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P.1
Mark D.

DOUG GAMBLE

April 17/90

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

TO: KRISTEN GEAR

A.L.E.C. (Mark Davis)

WE CONSIDERED HAVING THIS EVENT IN THE ROSE GARDEN, BUT WITH THE REPUTATION I'M GETTING FOR BAD WEATHER FOLLOWING ME AROUND, WE FIGURED YOU'D BE SAFER INSIDE.

FIRST I BROUGHT A STORM TO MALTA, AND THEN TO BERMUDA, AND THIS NOVEMBER WE'LL TRY TO RAIN ON THE DEMOCRATS' PARADE.

WITH ALL THE TRAVELLING I DO, IT'S A LITTLE DIFFERENT FOR ME TO BE MAKING AN APPEARANCE SO CLOSE TO THE WEST WING. BARBARA SAYS I SPEND MORE TIME ON THE ROAD THAN CHARLES KURALT.

MY GRANDKIDS ARE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO HAVE ENJOYED THE BENEFITS OF SOME OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING CHILD CARE IN AMERICA. IT'S KNOWN AS GRANDMA AND GRANDPA.

I'VE COME UP WITH A PRETTY EFFECTIVE WAY TO KEEP MY WEIGHT UNDER CONTROL. I ONLY EAT DESSERT ON DAYS WHEN THE LIBERALS SPEAK OUT AGAINST TAX INCREASES.

A FRESHMAN LIBERAL CONGRESSMAN TOLD ME HE HAD A HARD TIMES LEARNING THE ROPES. HIS FIRST COUPLE OF WEEKS IN WASHINGTON, HE ACCIDENTALLY SPENT SOME OF HIS OWN MONEY.

DOUG GAMBLE

Smith

April 18/90

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

TO: KRISTEN GEAR

MORE "A.L.E.C." (Mark Davis)

I TOLD JOHN SUNUNU THAT I WANTED TO BE PRECEDED TODAY BY MY STRONG RIGHT HAND AT THE WHITE HOUSE. HE SAID "I UNDERSTAND, BUT UNFORTUNATELY MILLIE HAS LARYNGITIS."

I ASKED JOHN IF HE WANTED ME TO SPEAK BEFORE HE DID, BUT HE SAID HE PREFERRED TO HAVE AN AUDIENCE AWAKE WHEN HE ADDRESSES IT.

ONE TIME I WAS TELLING ONE OF MY GRANDKIDS HOW JOHN SUNUNU OFTEN SPEAKS BEFORE I DO, WHICH MEANS I'M FOLLOWING AN ENGINEER. AND ^{SHE}~~HE~~ SAID "I GUESS THAT MAKES YOU THE CABOOSE."

that would sooner
annon bullets he
own, to count his
ow many of his
jects he lost be-

White Devil, v.
c. 1608

ing seem'd
'ont engraven
are;
e yet shone

Wise Lost, II, 1667

reed him a cob-
hangman than

RSBURY: *Letter to
ron Somers*, 1701

towards being a
ic spirit.
Mer, July 8, 1710

of soul sincere,
or clear;
l no private end,
lost no friend.
Wines Craggs, 1720

an ability to im-
d be my standard

*ions on the Revo-
n France*, II, 1790

rs. Talleyrand is
Castlereagh, Met-

rry E. O'Meara at
ena, June 6, 1817

tesman ought to
government of a
possessors; 2. Fa-
Hope to all.
alk, June 25, 1831

eing at once safe
t adapted to the
is the flattery of
r the appearance
that is said with
a faculty for con-
1 might envy.
2 *Statesman*, 1836

1 from an Ameri-
s turned seventy,
Presidency.
Speech in Boston.
Nov. 7, 1860

be on his guard,
to b'lieve 'em tu

w Papers, II, 1862

A constitutional statesman is in general a man of common opinions and uncommon abilities.

WALTER BAGEHOT: *Biographical Studies*, 1880

Woe to the statesman who does not find a reason for war that will hold water when the war is over.

OTTO VON BISMARCK (1815-98)

The first duty of a statesman is to the poorest of the people.

EDWARD CLARKE: Speech in the House of Commons, 1906

The politician says: "I will give you what you want." The statesman says: "What you think you want is this. What it is possible for you to get is that. What you really want, therefore, is the following."

WALTER LIPPMANN: *A Preface to Morals*, XIII, 1929

A dead politician. Author unidentified.

[See also Burke (Edmund), Democracy, Dishonesty, Fool, Government (English), Orator, Politician, Ruler.

States' Rights

Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, II, Nov. 15, 1777

The states should be left to do whatever acts they can do as well as the general government.

THOMAS JEFFERSON: *Letter to John Harvie*, 1790

The powers not delegated to the United States in the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, Amendment X, Dec. 15, 1791

What an augmentation of the field for jobbing, speculating, plundering, office-building and office-hunting would be produced by an assumption of all the state powers into the hand of the general government! The true theory of our Constitution is surely the wisest and best, that the states are independent as to everything within themselves and united as to everything respecting foreign nations. Let the general government be reduced to foreign concerns only.

THOMAS JEFFERSON: *Letter to Gideon Granger*, 1800

If the Federal government, in all, or any, of its departments, is to prescribe the limits of its own authority, and the states are bound to submit to the decision, and are not to be allowed to examine and decide for themselves

when the barriers of the Constitution shall be overleaped, this is practically "a government without limitation of powers." The states are at once reduced to mere petty corporations.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE: Speech in the Senate, Jan. 21, 1830

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: *Letter to Duff Green*, Dec. 28, 1860

Each state is a sovereign, and thus may reclaim the grants which it has made to any agent whomsoever.

JEFFERSON DAVIS: Speech in the Senate, Jan. 21, 1861

States' rights should be preserved when they mean the people's rights, but not when they mean the people's wrongs; not, for instance, when they are invoked to prevent the abolition of child labor, or to break the force of the laws which prohibit the importation of contract labor to this country.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT: Address before the Harvard Union, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 23, 1907

We demand that the states of the Union shall be preserved in all their vigor and power. They constitute a bulwark against the centralizing and destructive tendencies of the Republican party. We condemn the efforts of the Republican administration to nationalize the functions and duties of the states.

Democratic National Platform, 1924

To bring about government by oligarchy, masquerading as democracy, it is fundamentally essential that practically all authority and control be centralized in our Federal government. . . . The individual sovereignty of our states must first be destroyed.

F. D. ROOSEVELT: Radio speech, March 2, 1930

[See also Centralization, Slavery, Union (American).

States, United

[See United States

Stationer

A stationer, on obvious accounts, will excuse us for thinking his a very dull and bald-headed business.

LEIGH HUNT: *The Indicator*, XXXIX, 1821

Statistics

Statistics is a science which ought to be honorable, the basis of many most important sciences; but it is not to be carried on by steam, this science, any more than others are; a wise

Rep Dinner 7/10
Orange
7 pm

Pol. goals for '90

- 2500
- Yam expansion of E. / clean air + law enforcement / linked
- special emphasis on 4
- Bill Grant / rent subsidies

Statesman's dinner
Committed etc.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 8, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION POLICY MEETING

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

11:41 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Sam, thank you very, very much. And Deputy Secretary Elaine Chao and to our able Commandant of the Coast Guard, and to Dr. Larson who did such heroic work on all this -- thank you all for being here. Governor; so many members of Congress here. And as some of you may know, after Sam -- Sam Skinner, our able Secretary of Transportation, became Secretary, he took time to earn a license as a jet pilot. I've wondered -- if I'd named him Secretary of Agriculture would he have been out milking the cows? (Laughter.) But nevertheless, here he is.

But his leadership derives from experience. And it's experience and solid analysis that has shaped this transportation policy that we're unveiling today. No sector is more important to the American economy than transportation. It's an \$800 billion a year business with \$5 trillion worth of assets. To say that it's important to our quality of life, the flow of commerce, and really to our national security, is a gross understatement.

As world trade grows even larger, as we continue our leadership in an increasingly global society, we will become even more dependent on transportation than we are today. And when transportation lags or is congested, when people and goods are stranded in traffic or in airports, we'll suffer. And when people and goods flow through a responsive, well-maintained and efficient transportation system, our quality of life improves with it.

For over 200 years, since the days of barges and riverboats, America has grown and prospered with our transportation system. Our competitive stake will depend no less on American transportation leadership in the future. And still too often we take for granted the highways that bind America together, and the airports and harbors that bind America to the world.

The institutions our forebears created, the technologies they developed and the transportation systems they built created a new and mobile society far different from the life they knew. For example, as a young man, Dwight David Eisenhower had a vision of a nation united, of an America in which goods and people would flow from city to city, from state to state with great ease. And the vision of his youth became the reality of his presidency.

Today, Eisenhower's vision of an interstate highway system, the most ambitious public works project in the history of man, is virtually complete -- a fitting tribute in this, his centennial year.

Just as the Model T and the Kitty Hawk prepared the way for today's millions of cars and thousands of passenger jets, so it is now our turn to invest in America's future, to begin to create the transportation system of the 21st century. On the ground, over the waterways and in the air and space, our mission for this decade in the next century is to build on our achievements, to link the nations of the world as we've linked the states of this great country.

MORE

The national transportation is our blueprint, will, for this new world. And as I said in the State of the last month, it's time to act and it's time to give our state a local governments the flexibility that they need to best use fed. funds. We also have a strategy for airports and for removing economic regulation of the trucking industry -- you heard the Secretary talk about those -- and most of all, we have a strategy to unleash the creative genius of American technology.

This technology took us to the Moon, and now it must make travel to space economical and commonplace. And this genius built a network of highways, and now we must support and encourage advanced technologies in the whole field of transportation, from magnetically levitated trains to intelligent vehicles and highways to advanced materials in engineering.

Finally, sometimes the best transportation policy means not moving people, but moving their work. Last week in Los Angeles I spoke of the growing trend in this country toward working outside the office -- a trend known as telecommuting. Millions have already found their productivity actually increases when they work nearer the people they're really working for -- their families at home.

The benefits in reducing congested highways and mass transit are obvious. Think of it as commuting to work at the speed of light.

As we look ahead, it's not enough to have a partnership between federal, state and local government. We must have the dynamic fourth partner. And that's where many of you fit in -- the private sector. Such a partnership has already built a transportation system that is the envy of the world. And if we work together in this joint venture, America can continue to be the world leader in transportation.

I'm delighted to be with you. I want to congratulate the officials from the Department of Transportation. And now, let's go to work. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END

11:46 A.M. EST

He that is low no pride.
He that is humble ever shall
Have God to be his guide.

Shepherd Boy's Song

- 1 An ornament to her profession.
- 2 Who would true valour see,
Let him come hither;
One here will constant be,
Come wind, come weather.
There's no discouragement
Shall make him once relent
His first avow'd intent
To be a pilgrim.
- 3 My sword, I give to him that shall succeed
me in my pilgrimage, and my courage and
skill to him that can get it.
- 4 So he passed over, and the trumpets
sounded for him on the other side. [Mr.
Valiant-for-Truth.]

GELETT BURGESS 1866-1951

- 5 I never saw a Purple Cow,
I never hope to see one;
But I can tell you, anyhow,
I'd rather see than be one!
Burgess Nonsense Book. The Purple Cow
- 6 Ah, yes! I wrote the 'Purple Cow' —
I'm sorry, now, I wrote it!
But I can tell you anyhow,
I'll kill you if you quote it!

DEAN BURGON 1813-1888

- 7 Match me such marvel save in Eastern
clime,
A rose-red city 'half as old as Time'!
Petra (1845). See 196:1

EDMUND BURKE 1729-1797

- 8 Well stored with pious frauds, and, like
most discourses of the sort, much better
calculated for the private advantage of the
preacher than the edification of the hear-
ers.
*Observations on a Publication, 'The present state
of the nation'* (1769)
- 9 I am not one of those who think that the
people are never in the wrong. They have
been so, frequently and outrageously, both
in other countries and in this. But I do say,
that in all disputes between them and their
rulers, the presumption is at least upon a
par in favour of the people.
Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents
(1770)
- 10 We must soften into a credulity below the
milkiness of infancy to think all men virtu-

ous. We must be tainted with a malignity
truly diabolical, to believe all the world to
be equally wicked and corrupt.

- 11 So to be patriots, as not to forget we are
gentlemen.
- 12 Would twenty shillings have ruined Mr
Hampden's fortune? No! but the payment
of half twenty shillings, on the principle it
was demanded, would have made him a
slave.
Speech on American Taxation (1774)
- 13 To tax and to please, no more than to love
and to be wise, is not given to men.
- 14 Your representative owes you, not his in-
dustry only, but his judgement; and he
betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrific-
es it to your opinion.
Speech to the Electors of Bristol, 3 Nov. 1774
- 15 Parliament is not a congress of ambassa-
dors from different and hostile interests;
which interests each must maintain, as an
agent and advocate, against other agents
and advocates; but parliament is a *deliber-
ative* assembly of one nation, with one in-
terest, that of the whole; where, not local
purposes, not local prejudices ought to
guide, but the general good, resulting from
the general reason of the whole. You
choose a member indeed; but when you
have chosen him, he is not member of
Bristol, but he is a member of parliament.
- 16 The use of force alone is but *temporary*. It
may subdue for a moment; but it does not
remove the necessity of subduing again;
and a nation is not governed, which is
perpetually to be conquered.
*Speech on Conciliation with America, (22 Mar.
1775)*
- 17 I do not know the method of drawing up
an indictment against an whole people.
- 18 By adverting to the dignity of this high
calling, our ancestors have turned a savage
wilderness into a glorious empire: and
have made the most extensive, and the
only honourable conquests, not by des-
troying, but by promoting the wealth, the
number, the happiness of the human race.
- 19 I know many have been taught to think
that moderation, in a case like this, is a
sort of treason.
Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol (1777)
- 20 Corrupt influence, which is itself the
perennial spring of all prodigality, and of
all disorder; which loads us, more than
millions of debt; which takes away vigour
from our arms, wisdom from our councils,

BURKE

205 Among a people generally corrupt, liberty cannot long exist.

(Ibid.)

206 Individuals pass like shadows; but the commonwealth is fixed and stable.

(Speech on Economical Reform, H of C, February 1780)

207 The people are the masters.

(Ibid.)

208 [of William Pitt, the Younger] Not merely a chip off the old block, but the old block itself.

(On Pitt's first speech, 1781)

209 [of C. J. Fox] He has put to hazard his ease, his security, his interest, his power, even his darling popularity, for the benefit of a people whom he has never seen.

(Speech on Fox's East India Bill, 1783)

210 Whenever our neighbour's house is on fire, it cannot be amiss for the engines to play a little on our own.

(*Reflections on the Revolution in France*, 1790)

211 [of Marie Antoinette] I thought 10,000 swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone.

(Ibid.)

BURKE

212 A state without the means of some change is without the means of its conservation.

(Ibid.)

213 Kings will be tyrants from policy when subjects are rebels from principle.

(Ibid.)

214 Nobility is a graceful ornament to the civil order. It is the Corinthian capital of polished society.

(Ibid.)

215 An event has happened upon which it is difficult to speak and impossible to be silent.

(Speech, the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Westminster Hall, 5 May 1789)

216 There is but one law for all, namely that law which governs all law, the law of our Creator, the law of humanity, justice, equity—the law of nature and of nations.

(Ibid., 28 May 1794)

217 To innovate is not to reform.

(*Letter to a Noble Lord on the attacks made upon him and his pension in the House of Lords by the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale*, 1796)

218 The king and his faithful subjects, the lords and commons

Legislators

1028 I did not obey your instructions. No. I conformed to the instructions of truth and Nature, and maintained your interest, against your opinions, with a constancy that became me. A representative worthy of you ought to be a person of stability. I am to look, indeed, to your opinions,—but to such opinions as you and I *must* have five years hence. I was not to look to the flash of the day. I knew that you chose me, in my place, along with others, to be a pillar of the state, and not a weathercock on the top of the edifice, exalted for my levity and versatility, and of no use but to indicate the shiftings of every fashionable gale.

EDMUND BURKE, speech at Bristol, previous to the election, September 6, 1780.—*The Works of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke*, vol. 2, p. 382 (1899).

1029 In all forms of government the people is the true legislator.

EDMUND BURKE, “Tract on the Popery Laws,” chapter 3, part 1, *The Works of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke*, vol. 6, p. 320 (1899).

1030 The legislator is an indispensable guardian of our freedom. It is true that great executives have played a powerful role in the development of civilization, but such leaders appear sporadically, by chance. They do not always appear when they are most needed. The great executives have given inspiration and push to the advancement of human society, but it is the legislator who has given stability and continuity to that slow and painful progress.

Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, “The Legislator,” lecture delivered at the University of Chicago in 1946.—*The Works of the Mind*, ed. for the University’s Committee on Social Thought by Robert B. Heywood, p. 119 (1947).

1031 Two deputies, one of whom is a radical, have more in common than two radicals, one of whom is a deputy.

(Il y a moins de différence entre deux députés dont l’un est révolutionnaire et l’autre ne l’est pas, qu’entre deux révolutionnaires, dont l’un est député et l’autre ne l’est pas.)

ROBERT DE JOUVENEL, *La République des Camarades*, part 1, chapter 1, p. 17 (1914).

1032 Legislators represent people, not trees or acres. Legislators are elected by voters, not farms or cities or economic interests.

Chief Justice EARL WARREN, *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 562 (1964).

1033 Parliament will train you to talk; and above all things to hear, with patience, unlimited quantities of foolish talk.

THOMAS CARLYLE, *Latter-Day Pamphlets*, no. 5, p. 33 (1850).

1034 That a Parliament, especially a Parliament with Newspaper Reporters firmly established in it, is an entity which by its very nature cannot do work, but can do talk only.

THOMAS CARLYLE, *Latter-Day Pamphlets*, no. 6, pp. 14–15 (1850).

1035 He [Oliver Cromwell] in a furious manner, bid the Speaker leave his chair; told the house “That they had sat long enough, unless they had done more good; . . . and that it was not fit they should sit as a parliament any longer, and desired them to

Elections

hope for the salvation of free government there is none under heaven. If history does not teach this, we have read it all wrong.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, "The Third Term: Reasons Against It," *Essays and Speeches of Jeremiah S. Black*, ed. Chauncey F. Black, p. 383 (1886). First published in *The North American Review*, March 1880.

507 What is it we all seek for in an election? To answer its real purposes, you must first possess the means of knowing the fitness of your man; and then you must retain some hold upon him by personal obligation or dependence.

EDMUND BURKE, "Reflections on the Revolution in France," 1790, *The Works of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke*, vol. 3, p. 483 (1899).

508 I have serious doubts about the value of debates in a presidential election. They tend to be a test of reaction time rather than a genuine exposition of the participants' philosophies and programs. Further, in debate, candidates tend to overstate their views. In the 1960 situation I had a very practical objection: Nixon was widely known; Kennedy was not; dramatic debates would therefore help Kennedy.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, *The White House Years*, vol. 2, p. 599, footnote (1965).

509 An election is coming. Universal peace is declared, and the foxes have a sincere interest in prolonging the lives of the poultry.

GEORGE ELIOT (Mary Ann Evans), *Felix Holt, the Radical*, chapter 5, p. 63 (1980). First published 1866.

510 When the shadow of the Presidential and Congressional election is lifted we shall, I hope be in a better temper to legislate.

Representative JAMES A. GARFIELD, letter to General Hazen, August 1, 1867, concerning his difficulty in getting legislation passed to reduce the size of the military.—*The Life and Letters of James Abram Garfield*, vol. 1, p. 421 (1925).

511 I am superstitious. I have scarcely known a party, preceding an election, to call in help from the neighboring states, but they lost the state.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, letter to James W. Grimes, governor of Iowa, July 12, 1856.—*The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, ed. Roy P. Basler, vol. 2, p. 348 (1953).

512 And as it [the federal district] is to be appropriated to this use with the consent of the State ceding it; as the State will no doubt provide in the compact for the rights, and the consent of the citizens inhabiting it; as the inhabitants will find sufficient inducements of interest to become willing parties to the cession; as they will have had their voice in the election of the Government which is to exercise authority over them; as a municipal Legislature for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages, will of course be allowed them; and as the authority of the Legislature of the State, and of the inhabitants of the ceded part of it, to concur in the cession, will be derived from the whole people of the State, in their adoption of the Constitution, every imaginable objection seems to be obviated.

JAMES MADISON *The Federalist*, ed. Benjamin F. Wright, no. 43, p. 310 (1961).

States rights

1762 No political dreamer was ever wild enough to think of breaking down the lines which separate the States, and of compounding the American people into one common mass.

Chief Justice JOHN MARSHALL, *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. 403 (1819).

1763 Is the United States going to decide, are the people of this country going to decide that their Federal Government shall in the future have no right under any implied power or any court-approved power to enter into a solution of a national economic problem, but that that national economic problem must be decided only by the States? . . . We thought we were solving it, and now it has been thrown right straight in our faces. We have been relegated to the horse-and-buggy definition of interstate commerce.

President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, remarks at press conference, May 31, 1935.—*The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt*, 1935, pp. 215, 221 (1938).

Monday, May 27, 1935, became known as "Black Monday." One of the decisions the Supreme Court handed down that day was the case of *Schechter Poultry Corporation v. United States*, to which Roosevelt refers.

Statesman

1764 When statesmen forsake their own private conscience for the sake of their public duties . . . they lead their country by a short route to chaos.

ROBERT BOLT, *A Man for All Seasons*, act I, p. 12 (1968). Sir Thomas More is speaking. Ellipses in original.

1765 But a good patriot, and a true politician, always considers how he shall make the most of the existing materials of his country. A disposition, to preserve, and an ability to improve, taken together, would be my standard of a statesman. Everything else is vulgar in the conception, perilous in the execution.

EDMUND BURKE, "Reflections on the Revolution in France," 1790, *The Works of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke*, vol. 3, p. 440 (1899).

1766 A great statesman is he who knows when to depart from traditions, as well as when to adhere to them.

JOHN STUART MILL, *Considerations on Representative Government*, chapter 5, p. 98 (1861).

1767 Statesmen have to bend to the collective will of their peoples or be broken.

Attributed to WOODROW WILSON. Unverified.

Statistics

1768 The individual source of the statistics may easily be the weakest link. Harold Cox tells a story of his life as a young man in India. He quoted some statistics to a Judge, an Englishman, and a very good fellow. His friend said, "Cox, when you are a bit older, you will not quote Indian statistics with that assurance. The Government are very keen on

Greatness

SIR FRANCIS BACON. This sentence was inscribed on one side of the Golden Door of the Transportation Building at the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893.

816 Great men are the guideposts and landmarks in the state.

EDMUND BURKE, speech on American taxation, House of Commons, April 19, 1774.—*The Works of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke*, vol. 2, p. 65 (1899).

817 Let every man or woman here, if you never hear me again, remember this, that if you wish to be great at all, you must begin where you are and what you are, in Philadelphia, now. He that can give to his city any blessing, he who can be a good citizen while he lives here, he that can make better homes, he that can be a blessing whether he works in the shop or sits behind the counter or keeps house, whatever be his life, he who would be great anywhere must first be great in his own Philadelphia.

RUSSELL H. CONWELL, *Acres of Diamonds*, p. 59 (1915).

Conwell gave this public address more than 6,000 times from 1877 until his death in 1925. He tailored his speech to individual cities by changing Philadelphia, his home town, to the name of the city where he was speaking.

818 Not he is great who can alter matter, but he who can alter my state of mind.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, "The American Scholar," oration delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 31, 1837.—*Nature, Addresses and Lectures* (vol. 3 of *The Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson*), p. 100 (1906).

819 There aren't any great men. There are just great challenges that ordinary men like you and me are forced by circumstances to meet.

Attributed to Admiral WILLIAM F. HALSEY. Unverified. Though these words have not been found as spoken by Halsey, they were said by James Cagney, portraying Halsey, in the United Artists film version of Halsey's life, *The Gallant Hours* (dialogue continuity, p. 38), © 1960 Cagney-Montgomery Productions, Inc.

820 He was a foe without hate; a friend without treachery; a soldier without cruelty; a victor without oppression, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices; a private citizen without wrong; a neighbor without reproach; a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was a Caesar, without his ambition; Frederick, without his tyranny; Napoleon, without his selfishness, and Washington, without his reward.

BENJAMIN HARVEY HILL, SR., address before the Southern Historical Society, Atlanta, Georgia, February 18, 1874.—Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., *Senator Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia; His Life, Speeches and Writings*, p. 406 (1893). These words were spoken about Robert E. Lee.

Hill served in Congress 1875–1882.

821 I am convinced that nothing will happen to me, for I know the greatness of the task for which Providence has chosen me.

Government—citizen participation

American people, but what I intend to ask of them.”—Acceptance speech, Democratic national convention, Los Angeles, California, July 15, 1960, *Vital Speeches of the Day*, August 1, 1960, p. 611.

770 The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

President JOHN F. KENNEDY, inaugural address, January 20, 1961.—*The Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: John F. Kennedy, 1961*, p. 3.

This is one of seven inscriptions carved on the walls at the gravesite of John F. Kennedy, Arlington National Cemetery.

771 In our own lives, let each of us ask—not just what government will do for me, but what can I do for myself?

President RICHARD M. NIXON, second inaugural address, January 20, 1973.—*Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Richard Nixon, 1973*, p. 14.

772 The value of government to the people it serves is in direct relationship to the interest citizens themselves display in the affairs of state.

Attributed to WILLIAM SCRANTON, governor of Pennsylvania. Unverified.

Government—definition of

773 Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants. Men have a right that these wants should be provided for by this wisdom.

EDMUND BURKE, “Reflections on the Revolution in France,” 1790, *The Works of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke*, vol. 3, p. 310 (1899).

774 If any ask me what a free government is, I answer, that, for any practical purpose, it is what the people think so,—and that they, and not I, are the natural, lawful, and competent judges of this matter.

EDMUND BURKE, letter to the sheriffs of Bristol, April 3, 1777.—*The Works of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke*, vol. 2, p. 227 (1899).

775 Government is like a big baby—an alimentary canal with a big appetite at one end and no sense of responsibility at the other.

RONALD REAGAN, governor of California, joke during 1965 campaign for governor.—*The Reagan Wit*, ed. Bill Adler, p. 30 (1981). Quoted lacking “sense of” in *The New York Times Magazine*, November 14, 1965, p. 174, as a typical wisecrack.

Government—purpose of

776 The chief duty of governments, in so far as they are coercive, is to restrain those who would interfere with the inalienable rights of the individual, among which are the right to life, the right to liberty, the right to the pursuit of happiness and the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's conscience.

10:00A Wednes.

Davis/Martin
Date: 4/16/90
Title: ALEC
Draft: Two

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Banner

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: AMERICAN LEGIS. EXCHANGE COUNCIL, Rm. 450
Friday, April 27, 1990 ((Time))

10:45A

((Frank Messersmith, congratulations to you on completing a very successful tenure. And congratulations also to Ellen Sauerbrey, soon to become your new President.)) ((Other acknowledgements to come.))

((With all the traveling I do, it's a welcome change of pace for me to be making an appearance so close to the West Wing.\\ In fact, Barbara says I spend more time on the road than Charles Kuralt.))\\ \\

same joke used w/conserv. on Thurs.

((And it seems I'm always following John Sununu at every speech. As one of my grandkids said, he's the engineer,\\ and I'm the caboose.))\\ \\

It's great to be back among so many great American leaders from the states -- those of you who belong to the American Legislative Exchange Council, more than sixteen hundred strong. As state leaders, in alliance with leaders from the business community, you are proving every day that government closest to the people is truly government of the people.

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Intergov. Affairs x6630

We've seen the wisdom of federalism vindicated time and again. In the 1960s, the prevailing belief was that big problems required big government solutions. Of course, this country did

face very real problems -- private heartaches that, taken together, afflicted all of America.

But our pockets were often deeper than our thinking. Take the war on poverty as the prime example. This was a unilateral war in which the federal government sought no allies, and followed only one strategy. And we soon learned what this strategy lacked. It lacked an understanding of the problems. It lacked flexibility. And often, it simply lacked programs that worked.\\

So we learned a very hard lesson in the '60s. Good intentions can easily go awry if the federal government neglects state and local governments. So let me say it plain and simple: I am a follower of the Jeffersonian tradition. I believe in the inherent wisdom and leadership of the states.\\ I am a federalist.\\

Federalism is a dynamic partnership, one we need if we are to end that age-old affliction of mankind, poverty -- poverty of knowledge and skills, poverty of opportunity, poverty of hope. And we will need such a partnership if we are to meet new missions -- to keep expanding opportunity and improving education, to implement a national transportation plan and to fight the scourge of illegal drug use. pp 14-16 p. 4 pp 18-19

As we learn to decentralize decision-making in government, we are also learning to put our trust where it belongs -- with the people. So it is not enough to seek a dynamic partnership between Washington, and Austin, Atlanta and Sacramento. We must

turn to our families, our schools, our small businesses. We must often seek the achievement of public goals through private means and individual action. Our partnership must include everyone if we are to fulfill our agenda -- an agenda that is pro-growth, pro-family and pro-freedom.

We need this dynamic partnership to keep America growing. That's why Congress must pass a cut in the capital gains tax ^Δ this year. For America to be competitive, we need to invest money in productive uses, generating new jobs and opportunities for all.

We also need a dynamic partnership to keep America moving -- to implement a national transportation plan for the 21st century. You understand that leadership must begin with those closest to our transportation problems -- the states. You understand that the states deserve a greater say in how our transportation dollars are spent. And so I am asking you to help others understand that our transportation plan is the road to the future.\\

And, as you often stress, we also need to protect the bedrock institution of American life -- the family. We are not yet certain what kind of child-care legislation Congress will pass. ((But I am very interested in the outcome. You see, my grandkids often enjoy a certain kind of child care that is sweeping the nation.\\ It's known as Grandma and Grandpa.))\\ So if Congress stamps out the power of parents to choose family or church-affiliated child-care, I will give this bill a stamp of my own\\ -- a veto stamp.\\

Language supported by Janet Hale DMB

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We also want to bring these same principles of choice and flexibility to the way in which we educate our children. I'll leave it to Roger Porter, my domestic policy advisor, to fully brief you on our education goals and all that we can do together. ^{p. 14-16} Just let me say that as I work with the governors to bring renewed excellence to American education, I am also looking to you for advice, support and leadership.

And when it comes to leadership, your federation is already supporting open enrollment plans to give parents choice in selecting their kids' schools; alternative certification to let the talented share their knowledge; and finally -- merit pay, with accountability for all. So we are not just thinking along the same lines. We are working to achieve the same goals in education.\\

Your federation also calls itself **pro-freedom**. What does this mean? It means working at the federal and state levels to develop ways to liberate people from dependency on government, not bind them to it -- one generation after another. And it can only mean **freedom from drugs**. ^{pp. 18-19} I commend your Substance Abuse Task Force for doing an excellent job in devising a set of tough, realistic recommendations that complements and expands our national effort.

And finally, Americans must be free from fear. When honest working people are afraid to go to the corner grocery store, or to walk home from the bus at night, then fear of crime has stolen our most precious possession -- our liberty. It is to protect

this freedom -- the freedom to safely walk the streets -- that I offered my crime package ^{pp. 19-21} last year. Congress has, to its credit, approved new prison space and more federal law enforcement officers. But too much work remains unfinished on the rest of my crime package, the portion that concerns violent crime. Once again, I call on Congress to pass laws as least as tough as the criminals we convict.\\\

Crime and illegal drug use, transportation, education: As we near the end of the century, these challenges that confront our nation sometimes seem bigger than our ability to solve them. And they are -- if we act only as partisan Democrats or Republicans, as parochial members of a region, or a faction, or an interest group. But by working together, as Americans, we can lick any problem -- no matter how big, how complex or how deeply rooted it may be.

That is why I value our partnership -- our dynamic partnership -- and look forward to working with you in the years ahead. Thank you, God bless you and may God bless the United States of America.

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