communities through their service on JTPA Private Industry Councils and vocational education Industry Advisory Committees at the local level and State Job Training Coordinating Councils and State Councils on Vocational Education.

In paying tribute to the contribution of our job training and vocational education programs, we also recognize that these successful programs can be even better. This Administration has introduced legislation to amend JTPA and the Perkins Act to make these programs more effective in enhancing the quality of our work force and to coordinate these efforts more closely with other public and private human resource development activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, in recognition of the past contributions of our job training and vocational education programs and in anticipation of a new era of public-private partnership in the development of our human resources, do hereby proclaim July 25, 1989, as "National Job Training Day." I urge the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ____ day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eight-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Stephanie

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Dorothy Parker	. . . and many more

BRUCE BOHLE

1
The nobility of labor—the long pedigree of toil.
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, *Nuremberg*.

2
From labor there shall come forth rest.
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, *To a Child*, l. 162.

3
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns whate'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, *The Village Blacksmith*.

4
Toiling—rejoicing—sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, *The Village Blacksmith*.

5
Labor is the handmaid of religion.
C. H. PARKHURST, *Sermons: Pattern in Mount*.

6
No man needs sympathy because he has to work. . . . Far and away the best prize that life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Address in Syracuse, N.Y., Labor Day, 1903.

7
The test of a vocation is the love of the drudgery it involves.
LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH, *Afterthoughts*.

8
Labor is the law of happiness.
ABEL STEVENS, *Life of Mme. de Staël*, ch. 16.

9
The workingmen of the world would find their best friend in the carpenter of Nazareth.
REV. MYRON J. TAYLOR, Sermon at Central Church of Christ, Portsmouth, Ohio, 22 Dec., 1963. This service gained national attention when it was attended by a visiting Russian Communist, Victor Pozdneyev, his wife, and their two children, who spent the Christmas holidays with a Portsmouth family at the invitation of that city's Junior Chamber of Commerce, to observe Christmas in the home of a typical American family.

10
Great thoughts hallow any labor.
HENRY D. THOREAU, *Journal*, 20 Apr., 1841.

11
The callous palms of the laborer are conversant with finer tissues of self-respect and heroism, whose touch thrills the heart, than the languid fingers of idleness.
HENRY D. THOREAU, *Walking*.

12
Heaven is blessed with perfect rest but the blessing of earth is toil.
HENRY VAN DYKE, *The Toiling of Felix*.

13
No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem.
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, *Up from Slavery*.

14
Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor.
DANIEL WEBSTER, Speech, Apr., 1824.

LANGUAGE

See also Grammar, Speech, Words

15
We cannot call a man educated who does not know how to use the language, including the language of science, mathematics. But our specialized men today all too often speak in strangely fractionated jargons and do not understand even the words—let alone the rationale—of other eminent specialists. To make communication more meaningful, to make possible wiser judgments on modern complex problems, the ivory tower of Babel must come down.
MILTON S. EISENHOWER, *The Need for a New American; The Educational Record*, Oct., 1963, p. 306.

16
Language is the archives of history. . . .
Language is fossil poetry.
EMERSON, *Essays, Second Series: The Poet*.

17
The language of the street is always strong.
EMERSON, *Journals*, 1840.

18
Language is a city to the building of which every human being brought a stone.
EMERSON, *Letters and Social Aims: Quotation and Originality*.

19
I like to be beholden to the great metropolitan English speech, the sea which receives tributaries from every region under heaven.
EMERSON, *Society and Solitude: Books*.

20
Language,—human language,—after all is but little better than the croak and cackle of fowls, and other utterances of brute nature,—sometimes not so adequate.
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, *American Note-Books*, 14 July, 1850.

U.S. Department of Labor

Assistant Secretary for
Employment and Training
Washington, D C 20210

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

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FROM: AL BELSKY

DATE: 7/24/89

TIME: 11:25 a.m.

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PAGES TO FOLLOW 2

THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), which became fully operational in October 1983, provides job training and employment services for economically disadvantaged youth and adults, dislocated workers, and others who face significant employment barriers...with the goal of moving the jobless into permanent, unsubsidized, self-sustaining employment.

JTPA delegates primary administration and management responsibilities of job training programs to the State. Governors have approval authority over locally developed plans and are responsible for monitoring program compliance with the Act. In addition, a public-private partnership was created to plan and design training programs as well as deliver training and other services.

During Program Year 1987, enrollments in JTPA Title II-A rose to a new high of 796,000, with 93% of the participants being economically disadvantaged. Forty-one percent of enrollees were 21 years of age or less. Approximately 68% of JTPA participants were placed in jobs.

JTPA contains five titles:

TITLE I - JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP - establishes the administrative structure and development of job training services, and deals with the formation and designation of the following:

STATE JOB TRAINING COORDINATING COUNCILS (SJTCCs) - are formed by governors to provide advice and counsel on training components of the Act. The Council plays a vital role in planning employment services, and recommends the designation of service delivery areas.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS (SDAs) - are designated by governors to receive federal job training funds. Local elected officials (LEOs) within the SDAs appoint Private Industry Council members from nominations made by appropriate organizations.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCILS (PICs) - serve as key mechanisms for bringing representatives from various segments of the private sector into the active management of job training programs. A majority of PIC membership must represent business and industry within the SDA, and the PIC chairperson must be a business representative.

TITLE II-A - TRAINING SERVICES FOR THE DISADVANTAGED - provides a system of block grants to States to support local training and employment programs. Funding is based on a formula of relative unemployment and the number of disadvantaged persons in the State. Services are targeted to the economically disadvantaged, but 10% of an SDA's participants can be nondisadvantaged individuals who face other employment barriers. Programs are designed to train participants for productive, unsubsidized employment.

TITLE II-B - SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM (SYETP) - provides economically disadvantaged youth with employment and related training and educational services during the summer months. SYETP provides grants to States, which allocate the funds to service delivery areas.

TITLE III - ECONOMIC DISLOCATION AND WORKER ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT (EDWAA) - provides aid to experienced workers who find themselves displaced by economic or technological change. Dislocated workers include persons who have lost or are about to lose their jobs because of plant closings or mass layoffs.

TITLE IV - FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS - authorizes Federal programs for technical assistance, labor market information, research and evaluation, and pilots and demonstrations for, but not limited to, Native Americans, migrant and seasonal farm workers, the Job Corps, and other nationally administered programs.

TITLE V - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS - amends the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, which authorizes the Federal-State Employment Service programs, and amends the Social Security Act provisions relating to the Work Incentive (WIN) program.

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July 21, 1989
JOB

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT
ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1989

Secretary Dole, ladies and gentlemen, honored guests. Thank you, Mr. Vice-President, for that gracious introduction. And let me welcome all of you to the White House.

Over the past few months, the Rose Garden has been the site for several ceremonies honoring victorious athletic teams. Today, we focus on another kind of victory, a victory for all America: reducing youth unemployment.

What, after all, does employment mean? Income, yes. But also pride: Pride in self, and in one's life. Our Administration wants to bring this pride to every young person who wants to work. But desire without preparedness is like a sports car without an engine.

Well, since 1982 the Job Training Partnership Act has propeled America's engine -- providing education and training for those lacking in basic skills, or who are economically disadvantaged. And showing young people like Purtillia Bryant [Pur-TIL- ee-a BRY-ant] -- you've just heard her story -- how tomorrow can be brighter than today.

Already, this program has helped thousands escape dependency. And for that let me thank Vice-President Quayle, who as a Senator authored and led the fight for JTPA. Consider this:

JTPA is the most successful job training program in American history. And this: Over 68 per cent of program graduates have found, and held, a job. Dan, that winning percentage would impress even Bobby Knight.

I am here today because I believe deeply in this program. And because I want to salute the package of amendments we have proposed to make the JTPA even stronger, and better. These amendments can help give America's youth the skills employers need. Youth like the twelve examples -- the twelve heroes -- you see up here today.

Our package focus on America's at-risk youth. It recognizes that there is an urgent need for job training. But more than that, that we must provide basic remedial education, counseling, and -- as Barbara advocates so well -- the literacy training that can open horizons, and minds.

These skills will prepare the kids of today for the jobs of tomorrow. And provide not only hope but opportunity for the underprivileged. Our proposal will foster the dignity and independence that come from work. And help reject ills like drugs, crime, and teenage pregnancy that assault the spirit and starve the soul.

Purtillia Bryant knows what I'm talking about. And she's only 21 . . . 22 on Friday. And so do the other JTPA award-recipients. Men like Tony MacKinnon [Ma KIN non], 23, who graduated from a Job Start Program in Buffalo. Today, he works for the Erie County Bar Association, giving legal assistance to

low-income people. Or women like Amy Logan of Yakima, Washington. In the 10th grade, she dropped out of school, had a baby, got lost in drugs. But through JTPA, she got straightened out, found a good job, and will soon begin courses at a local community college. Amy wants to be a juvenile counselor. And you know what? I'll bet her dream comes true.

Today, Amy Logan is 18 years old. And when I think of her, I recall how at an age near to that, I heard Sir Winston Churchill implore America: "Give us the tools, and we will finish the job." My friends, Churchill was asking America for material to help England combat the forces of totalitarianism. Our task is to give kids like Amy and Purtillia and Tony MacKinnon the writing, reading, and reasoning tools to do the jobs of America.

another quote might be more appropriate

To achieve that goal, let me say to Governors and Mayors: Working together, Federal, State, and local governments can help JTPA overcome the red-tape roadblocks that say to progress: "No passage. Dead-end."

And to business and labor leaders across America, let me add: "We need your help as well." Become involved in your local JTPA programs, and your local school system. Give that first break --that first job -- to a young person -- just as someone once gave a break to you.

Last month, I announced a "Points of Light Initiative" which calls on every American to bring this involvement and service to every corner of America. Today, I renew that call. And in my

Inaugural Address, I spoke of the Era of "the Offered Hand," and urged unity in crucial things. My friends, today I say: Turning young lives around is not a Republican or Democratic issue. It is bi-partisan, and it is crucial: crucial to the future of America.

To prove that point, our amendments have now been introduced in the House and Senate, and the Senate will begin mark-up tomorrow. I want to thank Senators Orrin Hatch and Paul Simon and Congressmen Gus Hawkins and Bill Goodling for moving quickly on this package. And express America's appreciation for working cooperatively to aid America's at-risk youth.

Ninety years ago, one of America's great Presidents saluted the pride that springs from labor. "I wish to preach," he said, "not the life of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life." And it was also Teddy Roosevelt who said: "The best prize life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing."

My friends, under our legislation, and with the support of the public and private sectors, we can ensure the well-trained workforce that is vital to America's new millennium. And ensure that each American has the chance to win the prize of belief in tomorrow, and belief in self.

These beliefs form the heart of our amendments to the JTPA. And of these young people. On their behalf, I now have the pleasure of signing this proclamation saluting the Job Training

Partnership Act. And to present certificates to these twelve outstanding youth JTPA participants.

Thank you for joining us today. God bless the youth of this country. And God bless their inheritance -- the United States of America.

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