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1990 Presidential Dinner 6/12/90 [OA 8313]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 9:25 P.M. EDT
TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1990

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE 1990 PRESIDENT'S DINNER

Convention Center
Washington, DC

June 12, 1990

I would like to acknowledge the outstanding men and women of my Cabinet, and let me mention a man who is not with us tonight -- a close advisor and a good friend. One of the most dynamic Chairmen this party has ever seen, Lee Atwater. He's a real pro, and I can't wait 'til he's back in the saddle again, leading the Party to more victories in the future.

I just returned from the Midwest on a trip for some great Republican candidates, where I talked about the successful Summit we held with President Gorbachev.

Over the past year of remarkable change, we have seen -- literally -- millions of people freed from the bonds of tyranny. We felt a new breeze of freedom sweep away decades of oppression. It was the Republican policy of peace through strength coupled with our unyielding commitment to freedom and democracy that helped breathe life into the Revolution of '89 and provided us the opportunity to make so much progress at the Washington Summit two weeks ago -- a policy so successful in the 1980s because of the vision and leadership of many people, but none more than President Ronald Reagan.

President Gorbachev and I worked together during those four historic days, to further the process of peace by working toward a safer world and a stable, new Europe -- one in which every nation's security is strengthened and no nation is threatened. Important differences still remain -- self-determination for Lithuania and the question of a unified Germany in NATO, for example, but the Summit was a success and real progress was made.

But, I've also come to you tonight to set a few things straight. Apparently, there are people in America whose sense of priorities is out of whack. I'm talking about the people who believe there's no difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties. But there is a big difference. On our side -- the Republican side -- lies opportunity, empowerment, and free market solutions to critical problems. Republicans want power in the hands of people, not big government.

What's scaring the heck out of our opponents is the simple fact that this fall, they're up against the Republican record. The longest peacetime economic expansion in history. The lowest unemployment rate in 16 years, and almost 22 million jobs created.

Republicans are the ones who want to keep the economy strong, and we've fought every step of the way against those who want to bring America to a grinding halt. We're fighting against mandated benefits that would burden small businesses, mindless red tape, more tax-and-spend programs. We're the ones who support a balanced budget amendment and the line-item veto -- because with a more sane budget process, we know we can build a better America.

Republicans are the ones who sent the Violent Crime Control Act to Congress last year, with tougher penalties and enforcement measures. This Administration is leading the charge to take back the streets, and we will win.

We're the Party that brought you the Educational Excellence Act and the Education Summit to develop National Goals for our schools for the first time in American history -- so that American students can be the best in the world.

And take a look at our record on the environment. We sent to Congress the first major overhaul of the Clean Air Act in over a decade -- because we must protect our planet for our children and their children. But this Administration also believes in market-oriented policies, policies that protect our planet and keep hard-working Americans on the job.

Tonight, I've only mentioned a few of the greatest hits from the Republican Record. But, as everyone here knows, achieving more depends on winning more elections for Congress. We can beat our Democratic opponents on the issues -- when the fight is a fair one. But we lose -- and the American people lose -- when the fight is rigged because of Democratic gerrymandering.

This year's election also presents an opportunity for us to regain a majority in the Senate. We can end the Democratic stranglehold on the U.S. Congress.

Our goal is to build a better America for our children, and for those who will come after them in the next century. Our goals are ambitious, but we have the best candidates and the best supporters in the country to get us there -- and many of them are right here in this room tonight.

Republicans all across America are making a difference -- in our Party, in our country, and in the lives of others. People like David Kirschner of Hanna Barbera who joined with other industry leaders to use the unique power of television cartoons to teach children at an early age to avoid the temptation of drugs; or Lod Cook, who's led Atlantic Richfield to become one of the most aggressive companies mobilizing its workforce to engage in community service. There are so many others like them here tonight -- who make up this Grand Old Party. We call them "points of light." We can and will continue to make a difference for those in need. That's what building a better America is all about.

#

June 5, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MK
FROM: CAROLYN
RE: 1990 PRESIDENT'S DINNER

THE 1990 PRESIDENT'S DINNER

June 12, 1990
7:30 p.m. ((POTUS speaks at 9:23 p.m.))
Washington Convention Center
((Cards or TelePrompter??))
4000 attendees
4 headtables

PEOPLE SPEAKING BEFORE THE PRESIDENT:

****Senator Baker**
 --Welcome guests of honor: Bushes and Quayles
****Reverend John C. Harper**
 --Invocation
****Mr. Maurice Turner (D.C. Mayoral Candidate)**
 --Pledge of Allegiance
****Ms. Dixie Carter (Actress - "Designing Women")**
 --National Anthem
**** ((Members of the Cabinet and Lee Atwater**
 are introduced.))

DINNER

****((Dinner Committee Chairs and Members are**
 introduced.))

****Rep. Bob Michel**

****Sen. Bob Dole**

****Sen. Don Nickles**

****Vice President Dan Quayle**

****Rep. Guy Vander Jagt speaks and then introduces POTUS**

****POTUS speaks at 9:23 p.m. for 10 minutes**

JOKES

recognize Mr. Dwayne Andreas and Mr. Carl Lindner on their
extraordinary efforts on behalf of the Dinner

Guy Vander Jagt
Chairman
National Republican
Congressional Committee

Robert H. Michel
Republican Leader of the House

GEORGE BUSH

THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER

Don Nickles
Chairman
National Republican
Senatorial Committee

Bob Dole
Republican Leader of the Senate

Phone: (202) 659-1771
Fax: (202) 833-2491

DATE: June 5, 1990 TIME: 12:15

TO: Carolyn Crawley / Mary Kate Grant

FROM: Betsy Ekonomov

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW THIS COVER SHEET: 12

OPERATOR: Frances Claudy

COMMENTS:

Please find attached the talking points
for the 1990 President's Dinner as well
as the Minute-By-Minute with
talking points. Thank you.

(202) 659-1771

1101 17th Street, N.W. ♦ Suite 808 ♦ Washington, D.C. 20036

People-OK
Seating-Tentative

PRESIDENT BUSH'S HEADTABLE

DAVID MURDOCK
MARION MCDONALD
DWAYNE ANDREAS
CAROL VANDER JAGT
PRESIDENT BUSH
HOWARD BAKER

PODIUM

CONGRESSMAN VANDER JAGT
BARBARA BUSH
CARL LINDNER
LOD COOK
INEZ ANDREAS
JACK MCDONALD

VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE'S HEADTABLE

JOAN LYNN
JIM ANDERSON
COLLEEN WELCH
VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE
LINDA NICKLES

PODIUM

SENATOR NICKLES
MARILYN QUAYLE
TED WELCH
RENEE STEWART
JIM LYNN

SENATOR DOLE'S HEADTABLE

BEA PICKENS
JIM LYNN
MARY MURPHY
SENATOR DOLE
MARY ANNE STEPHENS

PODIUM

JACKSON STEPHENS
CINDY WILLIAMS
ADMIRAL MURPHY
MRS. JIM LYNN
T. BOONE PICKENS

CONGRESSMAN BOB MICHEL'S TABLE

REVEREND HARPER
MRS. FRANK ZARB
DICK CREIGHTON
MRS. DONALD STONE
CONGRESSMAN BOB MICHEL

PODIUM

MRS. DICK CREIGHTON
DONALD STONE
CORRINE MICHEL
FRANK ZARB
BARBARA HARPER



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Beky EKONOMOU

Dianne Harrison

Albert E. Tinkler

Susan Dawson

TPD

659-1771 / 671-3154

TPD

659-1771 / 365-0237

NRSC

673 6073 / 488-8369

Wt Political

456-6510 / 965-0869

Staffed Copy to Factcheck

Betsy 980-3340

Grant/Cawley
June 4, 1990
Draft two
A:PRESDIN

REMARKS: PRESIDENT'S DINNER
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
TUESDAY, JUNE 12
7:30 P.M.

Betsy EKONOMO
PRES Dn Committee
980-3340
NP Advance
Travel Log
Betsy EKONOMO
((Thank you very much. Thank you, Guy, for that wonderful introduction, and for the great job you are doing as our chairman of the House Campaign Committee. And we all know what an outstanding job Vice President Quayle is doing for our country and for our Party -- he's carried our message of opportunity practically a quarter million miles around the world. \\ Senator Dole; Senator Nickles; Congressman Michel; our wonderful host, Senator Howard Baker; and all of our dinner leadership, especially Dwayne Andreas and Carl Lindner -- it's a pleasure to see all of you and again, I thank for your hard work and dedication. \\))

I would like to acknowledge the outstanding men and women of my Cabinet \\ and let me mention a man who is not only a close advisor but a good friend, **Lee Atwater**. \\ Lee, you've been a champion in the Republican Party ... a champion in the music world .. and now you'll be a champion in the biggest fight of all. I know you'll be back in the saddle again leading the Party to more victories in the future. \\

((I understand some of you circulated a petition complaining that the only reason I was invited to speak tonight is because I'm Barbara Bush's husband.\\

But, it's great to be here. I haven't seen a crowd this excited since **Marla Maples** appeared at the White House Correspondents Dinner. \\\

And I don't think there have been so many well-dressed people in one place since the valet parking attendants reported for duty at the Kennedy-Cuomo wedding.\\

I know it's getting late. I almost feel as if I'm at the Oscars. \\ Have we gotten to Best Picture yet? \\ I promise to be brief.))

I just returned from the Midwest on a trip for some great Republican candidates, where I talked about the successful Summit we held with President Gorbachev. ((In fact, I asked President Gorbachev if he thought there was actually a chance for the empire to crumble and collapse. He said, "I'm not here to talk about the Trump organization." \\\))

But it was a successful Summit, following a year of remarkable change. Over the past year, we have seen -- literally -- millions of people freed from the bonds of tyranny. We have felt a new breeze of freedom that is sweeping away forty years of oppression. It was the Republican policy of **peace through strength** that helped breathe life into the Revolution of '89 and provided us the opportunity to make so much progress at the Washington Summit two weeks ago -- a policy so successful in the 1980s because of the vision and leadership of one man, **President Ronald Reagan**. \\\

NSC -
Nick Burns
x6849

five

NSC - Nick Burns

President Gorbachev and I worked together during those five historic days, to further the process of peace by working toward a safer world and a stable, new Europe -- one in which every nation's security is strengthened and no nation is threatened. Differences still remain -- self-determination for Lithuania and German reunification, for example, but the summit was a success and real progress was made.

But, I've also come to you tonight to set a few things straight. Apparently, there are people in America whose sense of priorities is out of whack, a misguided few with a warped view of this country. \\ These are the same people who said "America's Funniest Home Videos" wouldn't last. \\

I'm talking about the people who believe there's no difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties. But there is a big difference. On our side -- the Republican side -- lies opportunity, empowerment, choice, and free market solutions to critical problems. Republicans want power in the hands of people, not big government.

CEA Staff: Linda Ferrell X5110

What's scaring the heck out of our opponents is that this fall, they're up against the Republican record. The longest peacetime economic expansion in history. The lowest unemployment rate in 16 years, and over 21 million jobs created.

Republicans are the ones who want to keep the economy strong, and we've fought every step of the way against those who want to bring America to a grinding halt -- by fighting against mandated benefits for small businesses, mindless red tape, more

tax-and-spend programs. We're the ones who support a **balanced budget amendment** and the **line-item veto** -- because with a more sane budget process, we know we can build a better America. \\

Republicans are the ones who sent the **Violent Crime Control Act** to Congress last year, with tougher penalties and enforcement measures. This Administration is leading the charge to take back the streets, and we will win.\\

We're the Party that brought you the **Educational Excellence Act** and the **Education Summit** to define National Goals for our schools for the first time in American history -- so that American students become the best in the world.\\

And take a look at our record on the environment. We sent to Congress the first major overhaul of the **Clean Air Act** in over a decade -- because we must protect our planet for our children and their children. But this Administration also believes in market-oriented policies, ones that protect our planet and keep hard-working Americans on the job.\\

Tonight, I've only mentioned a few of the **greatest hits** from the Republican Record. But, as everyone here knows, **achieving more** depends on **winning more elections for Congress**. We can beat our Democratic opponents on the issues -- when the fight is a fair one. But we lose -- and the American people lose -- when

because of Democratic gerrymandering.\\

Now have a redistricting advantage in about 90 percent of the seats in Congress. We at the state level. In fact, key

David Winston
RNC

#863-8670

Building A
Better America
P.5

Building A
Better America
P.5

Building A
Better America
P.6

gubernatorial and legislative races in the eight largest states will directly affect our Republican candidates in 209 Congressional districts.

But this year's Senate elections also present an opportunity for us to regain the Senate. Of the 34 Senators up for re-election in 1990, 18 are Republicans and 16 are Democrats. All that stands between us and a Republican Senate is **five seats**.

We can end the Democratic stranglehold on the U.S. Congress. \\

Our goal is to build a better America for our children, and for those who will come after them in the next century. The best way to do it is to give people opportunity, empowerment and choice. Our goals are big, but we have the best candidates and the best supporters in the country to get us there -- **and many of them are right here in this room tonight.** \\

((And I have some news for [name of top fundraiser named earlier in evening]: Your Christmas card list has just been given its own zip code.))

Republicans all across America are making a difference -- in our Party, in our country, and in the lives of others. People like [names to come]. There are so many, many others like them here tonight -- we call them "points of light" -- who make up this Grand Old Party. We can and will continue to make a difference for those in need. **That's what building a better America is all about.** \\

Thank you all -- every one of you -- for your gigantic contribution to these goals. God bless you, and thank you all.

President's Dinner
Committee T.P.'s
Economic
98-3360

Betsy

Petersmayer

① pos st on ~~10/10/15/16/17~~

② st on Dems for results/they continue
we/both can discuss it

THE 1990 PRESIDENT'S DINNER

GEORGE BUSH TALKING POINTS

- ♦ In 1986 a 26,000 vote swing would have resulted in five more Republican Senators which would have created a Republican majority in the Senate. We need to ensure that our Republican candidates receive the resources to swing those votes in 1990.
- ♦ The 1990 Senate elections will present an opportunity for Republicans to regain the Senate. Of the 34 Senators up for re-election in 1990, 18 are Republicans and 16 are Democrats. We need to win five seats, but we must have funds to accomplish our goal.
- ♦ This cycle's redistricting gives us a rare chance to make gains in the House. Many seats will move from the predominantly Democrat areas of the North to the more Republican Sunbelt. The result will be an unprecedented number of open seats in the 1992 election. However, if Republicans are to be competitive in those seats, it is imperative for us to raise the necessary funds to support the campaign efforts.
- ♦ The President's Dinner is the single greatest fundraising effort for House and Senate candidates.
- ♦ Acknowledge 3500 guests as backbone of Republican party.
- ♦ Emphasize contribution/participation in TPD is a valuable investment in Americas future.
- ♦ Please recognize Mr. Dwayne Andreas and Mr. Carl Lindner on their extraordinary efforts on behalf of The 1990 President's Dinner.
- ♦ The 1990 President's Dinner Chairman is Senator Howard Baker.

The 1990 President's Dinner Leadership

- ♦ Dwayne Andreas
- ♦ Joseph Canizaro
- ♦ Charles Condy
- ♦ Lod Cook

- ♦ Alec Courtelis
- ♦ Wally Ganzi
- ♦ Bobby Holt
- ♦ Drew Lewis
- ♦ Carl Lindner
- ♦ Jack McDonald
- ♦ David Murdock
- ♦ T. Boone Pickens
- ♦ Joe Rodgers
- ♦ Alex Spanos

And,

- ♦ Ted Welch

June 5, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MK
FROM: CAROLYN
RE: 1990 PRESIDENT'S DINNER

THE 1990 PRESIDENT'S DINNER

June 12, 1990
7:30 p.m. ((POTUS speaks at 9:23 p.m.))
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((Cards or TelePrompter??))

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 --Invocation
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****((Dinner Committee Chairs and Members are**
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****Sen. Bob Dole**

****Sen. Don Nickles**

****Vice President Dan Quayle**

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****POTUS speaks at 9:23 p.m. for 10 minutes**

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recognize Mr. Dwayne Andreas and Mr. Carl Lindner on their
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Guy Vander Jagt
Chairman
National Republican
Congressional Committee

GEORGE BUSH

THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER

Don Nickles
Chairman
National Republican
Senatorial Committee

Robert H. Michel
Republican Leader of the House

Bob Dole
Republican Leader of the Senate

Phone: (202) 659-1771

Fax: (202) 833-2491

DATE: June 8, 1990

TIME: _____

TO: Carolyn Crawley
Speech writing office

FROM: Frances Clardy

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW THIS COVER SHEET: A

OPERATOR: Frances Clardy

COMMENTS: _____

Last updated Headtable List and
Bush talking points. If you have any
questions please call.
Thanks.

Al Mitchler
Finance Director
Rick 475-6073
Shelby Betsy
659-1771 ECONOMOM
675-6000
Political
Director.

(202) 659-1771

W. ♦ Suite 808 ♦ Washington, D.C. 20036

THE 1990 PRESIDENT'S DINNER**GEORGE BUSH TALKING POINTS**

- ♦ In 1986 a 26,000 vote swing would have resulted in five more Republican Senators which would have created a Republican majority in the Senate. We need to ensure that our Republican candidates receive the resources to swing those votes in 1990.
- ♦ The 1990 Senate elections will present an opportunity for Republicans to regain the Senate. Of the 34 Senators up for re-election in 1990, 18 are Republicans and 16 are Democrats. We need to win five seats, but we must have funds to accomplish our goal.
- ♦ This cycle's redistricting gives us a rare chance to make gains in the House. Many seats will move from the predominantly Democrat areas of the North to the more Republican Sunbelt. The result will be an unprecedented number of open seats in the 1992 election. However, if Republicans are to be competitive in those seats, it is imperative for us to raise the necessary funds to support the campaign efforts.
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- ♦ Emphasize contribution/participation in TPD is a valuable investment in Americas future.
- ♦ Please recognize Mr. Dwayne Andreas and Mr. Carl Lindner on their extraordinary efforts on behalf of The 1990 President's Dinner.
- ♦ The 1990 President's Dinner Chairman is Senator Howard Baker.
- ♦ Please make sure the speech does not end with "Good Night" as there is entertainment afterwards and we don't want people leaving.

The 1990 President's Dinner Leadership

- ♦ Dwayne Andreas
- ♦ Charles Condry
- ♦ Lod Cook
- ♦ Drew Lewis
- ♦ Carl Lindner
- ♦ Jack McDonald
- ♦ David Murdock
- ♦ T. Boone Pickens
- ♦ Alex Spanos

And,

- ♦ Ted Welch

PRESIDENT BUSH'S HEADTABLE - THE CAPITOL

LOD COOK
MARION MCDONALD
DWAYNE ANDREAS
CAROL VANDER JAGT
PRESIDENT BUSH
HOWARD BAKER

JOY BAKER
CONGRESSMAN VANDER JAGT
BARBARA BUSH
CARL LINDNER
INEZ ANDREAS
JACK MCDONALD

VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE'S HEADTABLE - THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

COLLEEN WELCH
JIM ANDERSON
RENEE STEWART
VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE
LINDA NICKLES

DAVID MURDOCK
MARILYN QUAYLE
SENATOR NICKLES
MARIA FERRER
TED WELCH

SENATOR DOLE'S HEADTABLE - THE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

BEA PICKENS
ADMIRAL MURPHY
MARY ANNE STEPHENS
JIM LYNN
CINDY WILLIAMS

JACK STEPHENS
SENATOR DOLE
JOAN LYNN
T. BOONE PICKENS
SHARON NORRIS

CONGRESSMAN MICHEL'S HEADTABLE - THE WHITE HOUSE

REVEREND HARPER
MRS. CREIGHTON
DONALD STONE
ZARB GUEST
CONGRESSMAN MICHEL

FRANK ZARB
CORRINE MICHEL
HOWARD ALLEN
STONE GUEST
DICK CREIGHTON
MRS. HARPER

To Mary Kate Grant

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Cathy Hutchison

of _____

Phone (515) 246-1840

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	☐	PLEASE CALL	☐
CALLED TO SEE YOU	☐	WILL CALL AGAIN	☐
WANTS TO SEE YOU	☐	URGENT	☒

RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐

Message Needs acknowledgements on Branstead speech.

Operator



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23-021

CARBONLESS

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 14, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PRESIDENT'S DINNER

Washington Convention Center
Washington, D.C.

9:45 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so much. What a spectacular evening. Thank you, Don, and thank all of you. Thank you so very, very much. Barbara and I are delighted to be here. Thank you.

Senator Nickles, thank you for that introduction and the great job that you're doing as head of the Senate Campaign Committee. That is important work and Don is doing a superb job. (Applause.) Way down there, Marilyn Quayle. Marilyn, it's a delight to be with you on this evening. And I want to welcome back your husband, Dan, from Central America. And thank you, Mr. Vice President, once again for taking our message of hope and democracy to our important friends and neighbors. Dan Quayle is doing an outstanding job for the United States of America, and I am proud he is at my side in the White House. (Applause.)

And David -- the warrior of all times -- David Murdoch, thank you for your dedication. Not just for this evening, but especially for this evening -- making this event possible. What a job you've done and your cochairmen and their cochairmen, and there's never been a political event like this in the history of the country and I'm grateful to you from the bottom of my heart. Thank you, sir. (Applause.)

And as to our able Chairman of the House Campaign Committee, Guy Vander Jagt, great to see you and thank you for your work. I want to thank Mary Hart and Willard Scott. Willard, may your future be free of cumulus clouds. (Laughter.) And may I thank the members of my Cabinet. I am so lucky, as President of this country, to have the support of an outstanding Cabinet -- men and women of excellence, total dedication to our country. And, believe me, I count my blessings every day for that. (Applause.)

It was at the last President's dinner that Ronald Reagan -- then the 40th President of the United States -- stood before us and formally challenged all of us to hold on to the presidency, no matter how tough the odds. And since then, President Reagan has returned to his beloved California and you and I have fought shoulder-to-shoulder, battling our way to a 40-state win on Election Day. And I'm grateful to every one of you for that support. (Applause.)

But none of us here, not one of us, fought the battle we fought -- we didn't put ourselves and our families through the turmoil of a campaign simply to win an election. And we fought because we believed in certain ideas and certain ideals. We fought because we believe that together we can build a better America. The American people defined our mission, and in the five months since the Inaugural, without fanfare or partisan furor, we have worked together to quietly follow our assigned mission -- to achieve what was considered to be outlandishly impossible.

The American people want action on the budget deficit. And we reached an agreement with the Congress to reduce the deficit by a whopping \$65 billion. (Applause.) And we aim to achieve this

MORE

without raising the taxes on the working men and women of this country.

The American people want action on a festering problem -- the hemorrhaging of the savings and loan system. And our reform plan will restore stability, eliminate unsafe and extravagant practices, and punish those who abuse the trust of the depositors. The American people will have to pay billions of dollars to clean up this mess. And we must make sure that it never happens again. (Applause.)

And the Senate, under the able leadership of Bob Dole and Jake Garn and others approved our plan 91-8. And now I call on the House of Representatives to follow suit. The American people want action on ethics. And clearly, it is time for an evenhanded ethics approach across all branches of government. This is the goal of our ethics proposal that I sent to the Congress in April. We must all, all be equal before the law.

And, as President, I will strive for a constructive working relationship with the new Speaker, Speaker Foley, the leader in the Senate, Senator Mitchell and the rest of the Democratic leadership. But while we are in competition with each other, we will keep that competition on the issues and fighting for what we believe in. For we Republicans are bound together in a common purpose -- to wage a vigorous debate on the important issues that unite us. We are confident that in taking our message of peace and prosperity to the American people in an open, honest and direct manner, we will become the majority party in America. (Applause.)

The American people -- Republican, Democrat, young and old, want action on the environment. And yesterday, surrounded by the natural jewels of the Grand Tetons, enjoying that crisp, pristine mountain air, I called on Congress to join me in a quest for cleaner air, an end to acid rain, ozone depletion and other harmful emissions. You shouldn't have to become a mountain man just to breathe good, clean air. (Applause.)

And oh, how the American people want action on crime. This administration will not rest until we've lifted the shadow of fear from the homes and the shops and the streets and the neighborhoods of America. And that's why I called last month for tough new laws, more law enforcers and prosecutors to back them up. This administration is going to lead the charge to take back the streets -- take them back from the criminals who threaten our neighborhoods and our families -- not just in the cities, but all across this country. We are going to win the battle against the criminal. (Applause.)

And the American people want action on foreign policy -- a sensible, yet bold plan to deal with the changes sweeping through the communist world. And our bipartisan agreement with Congress on Central America allows the United States to speak with one clear message -- one voice. Let freedom ring in Managua. Let freedom ring throughout the communist world from Beijing to Budapest to Warsaw. (Applause.) In Brussels, at our historic NATO meeting, I said that we face an historic opportunity to move beyond containment of the Soviet Union. I said that the world has waited long enough -- that Europe can be whole and free -- that we can move beyond armed camps divided by suspicion and fear. And we asked the Soviets -- challenged them -- to join us in a peace of trust over a peace of tension. And we offered our vision for a future of peace and freedom -- the spirit of Brussels.

But this -- the first five months of this administration -- is just a start. We must work together to protect what is already the longest peacetime expansion in our history, to keep America competitive, at work, on the job. We must fight drug abuse on every front to redeem thousands of children -- it's the children that hurt the most -- to return promise to their lives. And we must revitalize our schools so that a solid education is once again the birthright of

every American kid. (Applause.)

And to make this kind of progress will require more than a government program or another grant initiative. Republicans believe that it will take the active involvement of parents and students and teachers and business and local government and churches, yes, and our schools. And this is what we mean by, A Thousand Points of Light. As powerful and resourceful as government is, government alone cannot come close to overcoming these problems.

And next week, I'll announce a major initiative to challenge our young people to serve their communities. From now on, the definition of the good life in America must include service to others. (Applause.) But, as you know, achieving our highest goals depends to a large extent -- you heard it here tonight -- on winning elections in Congress. We must take our case to the American people -- precinct by precinct, block by block. And I believe it is no coincidence that our party slipped to minority status in the House as we became a minority in the State Legislatures.

Today, Democrats now have a redistricting advantage in states that compose about 90 percent of the seats in Congress. And that is why we Republicans must make solid gains at the state level -- critical gubernatorial and legislative races in the eight largest states alone will determine whether Republicans will be treated fairly in the drafting of 209 congressional districts. From Springfield to Sacramento, from Austin to Albany, we must win the fight for fair competition. (Applause.)

A majority or even a large minority of Republicans in State Legislatures can join with Republican governors to sustain the veto of outrageous gerrymandering schemes, strengthening our numbers in the U.S. House. Bob Michel, our able Leader in the House is outgunned -- outmanned. So let's help him by picking up more seats in the House of Representatives. (Applause.)

Strong state parties can help us win back the U.S. Senate, one of our most critical goals. And I salute our leader, Bob Dole. What a job he is doing as Republican leader in the Senate. (Applause.) But he needs more troops. He needs some help over there, so let's win back the Senate. Let us again make it a Republican Senate. And that will be good for the United States of America. (Applause.)

In the next election, we have a good shot at making big gains. And of course, the party that controls the White House is often expected to do poorly in midterm elections. But there are no ironclad rules in politics. After all, if there were, I would never have become the only living member of the Martin Van Buren Society. (Applause.)

With your support and leadership, the leadership of so many great Republicans -- I don't want to embarrass him, but in his work tonight and the support he's given me and so many other elected officials in this room, men like Carl Linder of Ohio, who has done a superb job here -- (applause) -- we can again defy the precedence -- we can again make history. In order to win, we must work together as a team -- not as an association of acronyms -- the RNC or the NRCC or the RGA or the NRSC. These are top-notch, well-managed organizations staffed by the best people in politics today.

But our Republican Party must be greater than the sum of its parts. We must be inspired by a common purpose. We must bring opportunity to new constituencies and campaign in their neighborhoods, in the inner cities, the barrios once considered to be the exclusive domain of the opposition. And I salute our Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for taking this message right into the inner city, Jack Kemp. (Applause.)

And our Party Chairman, Lee Atwater, who's doing a great

MORE

job, has been -- (applause) -- and he's been a strong voice and a correct voice, arguing that we Republicans need to reach to minorities and the disadvantaged. And these groups can benefit the most from our philosophy, which simply maximizes opportunity and rewards initiative. And that is a message I believe in, and it's a message that we as a party must be prepared to act upon.

To win, we must also recruit the very best men and women to represent our party as candidates and as officeholders.

And so these are my strategies for victory. But strategies are useless without a great purpose. And we have such a purpose -- to build a better America, for today, and for the new century ahead. And we've shed a lot of blood, sweat, tears to rebuild the Republican Party since the early '70s. The best way to keep our party growing is to win more elections in 1990 from the courthouse to the statehouse to Capitol Hill. And, with your help, let's prove to the Democrats that the successes of the 1980s are not a fluke -- that they, in fact, spell the beginning of the end of Democratic dominance in the United States Congress. (Applause.)

Thank you all -- each and every one of you -- for your unbelievable contribution to these goals. Thank you. Barbara and I send you our best wishes. Good night, and God bless each and every one of you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END

10:05 P.M. EDT

To MKA
Date 6/5 Time 10:05

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Chris Schoeder

of _____

Phone _____

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	☐	PLEASE CALL	☐
CALLED TO SEE YOU	☐	WILL CALL AGAIN	☐
WANTS TO SEE YOU	☐	URGENT	☐

RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐

Message

Jack Vaughn

615/539 0900

615/558 3000

Turnbly Dr. C.
Operator



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021

CARBONLESS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

81 To Knoxville

40 West to Nashville - To Pam's

~~Follow signs to Interstate 65~~

40
not
440
Follow signs to Memphis - go to SW side of town
past downtown - Charlotte Pike pass it / White bridge Road

Next one: Old Hickory exit - (2 lanes) go

left - 2 miles until intersection - 1st stop light

take a left - this is Highway 70 - Kroger
on right

Coronada then Windsor Terrace Condos.

go left in entrance - near pool #225.

615 - 646 - 2113

Directions to The Club inside

(15 minutes away)

Jack will be at Pam's house ~~Elmwood~~ 3:00 Sat.

His # Sat: 615 / 539 - 0808

THE 1990 PRESIDENT'S DINNER
THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
June 12, 1990
6:00 - 12:00 p.m.

Minute by Minute
With Talking Points

5:45 p.m.	Mags Open
6:00 p.m.	Guests begin arriving for the Reception in Lobbies 1 and 2. Violin music begins. Bars open
6:30 p.m.	Head Table Guests escorted to the VIP Holding Room (Lobby 5).
7:10 p.m.	Orchestra begins playing in Hall A. Guests begin entering Hall A. Bars close.
7:15 p.m.	Vice President and Mrs. Quayle arrive at the VIP Holding Room (Lobby 5).
7:25 p.m.	President and Mrs. Bush arrive via Hall D and proceed to the VIP Holding Room (Lobby 5) to meet with Head Table Guests.
7:45 p.m.	Head Table guests proceed to seating from VIP Holding Room.
7:47 p.m.	Vice President and Mrs. Quayle proceed to off-stage location to be introduced.
7:49 p.m.	Vice President and Mrs. Quayle are announced and proceed to head table seat.

7:50 p.m.

President and Mrs. Bush proceed to off-stage location to be introduced.

7:52 - 7:55 p.m.

President and Mrs. Bush are announced and proceed to Head Table seat. Orchestra - Ruffles and Flourishes and Hail to the Chief.

7:55 - 8:01 p.m.

Senator Baker asks guests to take their seats and welcomes all to the Dinner. At the conclusion of brief remarks, Senator Baker introduces Reverend John Harper, Rector of St. Johns Church.

Senator Baker Remarks

(Welcome, invocation, and Anthem)

Good evening...Welcome to The 1990 President's Dinner.

I am Senator Howard Baker, and I have the pleasure of being this year's Dinner Chairman.

This is an evening of celebration....

* to honor our great President and First Lady, George and Barbara Bush.

(applause)

* to salute our Republican Members of The House of Representatives and the Senate, who will benefit much from the proceeds of tonight's RECORD event.

* and to recognize the outstanding contributions each of you in this hall has made in furthering principles of the Republican party.

And now, please join with me and my colleagues on the President's Dinner Committee in welcoming our guests of honor...

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

(On right)

AND OUR GREAT FIRST LADY BARBARA BUSH

(On left)

VICE PRESIDENT DAN QUAYLE AND MARILYN QUAYLE

(straight ahead)

APPLAUSE

Would you please rise for the Invocation by the Reverend John C. Harper, Rector of St. Johns Church here in Washington, D.C.

8:01 - 8:03 p.m. Invocation

8:03 p.m. Senator Baker introduces Mr. Maurice Turner who will lead guests in the Pledge of Allegiance and Ms. Dixie Carter who will sing the National Anthem.

Please remain standing for the Pledge of Allegiance, led by the next Mayor of this fine city, MR MAURICE TURNER. Followed by The National Anthem sung by DIXIE CARTER star of the hit television series DESIGNING WOMEN.

8:04 p.m. Mr. Turner and Ms. Carter proceed to the center stage.

8:05 - 8:06 p.m. Mr. Turner recites the Pledge of Allegiance, center stage.

8:06 p.m. Guests are asked to remain standing for the National Anthem.

8:07 - 8:10 p.m. Ms. Carter sings the National Anthem, Center Stage.

8:10 p.m. Mr. Turner and Ms. Carter depart center stage and are escorted back to their tables.

8:10 - 8:12 p.m. Senator Baker thanks both Mr. Turner and Ms. Carter and proceeds to introduce the members of the Cabinet.

Thank you Maurice Turner, and thank you so much Dixie Carter.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now have the privilege of introducing the members of the Cabinet.

(please hold your applause until
all names are announced)

JAMES BAKER --- SECRETARY OF STATE

NICHOLAS BRADY --- SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
LAURO CAVAZOS --- SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
DICK CHENEY --- SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
EDWARD DERWINSKI --- SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
ELIZABETH DOLE --- SECRETARY OF LABOR
CARLA BILLS --- U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
JACK KEMP --- SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
MANUEL LUJAN --- SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
ROBERT MOSBACHER --- SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
SAMUEL SKINNER --- SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
LOUIS SULLIVAN --- SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
RICHARD THORNBURGH --- ATTORNEY GENERAL
JAMES WATKINS --- SECRETARY OF ENERGY
AND CLAYTON YEUTTER --- SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

I would also like to recognize Lee Atwater, Chairman of The Republican National Committee.

Now, let's give these men and women a big round of applause for the tremendous jobs they are doing for The President.

(applause)

Ladies and Gentlemen, tonight we join President and Mrs. Bush for the second of the eight President's Dinners we have planned for him.

You know the President and I each got new jobs just about 10 years ago. He was elected Vice President, and I became Majority Leader of the Senate. We worked closely together in those days and we have continued to work closely on many projects and initiatives since that time.

Mr. President, when I was asked to chair this event, I didn't hesitate for a moment because it brought together two of the easiest requests for me to grant: One; to help raise money for our Republican candidates for House and Senate, and two; to honor George Bush

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will make the obligatory observation that there is no broccoli on the menu. And I invite you to enjoy your meal.

8:12 p.m.

Entree is served - Orchestra plays continuous music throughout Dinner.

8:55 p.m.

Off stage announcement requesting all guests to return to their seats.

8:55 - 9:02 p.m.

Senator Baker gives an historical perspective of the Dinner and introduces the Dinner leadership and Congressman Bob Michel to recognize the Republican Members of the House.

Mr. President, As we look out over this beautiful hall, with nearly 4,000 of our friends and supporters it might be useful to remember back to the first Dinner, which, in 1973 was known as the Senate-House Dinner.

That year we raised about 300,000 thousand dollars. Which was not bad money for those days.

However, in the years since we have had tremendous success with the \$(TOTAL) we have raised this night, our total since 1973 has been over 40 MILLION DOLLARS!

We have had some of the greatest names in Republican politics leading this Dinner --- Henry Kissinger, Bill Simon, Donald Rumsfeld, T. Boone Pickens, Ted Welch, Drew Lewis, Joe Rodgers, and David Murdock to name a few.

Over the years, Mr. President, the most important thing about this Dinner has been its consistency. The National Republican Senatorial Committee and The National Republican Congressional Committee know -- each year -- that they will have significant dollars over and above their individual fundraising to get into those critical Republican campaigns for Congress.

Your help -- both as Vice President and as President -- has been absolutely invaluable to this continuing process.

Thank you Mr. President, and thank you Mr. Vice President for helping us to continue a tradition of helping our candidates through The President's Dinner.

(applause)

Ladies and Gentlemen, one year ago, when we celebrated President George Bush's first President's Dinner, no one at that great event had any idea how different the world would be at this year's Dinner.

We have seen the almost complete collapse of communism, an expansion of Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe, the overthrow of the Sandinistas by a free election in Nicaragua, and the capture of Daniel Noriega in Panama by the brave, highly skilled men and women in our armed forces.

You have breathed life into the environmental movement, and you have opened our minds to the need to improve the educational system in our country.

Barbara continues to set a new standard for First Ladies. And I know, Barbara, that every person in this room believes you are a terrific role model for all women.

Because of you, Mr. President and Barbara, the world is a better place. More than that no man -- or women -- can ask.

(applause)

And I would like to say just a word about a man who deserves special thanks for his help with this dinner.

Several months ago we asked him for some help in getting the Dinner moving forward. He stepped up to the tee and launched a mighty drive down the middle of the fairway.

After the effort, encouragement, and enthusiasm he brought to this project, it has been no more than a chip shot to success.

Thank you, Vice President Dan Quayle. Without you, a night such as this would not have been possible.

(applause)

Now I would like to introduce those individuals whose hard work, enthusiasm and strong dedication have made The 1990 President's Dinner possible.

- ♦ The LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE of The 1990 President's Dinner.

(Please stand as I call your name)

- ♦ DWAYNE ANDREAS

♦ JOSEPH CANIZARO
♦ CHARLES CONDY
♦ LOD COOK
♦ ALEC COURTELIS
♦ WALLY GANZI
♦ BOBBY HOLT
♦ DREW LEWIS
♦ CARL LINDNER
♦ JACK McDONALD
♦ DAVID MURDOCK
♦ T. BOONE PICKENS
♦ JOE RODGERS
♦ ALEX SPANOS

AND,

♦ TED WELCH

Our CO-CHAIRMAN For this year's event...

♦ HOWARD ALLEN
♦ GREG BARNHILL
♦ MAX FISCHER
♦ RUDY GIULIANI
♦ JIM HASLAM
♦ HENRY KISSINGER
♦ JIM LYNN
♦ ADMIRAL MURPHY
♦ DEAN O'HARE
♦ JOHN ROLLINS
♦ FRED SMITH
♦ DON STONE
♦ JACK STEPHENS
♦ JOHN WHITEHEAD

AND,

♦FRANK ZARB

I would also like to thank and recognize the men and women who served as Vice Chairmen - the core group of our fundraising-raising effort.

Won't you all please stand.
(applause)

The members of the Committee and I extend our thanks to the outstanding Chairmen of the two Republican campaign Committees.

Congressman Guy Vander Jagt, Chairman of The Congressional Committee, and Senator Don Nickles of The Senatorial Committee

Guy and Don - you worked shoulder to shoulder with us, you willingly attended our meetings, and you helped make The

Dinner such an enjoyable and worthwhile experience for all of us.

I now call on our Republican leader, Bob Michel of Illinois to recognize the Republican Members of the House.

9:02 - 9:04 p.m.

Congressman Bob Michel makes remarks for 2 minutes, recognizes Republican House members and introduces Senator Bob Dole.

9:04 - 9:06 p.m.

Senator Bob Dole makes remarks and recognizes the Republican Members of the Senate for 2 minutes and introduces Senator Don Nickles, Chairman of the NRSC.

9:06 - 9:11 p.m.

Senator Don Nickles makes remarks and introduces Vice President Dan Quayle.

9:11 - 9:16 p.m.

Vice President Dan Quayle makes remarks.

9:16 - 9:18 p.m.

Senator Baker thanks the Vice President and introduces Congressman Guy Vander Jagt, Chairman of the NRCC.

Thank you Mr. Vice President
(straight ahead)

I now have the pleasure of introducing the man who has performed this next task more times than anyone else in the History of our Country. Every year, for the past 10 years, Guy Vander Jagt has had the honor of introducing the President or the Vice President of the United States at the President's Dinner.

More than any single person, Guy has stood against the cold winds of discouragement. He has swum against the dangerous tide of emotional exhaustion. And he has been a beacon of hope, of energy, and of faith for candidates for Congress from Maine to New Mexico; from Washington to Florida; and for virtually every District in between.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, Congressman Guy Vander Jagt.

9:18 - 9:23 p.m.

Congressman Guy Vander Jagt makes remarks and introduces

9:23 - 9:33 p.m.

President Bush.

President George Bush makes remarks.

9:33 - 9:35 p.m.

Senator Baker thanks President Bush and introduces top fundraiser.

Thank you Mr. President

I now have the honor of introducing the individual on The Dinner Committee who is responsible for selling more tables and tickets than any other single Committee Member...Raising over \$XXX,XXX for this event.

INTRODUCTION OF TOP FUNDRAISER

9:35 - 9:37 p.m.

Top fundraiser makes toast to the President and wishes him happy birthday.

9:37 - 9:45 p.m.

Senator Baker thanks the top fundraiser and proceeds with special birthday presentation (card) in honor of the President's 66th birthday, followed by all guests singing Happy Birthday in unison. He then introduces the final entertainment.

Thank you (TOP FUNDRAISER).

Mr President, we would now like to take a moment to acknowledge the fact that this is a very special day for you. We are gathered here, not only to continue the tradition we started 17 years ago but, to honor you on your birthday. I can't imagine that you have ever celebrated your birthday with close to 4000 friends. In keeping to the scale of the occasion, we have arranged, with Barbara's help, to present to you a birthday card that represents the feeling of 4000 well wishers and to do something that most people will never have the opportunity to do, sing Happy Birthday to the President of the United States.

And now for the entertainment....

From New York City...A man who can be billed as a singer, song writer, composer, conductor, and concert performer. A man who is credited with composing numerous hits on Broadway and in Hollywood including A Chorus Line, The Way We Were, and The Sting, along with many others including The Ronald

Reagan March!....The award winning Mr. Marvin Hamlish.

9:45 - 9:52 p.m.

10 minute entertainment.
Includes birthday celebration.

9:52 - 9:54 p.m.

Senator Baker invites guests to join him downstairs for dessert and dancing at the Apres Reception and asks them to remain seated until the President and Vice President depart.

Thank you ladies and gentlemen for your participation in this historic evening, and for your most generous contributions.

please join me downstairs for dessert and dancing, but remain seated until The President and Vice President have departed.

Thank you and we'll see you in 1991 for the next President's Dinner.

9:54 - 9:56 p.m.

Orchestra plays as President and Mrs. Bush and Vice President and Mrs. Quayle depart.

9:57 p.m.

Guests depart Hall A.

10:00 - 12:00 a.m.

Apres Reception.

DRAFT AS OF 5/29/90

May 29, 1990

Memorandum

Re: Setting the Agenda

There are two ways to look at most issues and policies: either we are succeeding with our agenda, or the opposition is succeeding with their agenda. Sometimes the agendas overlap, but sometimes they do not:

Their Agenda

Taxes:
increase

More spending

Civil Rights:
quotas

Education:
Increased spending;
bureaucracy;
Focus on inputs: e.g.,
amount of spending

Environment/Clean Air:
command and control

Crime:
increased spending,
gun control

Health Care:
Centralization, employer
mandates

Our Agenda

Taxes:
capital gains rate cut;
personal exemption increased

Spending restraint: Budget
reform: Balanced Budget
Amendment; Line Item Veto;
look at all spending,
including Amtrak, Davis-
Bacon, etc.

Civil Rights:
Commitment to equal
opportunity; includes anti-
credentialism

Education:
Parental choice; increased
flexibility; vouchers;
Focus on outcomes, e.g.,
How US students compare to
other students, how much
they learn

Environment/Clean Air:
Market-oriented policies,
e.g., emissions trading;
tree planting

Crime:
death penalty; tough judges

Health Care:
Individual empowerment: Health
IRA's; Fitness/Prevention

Housing:
Increased subsidies,
construction of public
housing

Trade:
"Managed" trade
(protectionism)

Child Care:
increased spending for day
care centers; increased
regulation and bureaucracy

Hatch Act:
repeal

Welfare:
Status quo with increased
spending; no hope for
underclass

Working Poor:
increase minimum wage

More spending on
"infrastructure"

Campaign finance:
Public financing,
limit private spending;

...

Housing:
housing vouchers

Trade:
Free trade: agreement with
Mexico (include labor
mobility?)

Child Care:
Tax credit for parents;
range of options to parents,
affordability, availability.
Long run: increase personal
exemption

Hatch Act:
preserve

Welfare:
Low Income Opportunity Board;
Kaus plan?

Working Poor:
Earned Income Tax Credit

Telecommuting

Campaign finance:
Enforce Beck prohibition
against soft money; end the
frank, incumbency protection;

Look at ways to save consumers
billions -- sugar program,
Postal Service, etc.

Grant/Cawley
June 4, 1990
Draft one
A:MOBSCENE

REMARKS: PRESIDENT'S DINNER
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
TUESDAY, JUNE 12
7:30 P.M.

((Thank you very much. Thank you, Guy, for that wonderful introduction, and for the great job you are doing as our chairman of the House Campaign Committee. And we all know what an outstanding job Vice President Quayle is doing for our country and for our Party -- he's carried our message of opportunity from Long Island to the Hawaiian Islands and beyond, logging practically a quarter million miles around the world. \\ Senator Nickles; Senator Dole; Congressman Michel; our wonderful host, Senator Howard Baker; and all of our dinner leadership, especially Dwayne Andreas and Carl Lindner -- it's a pleasure to see all of you and again, ^I thank all of you for your hard work and dedication. \\\))

((Before coming over tonight, I mentioned to Barbara that we were going to a function where nothing actually gets accomplished, but all the important Republicans are together having a great time. She said, "Why are you holding a Cabinet meeting at this hour?"))

I would like to acknowledge the outstanding men and women of my Cabinet \\ and let me mention a man I consider a close friend and a close advisor, **Lee Atwater**. \\ Lee, you've been a champion in the Republican Party ... a champion in the music

world .. and now you'll be a champion in the biggest fight of all. I know you'll be back soon to lead the Party to more victories in the future. Let's give him a hand. \\\

I've come to you tonight to set a few things straight. Apparently, there are people in America whose sense of priorities is out of whack, a misguided few with a warped view of this country. \\ These are the same people who said "America's Funniest Home Videos" wouldn't last (OR: Bob Newhart would never have another hit series). \\

I'm talking about the people who believe there's no difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties. But there **is** a big difference -- as big as the American mainstream. And on our side -- the Republican side -- lies opportunity, empowerment, choice, and free market solutions to big-government problems. Let me give you a few examples.

It was the Republican policy of **peace through strength** which allowed us to make so much progress at the Washington Summit two weeks ago -- a policy begun by a man of vision and a friend to all of us here tonight, **President Ronald Reagan**. \\\

I just returned from the Midwest, where I spoke of the progress we made at the Summit. ((I thought you'd like to hear the **inside** story on how the two **superpowers** really got along behind the scenes at the Summit. \\ Well, Sununu and Darman got along fine))

President Gorbachev worked with me during those historic days two weeks ago, to further the process of peace by working toward a safer world and a stable, new Europe -- one in which

every nation's security is strengthened and no nation is threatened.

President Gorbachev and I signed a bilateral agreement to eliminate a majority of our stockpiled chemical weapons; signed new protocols that will allow 15 year-old nuclear testing treaties to be ratified; and made substantial progress in negotiations on both strategic arms and conventional forces. And if the Soviets take the appropriate steps later this year, I will ask Congress to ratify our historic trade agreement, one that will give U.S. exporters access to Soviet markets.

But despite all of our progress, we cannot lose sight of the differences that remain between our two countries.

Lithuania is one difference. Let me state unequivocally I will continue to speak out on behalf of peoples yearning for freedom and self-determination.\\ And there is the question if a unified Germany. The United States remains committed to German membership in NATO, as part of a stable Europe, **whole and free.**\\

The peoples of the world look to us not only for our ability to promote peace and freedom abroad, but for our commitment to creating **choice and opportunity** for every American.\\\

All Americans share the goals of keeping the economy strong, fighting crime, improving education, preserving the environment, guaranteeing civil rights for all. But it is the Republican record of putting power in the hands of the people, **not the bureacrats**, which is **best** for Americans.

What's scaring the heck out of our opponents is that this fall, they're up against the Republican Record. The longest

peacetime economic expansion in history. The lowest unemployment rate in 16 years, and over 21 million jobs created. But let me add this word of caution: the more Americans that are **on the job**, the more our naysayers are **out** of a job. //

We're the ones who want to keep the economy strong, and we've fought every step of the way against those who want to bring America to a grinding halt -- by fighting mandated benefits for small businesses, mindless red tape, **more tax-and-spend programs**. If we can take the first steps in reforming the process -- through remedies like a **balanced budget amendment**, the **line-item veto**, and when we have to, **sequestering funds** -- we can build a better future for our children. \\

And we're the ones who sent the **Violent Crime Control Act** to Congress last year, to expand prison capacity, enhance prosecution, and enact the death penalty for the most serious Federal crimes. This Administration is leading the charge to take back the streets, and we will win.\\

We're the Party that wants to promote excellence in education by giving choice and flexibility to parents and students and by targeting federal assistance to those most in need -- the principles behind our **Educational Excellence Act**. And together with the Nation's Governors, we've set National Goals for education for the first time in American history -- so that American students become the best in the world.\\

And take a look at our record on the environment. We sent to Congress the first major overhaul of the **Clean Air Act** in over a decade. We've banned ocean dumping, enacted new oil spill

legislation, and brought top experts in for the White House Conference on Global Change. Some think the way to protect our environment is through command and control -- commanding bureaucrats and controlling our economy. But this Administration believes in market-oriented policies that balance the need to protect our planet with the need to keep hard-working Americans on the job.\\

And our record on civil rights is one marked by a commitment to equal opportunity for all Americans. So let's keep it that way: let's promote workplaces free from discrimination and harassment, but also free from mandated burdens on employers and most of all, free from **quotas**.\\

Tonight, I've only mentioned some of our **greatest hits** from the Republican Record. But, as everyone here knows, **achieving more** depends on **winning more elections to Congress**. We can beat our Democratic opponents -- when the fight is a fair one, on the issues. But we lose -- and the American people lose -- when the fight is rigged because of Democratic gerrymandering.\\

Today, Democrats now have a redistricting advantage in states that compose about 90 percent of the seats in Congress. We must make solid gains at the state level -- in key gubernatorial and legislative races in the eight largest states will directly affect our Republican candidates in 209 Congressional districts. ((In fact, allowing the Democrats to control redistricting is like giving them a goldmine. \\ They get the gold, Republicans get the shaft.\\))

But this year's Senate elections will present an opportunity for us to regain the Senate. Of the 34 Senators up for re-election in 1990, 18 are Republicans and 16 are Democrats. All that stands between us and a Republican Senate is **five seats**. We can end the Democratic stranglehold on the U.S. Congress. \\

Our goal is to build a better America for our children, and for those who will come after them in the next century. The best way to do it is to give people opportunity, empowerment and choice. Our goals are big, but we have the best candidates and the best supporters in the country to get us there -- **and most of them are right here tonight.**\\

Thank you all -- every one of you -- for your gigantic contribution to these goals. Good night, God bless you, and thank you all.

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Grant/Cawley
June 4, 1990
Draft one
A:MOBSCENE

REMARKS: PRESIDENT'S DINNER
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
TUESDAY, JUNE 12
7:30 P.M.

((Thank you very much. Thank you, Guy, for that wonderful introduction, and for the great job you are doing as our chairman of the House Campaign Committee. And we all know what an outstanding job Vice President Quayle is doing for our country and for our Party -- he's carried our message of opportunity from ~~Long Island~~ ~~to the Hawaiian Islands~~ and beyond, logging ~~practically~~ a quarter million miles around the world. \\\\ Senator Nickles; Senator Dole; Congressman Michel; our wonderful host, Senator Howard Baker; and all of our dinner leadership, especially Dwayne Andreas and Carl Lindner -- it's a pleasure to see all of you and again, I thank for your hard work and dedication. \\\))

((Before coming over tonight, I mentioned to Barbara that we were going to a function where nothing actually gets accomplished, but all the important Republicans are together having a great time. She said, "Why are you holding a Cabinet meeting at this hour?"))

I would like to acknowledge the outstanding men and women of my Cabinet \\ and let me mention a man I consider a close friend and a close advisor, **Lee Atwater**. \\ Lee, you've been a champion in the Republican Party ... a champion in the music

Favel Log -
XP Advance

world .. and now you'll be a champion in the biggest fight of all. I know you'll be back soon to lead the Party to more victories in the future. Let's give him a hand. \\\

I've come to you tonight to set a few things straight. Apparently, there are people in America whose sense of priorities is out of whack, a misguided few with a warped view of this country. \\ These are the same people who said "America's Funniest Home Videos" wouldn't last (OR: Bob Newhart would never have another hit series). \\

I'm talking about the people who believe there's no difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties. But there **is** a big difference -- as big as the American mainstream. And on our side -- the Republican side -- lies opportunity, empowerment, choice, and free market solutions to big-government problems. Let me give you a few examples.

It was the Republican policy of **peace through strength** which allowed us to make so much progress at the Washington Summit two weeks ago -- a policy begun by a man of vision and a friend to all of us here tonight, **President Ronald Reagan**. \\\ *Condi*

I just returned from the Midwest, where I spoke of the progress we made at the Summit. ((I thought you'd like to hear the **inside** story on how the two **superpowers** really got along behind the scenes at the Summit. \\ Well, Sununu and Darman got along fine))

President Gorbachev worked with me during those historic days two weeks ago, to further the process of peace by working *Condi*

toward a safer world and a stable, new Europe -- one in which every nation's security is strengthened and no nation is threatened.

President Gorbachev and I signed a bilateral agreement to eliminate a majority of our stockpiled chemical weapons; signed new protocols that will allow 15 year-old nuclear testing treaties to be ratified; and made substantial progress in negotiations on both strategic arms and conventional forces. And if the Soviets take the appropriate steps later this year, I will ask Congress to ratify our historic trade agreement, one that will give U.S. exporters access to Soviet markets.

But despite all of our progress, we cannot lose sight of the differences that remain between our two countries.

Lithuania is one difference. Let me state unequivocally I will continue to speak out on behalf of peoples yearning for freedom and self-determination.\\ And there is the question if a unified Germany. The United States remains committed to German membership in NATO, as part of a stable Europe, **whole and free.**\\

The peoples of the world look to us not only for our ability to promote peace and freedom abroad, but for our commitment to creating **choice and opportunity for every American.**\\

All Americans share the goals of keeping the economy strong, fighting crime, improving education, preserving the environment, guaranteeing civil rights for all. But it is the Republican record of putting power in the hands of the people, **not the bureacrats**, which is **best** for Americans.

What's scaring the heck out of our opponents is that this fall, they're up against the Republican record. The longest peacetime economic expansion in history. The lowest unemployment rate in 16 years, and over 21 million jobs created. But let me add this word of caution: the more Americans that are **on the job**, the more our naysayers are **out** of a job. //

We're the ones who want to keep the economy strong, and we've fought every step of the way against those who want to bring America to a grinding halt -- by fighting mandated benefits for small businesses, mindless red tape, **more tax-and-spend programs**. If we can take the first steps in reforming the process -- through remedies like a **balanced budget amendment**, the **line-item veto**, and **when we have to, sequestering funds** -- we can build a better future for our children. \\

And we're the ones who sent the **Violent Crime Control Act** to Congress last year, to expand prison capacity, enhance prosecution, and enact the death penalty for the most serious Federal crimes. This Administration is leading the charge to take back the streets, and we will win.\\

We're the Party that wants to promote excellence in education by giving choice and flexibility to parents and students and by targeting federal assistance to those most in need -- the principles behind our **Educational Excellence Act**. And together with the Nation's Governors, we've set National Goals for education for the first time in American history -- so that American students become the best in the world.\\

And take a look at our record on the environment. We sent to Congress the first major overhaul of the **Clean Air Act** in over a decade. We've banned ocean dumping, enacted new oil spill legislation, and brought top experts in for the White House Conference on Global Change. Some think the way to protect our environment is through command and control -- commanding bureaucrats and controlling our economy. But this Administration believes in market-oriented policies that balance the need to protect our planet with the need to keep hard-working Americans on the job.\\

And our record on civil rights is one marked by a commitment to equal opportunity for all Americans. So let's keep it that way: let's promote workplaces free from discrimination and harassment, but also free from mandated burdens on employers and most of all, free from **quotas**.\\

Tonight, I've only mentioned some of our **greatest hits** from the Republican Record. But, as everyone here knows, **achieving more depends on winning more elections to Congress**. We can beat our Democratic opponents -- when the fight is a fair one, on the issues. But we lose -- and the American people lose -- when the fight is rigged because of Democratic gerrymandering.\\

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TRAVELS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
California
Colorado
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Milwaukee
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

* 39 States

* 48 trips in 1989 (both domestic/foreign)

* 22 trips in 1990 (both domestic/foreign)

* 202,577 Miles (1/20/89 through 5/12/90)

Will try to breakdown domestic miles

STATES NOT TRAVELED TO AS OF YET

Arkansas
Connecticut
Delaware
Idaho
Louisiana
Maine
Montana
North Dakota
Oklahoma
South Dakota
Vermont

* 11 States

COUNTRIES TRAVELED BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

Argentina
Australia
Barbados
Brazil
Chile
Costa Rica
El Salvador
England
France
Guatemala
Honduras
Indonesia
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Korea
Malaysia
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Venezuela

* 25 Countries

TRAVELS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

DATE	CITY	STATE	EVENT
1989/02/01-03	Caracas	Venezuela	Events w/ Govt. officials
1989/02/03	San Salvador	El Salvador	Meeting w/ Govt. Officials
1989/02/10	Miami	Florida	Cuban American Bar Dinner
		Florida	Charles Drew Elemen. School
		Florida	FL State Party Leadership
	West Palm Beach	Florida	Address ADL Leadership
1989/02/13	Springfield	Illinois	GOP Fundraiser
		Illinois	Visit Oak Ridge Cemetery
		Illinois	Remarks/Sangamon County GOP
1989/02/25	Minneapolis	Minnesota	Lincoln Day Dinner/Roundtable
1989/03/02	Birmingham	Alabama	USX Dedication
		Alabama	Recep. for Gov. Guy Hunt
1989/03/03-05	Waterville Valley	New Hampshire	Private Time
1989/03/09	New York	New York	Mayors Conf. on Drug Traffic
	Westchester	New York	Westchester Chairman's Dinner
1989/03/10	Cincinnati	Ohio	Lincoln Day Recep./Dinner
	Fort Wayne	Indiana	Dan Heath Fundraiser
	Indianapolis	Indiana	Address Economic Club Lunch
1989/03/23-26	Wickenburg	Arizona	Easter/Private Time
1989/03/31	Houston	Texas	Private Meeting w/Adm. Truly
		Texas	Visit Johnson Space Ctr.
1989/04/14-16	Palm Beach	Florida	Private Time
1989/04/17	Charlotte	North Carolina	Address Concerned Charlotteans
		North Carolina	First Ward Elementary School
1989/04/22	Clemson	South Carolina	Dedication Sen. Thurmond Inst.
1989/04/24	Chicago	Illinois	Homewood Flossmoor School
		Illinois	Address Associated Press
	Honolulu	Hawaii	Briefing at PACAF
	Los Angeles	California	Fundraiser R. Reagan Library
1989/04/25	Pago Pago	American Samoa	Greet Cabinet Members
1989/04/26-27	Canberra	Australia	Meet w/ P.M. Hawke
1989/04/27-28	Melbourne	Australia	Meet w/Govt Officials
1989/04/28-29	Sydney	Australia	Coral Sea Ball
1989/04/29-30	Cairns	Australia	Meet w/ Aus./Amer. Society
1989/04/29	Port Douglas	Australia	Private Time
1989/04/30-5/2	Jakarta	Indonesia	Meet w/ Govt. Officials
1989/05/02-03	Singapore	Singapore	Meet w/ Pres. Wee
1989/05/03-04	Bangkok	Thailand	Meet w/ Govt. officials
1989/05/04	Anchorage	Alaska	Inspect Oil Spill
	Yokota	Japan	Briefing by Gen. Davis
1989/05/08	Nashville	Tennessee	Fisk University Commencement
1989/05/10	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Franklin Institute/UCRES
		Pennsylvania	Phil. World Affairs Council
1989/05/11	Nashville	Tennessee	TN. Statesman Dinner
		Tennessee	Youth Service USA/JTPA Event
1989/05/16	Dearborn	Michigan	Sen. Repub. Caucus Dinner
	Novi	Michigan	Visit Police Families
1989/05/18	New York	New York	Father of the Year Luncheon
		New York	Visit Nazareth Day Nursery
1989/05/24	West Point	New York	Address US Military Academy
1989/05/28	Indianapolis	Indiana	Indianapolis 500
1989/05/29	University of	Maryland	Lacrosse Finals

TRAVELS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

DATE	CITY	STATE	EVENT
1989/06/10	Fayetteville	West Virginia	Whitewater Raft Trip
1989/06/11-12	Guatemala City	Guatemala	Meet Pres. Cerezo
1989/06/12-13	Tegucigalpa	Honduras	Meet Pres. Azcona
		Honduras	Meet w/ Govt. Officials
1989/06/13-14	San Jose	Costa Rica	Meet Pres. Arias *
1989/06/13	San Salvador	El Salvador	Meet Pres. Cristiani
1989/06/16-18	Williamsburg	Virginia	Warner Nickels Golf Classic
1989/06/23	Middletown	New Jersey	Fundraiser for Unity '89
1989/07/04	Newport News	Virginia	Homecoming USS Newport News
1989/07/09	Gnaw Bone	Indiana	Private Time
1989/07/12	Detroit	Michigan	NAACP Annual Meeting
		Michigan	Wayne State U. JPTA
1989/07/15	Nashville	Tennessee	Young Republicans Meeting
1989/07/16	Los Angeles	California	Rec. for Sen. Wilson/Team 100
1989/07/17	Los Angeles	California	Gov. Conf./McDonnell Douglas
1989/07/17-18	San Diego	California	Visit General Dynamics
1989/07/18	Monterey	California	ALEC Sub Group Meeting
	San Diego	California	Qualcomm Corp/Editorial Board
1989/07/18-19	San Francisco	California	Commonwealth Club Luncheon
1989/07/19	Cedar Rapids	Iowa	Fundraiser for State Legis.
1989/08/01	Baltimore	Maryland	Address Knights of Columbus
1989/08/02	Huntsville	Alabama	Marshall Space Flight Center
	Miami	Florida	FL GOP Luncheon
1989/08/15	Atlanta	Georgia	GA GOP Luncheon/SCLC Address
		Georgia	McDaniel-Glenn Learning Center
	Canton	Ohio	Ohio State GOP Dinner
1989/08/17-21	Sheridan	Wyoming	Private Time
1989/08/21	Las Vegas	Nevada	VFW Convention/NV GOP Recep.
1989/08/21-24	Wickenburg	Arizona	Private Time
1989/08/24-25	Los Angeles	California	CA GOP Recep./JPL Lab.
1989/08/24	Newport Beach	California	CA GOP Dinner/Rep. Cox
	Santa Ana	California	Mtg. w/local Officials
1989/08/25-27	Wickenburg	Arizona	Private Time
1989/08/27-29	Grand Canyon	Arizona	Private Time
1989/08/29-31	Wickenburg	California	Private Time
1989/09/08	Ashland	Ohio	Ashbrook Center Dinner
	Columbus	Ohio	Columbia Gas Event
1989/09/08-09	Dublin	Ohio	Private Time
1989/09/08	New York	New York	NY Times Editorial Board
		New York	Address BIB Luncheon
1989/09/17	Baltimore	Maryland	Lacrosse Tournament
1989/09/18	Anchorage	Alaska	Press Conf/Drift Net Fish Mtg
		Alaska	Military/Coast Guard Briefing
1989/09/19-21	Seoul	Korea	Meet with Prime Minister Kang
1989/09/21-26	Tokyo	Japan	Meet w/Prime Minister Kaifu
1989/09/26-28	Manila	Philippines	Meet with President Aquino
1989/09/28	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	Visit Refugee Camp/Bilaterals
1989/10/10	Richmond	Virginia	Tour Bishop's Storehouse
		Virginia	Lunch f/M. Coleman
1989/10/16	Portland	Oregon	Citizen's Def. Ed. Cmte.
		Oregon	Oregon GOP Recept.
	Seattle	Washington	Goodwill Games Rally
		Washington	WA GOP Lunch/Ed. Board

TRAVELS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

DATE	CITY	STATE	EVENT
1989/10/17	Los Angeles	Washington	WA Business Asso.
		California	Mtg. w/Pres. Reagan
		California	Adrs. CA Town Hall
	San Diego	California	TV Taping
		California	Big Brother's Dinner
		California	D. Hunter Reception
		California	GOP Reception
1989/10/17-18	San Francisco	California	Private Time
1989/10/17	San Francisco	California	Address CEO Org.
		California	Bkft f/Sen. Wilson
1989/10/18	San Francisco	California	View Earthquake Site
	Santa Cruz	California	View Earthquake Site
1989/10/21-22	Orlando	Florida	Private Time
1989/10/22	Orlando	Florida	United Negro Golf Tour.
1989/10/23	Chicago	Illinois	Adrs. Inland Press Asso.
		Illinois	Recep. f/Rep. Martin
	Green Bay	Wisconsin	Fort Howard Paper Co.
	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	WI Policy Resr. Institute
		Wisconsin	Recep. f/Sen. Kasten
	Newark	New Jersey	Repub. Party Fundraiser
1989/11/08	Indianapolis	Indiana	Visit Indiana OVP Office
		Indiana	Rep. Victory '90 Reception
		Indiana	Victory '90 Auction/Fundraiser
1989/11/12-13	Hilton Head	South Carolina	RGA Golf Event/Dinner
		South Carolina	GOP Breakfast
1989/11/21-23	Wickenburg	Arizona	Private Time
1989/11/23-24	Palm Springs	California	Pro-Am Skins Game
1989/11/24-26	Wickenburg	Arizona	Private Time
1989/12/10	New York	New York	Wiesel Holocaust Dinner
		New York	Yeshiva U. Convocation
1989/12/13	Kansas City	Kansas	Farmland Ind. Fac.
		Kansas	Hayden for Gov. Fundraiser
	St. Louis	Missouri	State GOP Fundraiser/Rally
		Missouri	Flynn Park Elem. School
1989/12/21-1/1	Vail	Colorado	Private Time
1990/01/08	Cleveland	Ohio	Serv Indpt Living/Ed Board
		Ohio	GOP Bkft/City Club
		Ohio	NASA Lews Resch. Center
1990/01/12-15	Park City	Utah	Private Time
1990/01/22	Boston	Massachusetts	GOP Events/Lunch w/Police
		Massachusetts	TV Inter./Boston Herald Mtg
		Massachusetts	Swear-In P. Senopoulos
		Massachusetts	Visit Mission Hills School
1990/01/26-27	Homestead AFB	Florida	Foreign Trip Stopover
1990/01/27-29	Panama City	Panama	Meetings w/Pres. Endara
1990/01/27	Tegucigalpa	Honduras	Inaug. Ceremony f/Callejas
1990/01/29	Kingston	Jamaica	Meeting w/PM Manley
1990/02/14	New York	New York	NY Lincoln Day Dinner
		New York	Bond Club of NY
		New York	Keyboard Training Center
1990/02/16	Ft. Lauderdale	Florida	FL State Senate Recep.
1990/02/16-19	Key Largo	Florida	Private Time
1990/02/19	Naples	Florida	Fund. Recep. f/Sen. Mack

TRAVELS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

DATE	CITY	STATE	EVENT
1990/02/22	Princeton	New Jersey	Cong. Inst. Princeton Prog.
1990/02/25-26	Los Angeles	California	Private Time
1990/02/25	San Salvador	El Salvador	Pres. Duarte's Funeral
1990/02/26	Long Beach	California	Rohrabacher Fund. Recep.
	Los Angeles	California	Corporate Council Bkft.
		California	Lincoln Day Dinner
	Riverside	California	World Affairs Council
		California	Center f/Employment Train.
1990/02/27-28	Borrego Springs	California	Adrs. Copley News Service
1990/02/27	Los Angeles	California	Bkft. w/Space Experts
	Santa Barbara	California	Adrs. Ag. Council of CA
		California	Lagomarsino Fund. Lunch
1990/02/28	Peoria	Illinois	Cent. IL PIC Award
		Illinois	Adrs. Creve Coeur Club
	San Diego	California	GOP Eagle's Bkft.
1990/03/06	Baldwin	New York	Rep. Lowery Scholar. Fund
	Long Island	New York	Lunch f/Lent & McGrath
	Malverne	New York	Newsday Ed. Board
	New York	New York	Mamma's House/Life Awards
		New York	Bus. Roundtable Dinner
		New York	Mtg. w/M. Hoenlein
1990/03/09-10	Bridgetown	Barbados	Meet w/PM Sandiford
1990/03/09	Caracus	Venezuela	Meet w/PM Gonzalez
		Venezuela	Meet w/Pres. Perez
1990/03/10	Bridgetown	Barbados	Mtg. w/Regional PM's
1990/03/10-12	Santiago	Chile	Inaug. of Pres. Aylwin
1990/03/12-13	Asuncion	Paraguay	Meet w/Pres. Rodriguez
1990/03/13-14	Buenos Aires	Argentina	Meet w/PM Gonzalez
1990/03/14-15	Brasilia	Brazil	Inaug. f/Pres. Collor
1990/03/21	Paoli	Pennsylvania	Chester Cnty GOP Lunch
	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	Compunetics/CEO Round.
		Pennsylvania	PA GOP/Leg. Recep.
	Providence	Rhode Island	Bkft. f/Rep. Matchley
1990/03/23-24	Scottsdale	Arizona	GOP Trunk 'N Tusk Dinner
1990/03/24-30	Maui	Hawaii	Private Time
1990/03/24	Scottsdale	Arizona	Rep. Rhodes Fundraiser
1990/03/30-31	Palm Springs	California	Team 100 Dinner
1990/04	Columbus	Ohio	Recep. f/Gov. Orr
1990/04/04	Atlanta	Georgia	Recep. f/J. Linder
		Georgia	Northside Hosp. Child Care
1990/04/10	Colorado Springs	Colorado	Natl. Space Symposium
	Columbus	Ohio	Mtg. w/Econ Dvlpt. Team
1990/04/10-11	Omaha	Nebraska	Recep. f/H. Daub
1990/04/11	Council Bluffs	Iowa	Bkft. f/Rep. Tauke
	Des Moines	Iowa	Assoc. of Police Chiefs
		Iowa	WHO Call-In Radio Show
		Iowa	Recep. f/Gov. Branstad
	Sioux City	Iowa	Visit Morningside Center
		Iowa	Lunch f/Rep. Tauke
1990/04/14	Columbus	Indiana	Private Time (Funeral)
	Indianapolis	Indiana	Funeral f/J. Craig
1990/04/19-20	La Jolla	California	RNC Regional Meetings
1990/04/19	Sacramento	California	Lunch f/D. Lungren

TRAVELS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

DATE	CITY	STATE	EVENT
1990/04/20	La Jolla	California	RNC Chrmn's Meeting
		California	Lunch f/Golden Eagles
1990/04/25	Managua	Nicaragua	Inaug f/Pres. Chamorro
1990/04/25-26	Mexico City	Mexico	Private Time
1990/04/26	Mexico City	Mexico	Bkft. w/ Pres. Salinas
1990/04/10	Colorado Springs	Colorado	Recep. f/Hank Brown
1990/05/02-03	Dallas	Texas	Dinner f/Armey & Barton
1990/05/02	Waco	Texas	Fund. Event f/H. Shine
1990/05/03	Amarillo	Texas	Recep. f/D. Waterfield
	Dallas	Texas	Mtg. f/Victory 90' Cmte.
		Texas	Dallas World Affairs Coun.
		Texas	Bkft. f/C. Williams
		Texas	Parkland Mem. Hospital
1990/05/04-05	Tullahoma	Tennessee	Private Time
1990/05/06	Rome	Italy	Private Time
1990/05/07-08	London	England	Eisenhower Celebration
1990/05/07	Rome	Italy	Eisenhower Celebration
		Italy	Meet w/PM Andreotti
1990/05/08	London	England	Meet w/PM Thatcher
1990/05/08-09	Paris	France	Meet w/Pres. Mitterrand
1990/05/11	Glen Cove	New York	Bilderberg Meetings
1990/05/12	Oxford	Mississippi	Univ. of MS Commencement
1990/05/16	Jackson	Mississippi	Miss. GOP Reception
	Louisville	Kentucky	KY GOP Luncheon

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 14, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PRESIDENT'S DINNER

Washington Convention Center
Washington, D.C.

9:45 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so much. What a spectacular evening. Thank you, Don, and thank all of you. Thank you so very, very much. Barbara and I are delighted to be here. Thank you.

Senator Nickles, thank you for that introduction and the great job that you're doing as head of the Senate Campaign Committee. That is important work and Don is doing a superb job. (Applause.) Way down there, Marilyn Quayle. Marilyn, it's a delight to be with you on this evening. And I want to welcome back your husband, Dan, from Central America. And thank you, Mr. Vice President, once again for taking our message of hope and democracy to our important friends and neighbors. Dan Quayle is doing an outstanding job for the United States of America, and I am proud he is at my side in the White House. (Applause.)

And David -- the warrior of all times -- David Murdoch, thank you for your dedication. Not just for this evening, but especially for this evening -- making this event possible. What a job you've done and your cochairmen and their cochairmen, and there's never been a political event like this in the history of the country and I'm grateful to you from the bottom of my heart. Thank you, sir. (Applause.)

And as to our able Chairman of the House Campaign Committee, Guy Vander Jagt, great to see you and thank you for your work. I want to thank Mary Hart and Willard Scott. Willard, may your future be free of cumulus clouds. (Laughter.) And may I thank the members of my Cabinet. I am so lucky, as President of this country, to have the support of an outstanding Cabinet -- men and women of excellence, total dedication to our country. And, believe me, I count my blessings every day for that. (Applause.)

It was at the last President's dinner that Ronald Reagan -- then the 40th President of the United States -- stood before us and formally challenged all of us to hold on to the presidency, no matter how tough the odds. And since then, President Reagan has returned to his beloved California and you and I have fought shoulder-to-shoulder, battling our way to a 40-state win on Election Day. And I'm grateful to every one of you for that support. (Applause.)

But none of us here, not one of us, fought the battle we fought -- we didn't put ourselves and our families through the turmoil of a campaign simply to win an election. And we fought because we believed in certain ideas and certain ideals. We fought because we believe that together we can build a better America. The American people defined our mission, and in the five months since the Inaugural, without fanfare or partisan furor, we have worked together to quietly follow our assigned mission -- to achieve what was considered to be outlandishly impossible.

The American people want action on the budget deficit. And we reached an agreement with the Congress to reduce the deficit by a whopping \$65 billion. (Applause.) And we aim to achieve this

MORE

without raising the taxes on the working men and women of this country.

The American people want action on a festering problem -- the hemorrhaging of the savings and loan system. And our reform plan will restore stability, eliminate unsafe and extravagant practices, and punish those who abuse the trust of the depositors. The American people will have to pay billions of dollars to clean up this mess. And we must make sure that it never happens again. (Applause.)

And the Senate, under the able leadership of Bob Dole and Jake Garn and others approved our plan 91-8. And now I call on the House of Representatives to follow suit. The American people want action on ethics. And clearly, it is time for an evenhanded ethics approach across all branches of government. This is the goal of our ethics proposal that I sent to the Congress in April. We must all, all be equal before the law.

And, as President, I will strive for a constructive working relationship with the new Speaker, Speaker Foley, the leader in the Senate, Senator Mitchell and the rest of the Democratic leadership. But while we are in competition with each other, we will keep that competition on the issues and fighting for what we believe in. For we Republicans are bound together in a common purpose -- to wage a vigorous debate on the important issues that unite us. We are confident that in taking our message of peace and prosperity to the American people in an open, honest and direct manner, we will become the majority party in America. (Applause.)

The American people -- Republican, Democrat, young and old, want action on the environment. And yesterday, surrounded by the natural jewels of the Grand Tetons, enjoying that crisp, pristine mountain air, I called on Congress to join me in a quest for cleaner air, an end to acid rain, ozone depletion and other harmful emissions. You shouldn't have to become a mountain man just to breathe good, clean air. (Applause.)

And oh, how the American people want action on crime. This administration will not rest until we've lifted the shadow of fear from the homes and the shops and the streets and the neighborhoods of America. And that's why I called last month for tough new laws, more law enforcers and prosecutors to back them up. This administration is going to lead the charge to take back the streets -- take them back from the criminals who threaten our neighborhoods and our families -- not just in the cities, but all across this country. We are going to win the battle against the criminal. (Applause.)

And the American people want action on foreign policy -- a sensible, yet bold plan to deal with the changes sweeping through the communist world. And our bipartisan agreement with Congress on Central America allows the United States to speak with one clear message -- one voice. Let freedom ring in Managua. Let freedom ring throughout the communist world from Beijing to Budapest to Warsaw. (Applause.) In Brussels, at our historic NATO meeting, I said that we face an historic opportunity to move beyond containment of the Soviet Union. I said that the world has waited long enough -- that Europe can be whole and free -- that we can move beyond armed camps divided by suspicion and fear. And we asked the Soviets -- challenged them -- to join us in a peace of trust over a peace of tension. And we offered our vision for a future of peace and freedom -- the spirit of Brussels.

But this -- the first five months of this administration -- is just a start. We must work together to protect what is already the longest peacetime expansion in our history, to keep America competitive, at work, on the job. We must fight drug abuse on every front to redeem thousands of children -- it's the children that hurt the most -- to return promise to their lives. And we must revitalize our schools so that a solid education is once again the birthright of

every American kid. (Applause.)

And to make this kind of progress will require more than a government program or another grant initiative. Republicans believe that it will take the active involvement of parents and students and teachers and business and local government and churches, yes, and our schools. And this is what we mean by, A Thousand Points of Light. As powerful and resourceful as government is, government alone cannot come close to overcoming these problems.

And next week, I'll announce a major initiative to challenge our young people to serve their communities. From now on, the definition of the good life in America must include service to others. (Applause.) But, as you know, achieving our highest goals depends to a large extent -- you heard it here tonight -- on winning elections in Congress. We must take our case to the American people -- precinct by precinct, block by block. And I believe it is no coincidence that our party slipped to minority status in the House as we became a minority in the State Legislatures.

Today, Democrats now have a redistricting advantage in states that compose about 90 percent of the seats in Congress. And that is why we Republicans must make solid gains at the state level -- critical gubernatorial and legislative races in the eight largest states alone will determine whether Republicans will be treated fairly in the drafting of 209 congressional districts. From Springfield to Sacramento, from Austin to Albany, we must win the fight for fair competition. (Applause.)

A majority or even a large minority of Republicans in State Legislatures can join with Republican governors to sustain the veto of outrageous gerrymandering schemes, strengthening our numbers in the U.S. House. Bob Michel, our able Leader in the House is outgunned -- outmanned. So let's help him by picking up more seats in the House of Representatives. (Applause.)

Strong state parties can help us win back the U.S. Senate, one of our most critical goals. And I salute our leader, Bob Dole. What a job he is doing as Republican leader in the Senate. (Applause.) But he needs more troops. He needs some help over there, so let's win back the Senate. Let us again make it a Republican Senate. And that will be good for the United States of America. (Applause.)

In the next election, we have a good shot at making big gains. And of course, the party that controls the White House is often expected to do poorly in midterm elections. But there are no ironclad rules in politics. After all, if there were, I would never have become the only living member of the Martin Van Buren Society. (Applause.)

With your support and leadership, the leadership of so many great Republicans -- I don't want to embarrass him, but in his work tonight and the support he's given me and so many other elected officials in this room, men like Carl Linder of Ohio, who has done a superb job here -- (applause) -- we can again defy the precedence -- we can again make history. In order to win, we must work together as a team -- not as an association of acronyms -- the RNC or the NRCC or the RGA or the NRSC. These are top-notch, well-managed organizations staffed by the best people in politics today.

But our Republican Party must be greater than the sum of its parts. We must be inspired by a common purpose. We must bring opportunity to new constituencies and campaign in their neighborhoods, in the inner cities, the barrios once considered to be the exclusive domain of the opposition. And I salute our Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for taking this message right into the inner city, Jack Kemp. (Applause.)

And our Party Chairman, Lee Atwater, who's doing a great

job, has been -- (applause) -- and he's been a strong voice and a correct voice, arguing that we Republicans need to reach to minorities and the disadvantaged. And these groups can benefit the most from our philosophy, which simply maximizes opportunity and rewards initiative. And that is a message I believe in, and it's a message that we as a party must be prepared to act upon.

To win, we must also recruit the very best men and women to represent our party as candidates and as officeholders.

And so these are my strategies for victory. But strategies are useless without a great purpose. And we have such a purpose -- to build a better America, for today, and for the new century ahead. And we've shed a lot of blood, sweat, tears to rebuild the Republican Party since the early '70s. The best way to keep our party growing is to win more elections in 1990 from the courthouse to the statehouse to Capitol Hill. And, with your help, let's prove to the Democrats that the successes of the 1980s are not a fluke -- that they, in fact, spell the beginning of the end of Democratic dominance in the United States Congress. (Applause.)

Thank you all -- each and every one of you -- for your unbelievable contribution to these goals. Thank you. Barbara and I send you our best wishes. Good night, and God bless each and every one of you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END

10:05 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6.5.90
10:45 AM.

To: MK

From: CC

Re: President's Dinner

① June 12; 7:30 P.M.

② POTUS' birthday!

③ Pres.' Dinner began as "Senate-House Dinner" in early 70's. I'll find out who was the first POTUS to address the Dinner & what he said.

④ The theme this year is "Dinner on the Mall". Each of the 4 Headtables will have a monument backdrop. POTUS will be in front of the Capitol.

⑤ Their fax should be here about 11:30

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MK :

The President's Dinner staff just called me. They would like for POTUS' remarks NOT to end w/ "good night" ---

There are toasts & entertainment following his remarks and, apparently, they've had past problems w/ guests standing to leave after POTUS speaks.

Just An FYI.

-CC

**BUILDING
A BETTER
AMERICA**

*"We live in a peaceful, prosperous time, but we can make it better...
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."*

-- President Bush
Inaugural Address
January 20, 1989

December 11, 1989

December 11, 1989

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY

As the Bush Administration finishes its first year, the domestic economy remains strong while, around the world, dramatic and hopeful changes are taking place. In the international arena, the President heralded -- in his Inaugural address -- the historic era of freedom that was dawning: "The day of the dictator is over." Four decades of strength and solidarity among the Western democracies, reinforced by the new vigor of American leadership in the 1980's, have borne fruit. Democracy is spreading around the world and democratic values of political and economic freedom are expanding on every continent. The President seized the initiative -- with new proposals for arms reduction at the NATO Summit in May; with a series of measures to nurture democracy in Eastern Europe, dramatized by his historic visit to Poland and Hungary in July; and, finally, with his invitation to Soviet President Gorbachev to meet at Malta, in December, to begin building a new structure for world peace.

The domestic agenda has been full. In the Fall, the President unveiled his National Drug Control Policy in a televised address to the Nation and convened an Education Summit with the Nation's Governors. The Administration proposed initiatives in a number of areas, this year, ranging from child care to environmental protection; from fighting violent crime to ethics reforms. At the same time, the economy remains strong with current economic expansion continuing to set new records and create new jobs.

KEEPING THE ECONOMY STRONG

- o **Record Expansion:** During the current economic expansion -- in its 84th month as of November -- over 20.7 million jobs have been created and the unemployment rate has fallen to levels not seen in 16 years. Income levels have risen sharply and growth in industrial output is over one-and-a-half times that of Western Europe. Real per capita income, output and business fixed investment are at record levels. Yet, consumer price inflation has remained under five percent for the past seven years.
- o **Budget Policy:** After extensive negotiations by the Administration with Congress, an agreement was reached on a budget plan for FY 1990. The plan meets the Gramm-Rudman-

Hollings deficit target for the fiscal year with no new taxes.

- o **Capital Gains:** The President proposed a reduction in the top capital gains tax rate to 15 percent to promote risk taking and entrepreneurship thereby encouraging new businesses and small business which provide most of the new jobs to the American economy. The rate cut would also lower the cost of capital to American business and encourage a long-term focus for America's savers and investors. Majorities in both Houses of Congress are now on record in support of a capital gains tax rate reduction.
- o **Savings and Loans:** In August, the President signed the **Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** to begin resolving the savings and loan situation. The President's plan, introduced in the first days of the Administration, addresses the enormous financial crisis that exists in the thrift industry and implements tough standards to help ensure such a crisis never happens again.
- o **Minimum Wage:** The Administration reached an agreement with Congress and the President signed legislation to increase the basic minimum wage in increments to \$4.25 an hour by 1991 and create an historic training wage. The training wage, insisted upon by the Administration, will save thousands of jobs for the working poor and younger, less experienced workers.
- o **International Trade:** Leading efforts to promote free and fair trade, the Bush Administration successfully advanced the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations including its proposal to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture and its proposal to create rules for international trade in services. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks with Japan to discuss impediments to expanding trade and encourage it to open its markets to U.S. exports. Reducing some tariffs immediately, the Administration began the smooth implementation of the new free trade agreement with Canada.
- o **Third World debt:** The Administration has taken the lead in finding a way to reduce the debt burden and encourage economic growth in developing countries. At the Administration's urging, the IMF and World Bank have set aside funds to support debt reduction programs for developing countries. Three countries, Mexico, the Philippines and Costa Rica, have successfully negotiated agreements under the Administration's debt plan.

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

- o **A Resurgence of Democracy:** At the outset of the Administration, the President developed a strategy to encourage and help sustain the historic processes taking place, especially in Eastern Europe. In April, the President spoke in Hamtramck, Michigan, and called for self-determination in Eastern Europe and an end to the division of the continent. In May, President Bush called for the Berlin Wall to come down, and set forth his vision of a Europe "whole and free" during his visit to Mainz, Germany. Though the pace of change was even faster than anticipated, the United States remains on the course set by the President last spring. In the Western Hemisphere, democracy also continues to advance. In October, the President attended a meeting of hemispheric Presidents in Costa Rica to celebrate 100 years of that country's democracy.
- o **Poland and Hungary:** The President's strong support for political pluralism and economic reform in Poland and Hungary was highlighted by his July visit to those nations and by the leadership he has exercised to mobilize international backing for these reforms. In September, the President proposed a major U.S. package of economic, environmental assistance and trade and investment incentives to assist in the economic restructuring of Poland and Hungary which became the framework for the "Support for East European Democracy Act," passed by Congress and signed by the President in November..
- o **"Beyond Containment":** The President has welcomed the extraordinary political and economic changes underway in the Soviet Union. In a major speech at Texas A&M University in May, he established a new American policy, "Beyond Containment," that seeks to integrate Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union into the community of nations. Major progress has been made in arms reduction including negotiations on conventional forces in Europe, strategic arms reduction, a global ban on chemical weapons, nuclear testing and a new "Open Skies" initiative. The bilateral agenda has been broadened to include transnational issues such as the environment and the struggle against drug abuse.
- o **NATO Summit:** The President seized the arms control initiative and won the strong support of our allies with a bold proposal to reduce conventional forces in Europe. The Alliance also agreed on a rapid pace of negotiations aimed at reaching an agreement within a year. The U.S. proposal would involve deep cuts in Warsaw Pact manpower and equipment, and moderate cuts on the NATO side to achieve a stable balance in Europe.

- o **Economic Summit:** Under President Bush's leadership, the Paris Economic Summit in July agreed to launch concerted international action to support Polish and Hungarian economic reforms and to coordinate Western assistance. The Economic Summit also made further progress on key U.S. economic and political objectives such as a strengthened debt strategy, economic policy coordination, completion of the Uruguay Round by December 1990, and international cooperation on protection of the environment.
- o **Malta:** As European and other events accelerated, the President conceived the idea of informally meeting with Mr. Gorbachev for an in-depth, wide-ranging exchange. This took place on board ships off Malta in early December. The President offered a number of initiatives on economic relations, cultural exchange, human rights and arms reduction. Europe and regional issues, particularly Central America, were also subjects of discussion. It was agreed to hold a formal US-Soviet Summit in the last two weeks of June, 1990, in the United States.
- o **China:** Visiting China soon after taking office, the President underscored the long-term strategic importance of the Sino-U.S. relationship and his support for the process of reform. In response to the subsequent suppression of the democratic movement in China, the President took strong actions to make clear that the U.S. condemns repression even while working in its interest to preserve the basic elements of this important relationship. The President also acted swiftly to ensure that no Chinese nationals in the U.S. would be deported against their will -- action that has since been extended and broadened.
- o **Central America Accord:** On March 24, the President and Congressional leaders agreed on a bipartisan strategy for peace and democracy in Central America. With the agreement, for the first time in years, the U.S. has a broadly supported strategy aimed at bringing about free and fair elections and the establishment of democracy in Nicaragua. The Administration also remains committed to the support of democracy in El Salvador and the rest of the region.
- o **Strengthening our Strategic Deterrent:** After a thorough review of U.S. defense strategy, the President submitted to the Congress a defense budget that will modernize our deterrent capability including, after more than a decade of debate, specific proposals for two mobile ICBMs. The strategic modernization program also includes the revolutionary B-2 bomber, the Trident D-5 missile for our submarine force, and funding to support an informed development and deployment decision on the Strategic Defense

Initiative within the next four years. Although Congress made some reductions in the Administration's requests for these and other programs, its actions generally support the President's objectives.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

- o **Education Summit:** The President called the Nation's Governors together for an historic Education Summit. The Administration and the Governors committed to encourage education reform in America by: establishing national, education goals; working for greater flexibility in the use of Federal funds in exchange for increased accountability; implementing state-by-state restructuring of the education system; and adopting improved ways of measuring performance.
- o **Educational Excellence:** The President submitted to Congress a comprehensive set of education initiatives, **The Educational Excellence Act of 1989**. The Act includes proposals for merit and magnet schools, alternative certification of teachers, excellence awards for teachers, emergency grants to help urban schools to fight drugs, increased funding for endowments at Historically Black Colleges, and a National Science Scholars program.
- o **Research and Development:** The President has strengthened coordination of Federal R&D activities and improved oversight of science and technology policy by restructuring the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. He has directed the establishment of the President's Council of Advisors of Science and Technology drawn from the private sector to advise him in this area.
- o **National Drug Control Strategy:** In his first Address to the Nation, the President unveiled a comprehensive, coordinated strategy for fighting illegal drug use. The President has five priority areas: the criminal justice system; drug treatment; education, community action, and the workplace; international initiatives; and interdiction efforts.
- o **Combatting Violent Crime:** President Bush transmitted to Congress **The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989** proposing measures to augment enforcement and prosecution, strengthen current law, to prohibit the importation and manufacture of gun magazines of more than 15 rounds and to expand prison capacity.
- o **Clean Air Act Revisions:** On July 21, President Bush transmitted to the Congress the first proposed revisions to

the **Clean Air Act** since 1977. His legislation is designed to harness the power of the marketplace to drastically reduce three major threats to the nation's environment: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

- o **Clean Water and Coastlines:** On March 10, the EPA implemented a medical waste tracking program to track medical wastes to ensure proper disposal and prevent ocean pollution -- an important step forward in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is also committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991 and EPA and the Department of Justice have negotiated compliance schedules with local jurisdictions to meet the 1991 deadline.
- o **Hazardous Waste:** The President announced that he will seek new legislation to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement exists with the receiving country to provide for its safe handling.
- o **Department of Energy Facilities Cleanup:** The Department of Energy has published an aggressive five-year cleanup plan which identifies site-by-site Departmental environmental restoration and waste management initiatives which would meet the Nation's security needs and comply with environmental safety and health laws.
- o **Global Climate and Ozone Depletion:** The President has accelerated the Administration's activities on global change and has offered to host a conference next fall to negotiate a framework treaty on global change. He has enhanced the Nation's international leadership in this field by developing an integrated scientific approach, endorsing NASA's Mission to Planet Earth, and increasing the global change research budget, already the largest of any nation. And has announced a White House environmental research conference to be held next spring. Also, the President proposed a 28% increase in global environmental research for FY 1990. The \$663 million budget, the largest amount spent by any nation on global environmental research, will help to continue the United States' international leadership in this field. In order to prevent further damage to the earth's protective ozone layer, the President has called for a total worldwide phaseout of CFCs by the year 2000, provided safe substitutes are available.
- o **Natural Gas Deregulation:** On July 26, the President signed into law the **Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989**, which ends all remaining price controls on natural gas. This will phase out all federal price controls on natural gas by January 1, 1993, marking the first time since 1954 that energy markets will be completely deregulated.

- o **Space:** The President has committed the nation to "a sustained program of manned exploration of the solar system" and "the permanent settlement of space." To this end, he has identified as critical elements of the U.S. space program: the permanently manned Space Station Freedom, manned missions to the Moon and to Mars, and the Mission to Planet Earth aimed at understanding Earth's fragile environment. The President established the National Space Council under the leadership of Vice President Quayle to coordinate U.S. space activities.
- o **National Transportation Policy:** The Department of Transportation is developing a National Transportation Policy to facilitate the allocation of public and private resources so that transportation systems -- highway, aviation, mass transit, rail and maritime -- enhance national economic growth, global competitiveness, national security, environmental quality and personal mobility.

WORKING FOR A KINDER, GENTLER AMERICA

- o **Affordable Housing:** The President unveiled HOPE, a comprehensive agenda of **Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere**. Major elements include provisions to help first-time home buyers, low-income housing residents, and the homeless, and to create up to fifty enterprise zones over the next four years. Secretary Kemp has been charged with finding new ways to put more FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups that serve the homeless.
- o **The Homeless:** The President requested full funding of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act in FY 1990 and proposed an additional \$50 million to encourage public-private partnerships to reduce homelessness. The President recently signed legislation that substantially increases funding for the McKinney Act.
- o **Head Start:** The President also challenged Congress to increase Head Start funding by \$250 million in FY 1990 to allow 95,000 more four-year-olds to participate in the program. Congressional action provided \$151 million which will allow the Program to serve up to 37,500 more eligible four-year olds.
- o **Child Care:** The President transmitted to Congress a child care proposal, the **Working Family Child Care Assistance Act of 1989**, which provides a new refundable child care tax credit of up to \$1000 per child under age four, for low-and moderate-income working families. This legislation will also make the existing Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable,

and does not discriminate against religious or family-based child care or against two-parent families in which a parent works in the home caring for the children.

- o **Infant Mortality:** To address the all-too-high infant mortality rate, the Administration forwarded to Congress legislation to extend Medicaid eligibility to pregnant women and infants with incomes up to 130 percent of the poverty line, as well as Medicaid coverage for immunizations for all children up to age five who are eligible for Food Stamps. Congress raised the mandatory Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women and children up to age six to 133 percent of the poverty level.
- o **Experimental AIDS Eradication Efforts:** The President has promoted wider availability of experimental and therapeutic drugs such as AZT, to battle HIV and AIDS.
- o **Adoption:** In September, the President sent two legislative proposals to Congress designed to encourage adoption of special needs children, through tax incentives and expense reimbursements for adoptive parents. In addition, the President has directed all Federal agencies to develop plans for supporting and promoting adoption of special needs children.
- o **Welfare Reform:** The Administration issued final rules on October 13 to implement the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program of the Family Support Act of 1988, as the next step in welfare reform. The Administration is proposing to spend over three-and-a-half billion dollars over the next five years to implement the JOBS program. The Act will help reduce the number of individuals who need welfare.
- o **National Service:** The President is spearheading a movement to engage all individuals and institutions in America in community service. He announced the formation of a foundation known as "The Points of Light Initiative" to: encourage all Americans to take steps to address social problems as their own; identify, enlarge and multiply successful community service initiatives; and discover, encourage, and develop new community leaders.
- o **Disabled Americans:** The President is committed to legislation that would extend civil rights protection to disabled Americans. This legislation, called the **Americans with Disabilities Act**, would represent the most significant expansion of federal civil rights laws in the past two decades. With the support of the Administration, a version of the Act passed the Senate on September 7, and has been under consideration in the House since then.

- o **Civil Rights:** Working with Congress, the President has signed legislation reauthorizing the Commission on Civil Rights through FY 1991. The Administration has endorsed the Hate Crimes Bill, which provides for the collection of data about crimes motivated by racial, religious, or ethnic animosity. The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice has vigorously pursued the enforcement of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, which became effective in March.
- o **Ethics:** Numerous ethics reforms proposed in President Bush's ethics legislation were enacted by Congress in the "Government Ethics Reform Act of 1989" shortly before it adjourned. Key reforms include the extension of post-employment "revolving door" restrictions to the Legislative Branch, tax deferral for Federal employees required to sell assets to avoid conflicts of interest, reform on rules for gifts and travel, limitations on outside earned income for high-level officials and a ban on receipt of honoraria by all Federal employees (except in the Senate which instead enacted a reduced ceiling on honoraria) President Bush also issued an ethics Executive Order in April setting forth strict principles for the conduct of Executive Branch employees.
- o **Campaign Finance Reform:** The President proposed comprehensive campaign finance legislation designed to lessen the power of monied special interests and restore real competition to American Congressional elections.

#

December 11, 1989

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

KEEPING THE ECONOMY STRONG

Maintaining the current economic expansion with low inflation is the key to improving standards of living, increasing job opportunities for all Americans, and increasing investment in productive capacity. Economic performance during this expansion has been exceptionally good with extraordinary job growth. The policies of the Bush Administration are designed to preserve this strong record.

- o **Record Peacetime Expansion:** The current expansion reached 84 months in November. This is the second longest economic expansion in U.S. history and the longest peacetime expansion.
- o **Job Creation:** Over 20.7 million new jobs have been created during this expansion, and this year the unemployment rate has reached levels not seen in over 16 years. The benefits of robust economic growth have been shared by all demographic groups as indicated by historically low unemployment rates for women and minorities. During this decade, America has created more new jobs than Japan and the nations of Western Europe combined. A higher percentage of American adults is at work than at any other time in our history.
- o **Inflation Under Control:** Consumer price inflation has remained under 5 percent in each of the seven years from 1982 to 1988, and the recent slowing in economic growth to a sustainable rate will lessen price pressures in the near future. In the last twelve months, the CPI has increased only 4.5 percent and, in the last three months, the index has risen at an annual rate of only 2.6 percent.
- o **Record Income:** Real per capita disposable personal income -- personal income after taxes and inflation -- has risen 20 percent during this expansion.
- o **Higher National Saving and Investment:** Partly due to the discipline of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings process, the Federal deficit has declined from 6.3 percent of GNP in fiscal year 1983 to 3.0 percent in FY 1989. The personal savings rate averaged 5.3 percent over the first three quarters of 1989, well above its recent low of 3.2 percent in 1987.
- o **New Business Incorporations:** During the first nine months of 1989, 520,108 new corporations were formed. Ninety-eight percent of these new corporations are small businesses. At

the same time, business failures numbered just 37,820 -- a decline of 15.6 percent from the first nine months of 1988.

- o **Improved International Trade Position:** The international trade position of the United States has improved substantially. U.S. exports are at an all-time high and the trade deficit (as measured by exports minus imports) has been cut by 30 percent from its level in 1987.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Implementing Fiscal Restraint:** Throughout the year, the Administration negotiated with Congress to pass a fiscally responsible budget agreement that met the requirements of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. As a result of the negotiations, a series of appropriations bills and a budget reconciliation bill were finally enacted which meet the deficit reduction targets with no new taxes.
- o **Enhanced Rescission Authority:** On August 4, the President endorsed the Legislative Line-Item Act of 1989 (S.1553), providing the President with the enhanced rescission authority. Such authority will help the President reduce the federal deficit by allowing him to eliminate wasteful and unnecessary spending in appropriations bills.
- o **Capital Gains:** In February, the President proposed a carefully designed reduction in the top capital gains tax rate. Taxpayers who held certain investments would be able to exclude 45 percent of any gain they received from taxation. The maximum effective rate would be reduced to 15 percent and families with incomes under \$20,000 would be exempt from capital gains taxation. The President's proposal would promote risk taking and entrepreneurship thereby encouraging new businesses and small business which provide most of the new jobs to the American economy. The rate cut would also lower the cost of capital to American business and encourage a long-term focus for America's savers and investors. Majorities in both Houses of Congress are now on record in support of a capital gains tax rate reduction and its passage will be one of the Administration's top priorities when Congress reconvenes.
- o **Savings and Loan Reform:** The President signed the **Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** on August 9. This legislation came to grips with the serious financial problems of the savings and loan industry, and has helped safeguard and stabilize America's system of thrift institutions. The President's plan, introduced in the first days of his Administration, assures that the long developing problems in our thrift industry will never happen again. It

significantly reforms the regulation of the thrift industry and separates the chartering of the institutions from the insurance of deposits. It establishes strict new standards including new capital requirements to assure the solvency of thrift institutions in the future, and sets stiff penalties for wrongdoing by the officers of insured institutions. Further, the act provides \$50 billion to finance the resolution of insolvent thrift institutions.

- o **Minimum Wage Agreement:** The Administration and Congressional leaders reached agreement on a plan, now signed into law by the President, to increase the basic minimum wage to \$4.25 per hour by 1991 and will create an historic training wage, insisted upon by the Administration. The training wage will save thousands of job for the working poor and younger, less experienced workers.
- o **International Trade:** The Administration is forcefully promoting the opening of world markets through the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and through bilateral negotiations. It successfully broke a stalemate in the Uruguay Round's mid-term review and put in place a framework for negotiations, agreed to by the 96 member nations, to open markets and create rules for fair play in international trade in goods and services. It is engaged in bilateral talks with Japan to identify and eliminate structural factors that may impede balance of payments adjustment and efficient patterns of world trade. The approaches being pursued in these discussions will provide long-term benefits for both countries. The Administration has also created a high level interagency group to assure that U.S. trade and investment interests are addressed as the European Community works to create a single market in 1992.
- o **Steel Imports:** The President initiated, and the Administration successfully implemented, a two-and-a-half year Steel Trade Liberalization Program. The program is designed to phase out, in a responsible and orderly manner, the Voluntary Restraint Arrangements (VRAs) that currently limit steel imports into the U.S. and to negotiate an international consensus to eliminate subsidies and other trade-distorting practices.
- o **Addressing the International Debt Problem:** The Administration has taken the lead in encouraging commercial banks to reduce the debt and debt service burdens of developing countries. Recently, three countries -- Mexico, the Philippines, and Costa Rica -- reached agreements with commercial banks under the Administration's debt plan. The differences in these agreements appropriately reflect

differing circumstances in each country and illustrate the flexibility of the Administration's approach.

- o **International Competitiveness:** To further meet the global economic challenges of the 1990's, the President named Vice President Quayle chairman of a newly established Council on Competitiveness. Under the leadership of the Vice President, the council has developed a strategy for reform of the existing maze of product liability laws in order to maintain American competitiveness.
- o **Agricultural Initiatives:** The Administration has placed its comprehensive agricultural proposals before the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. These proposals would harmonize domestic agricultural programs of producing countries and reduce distortions to patterns of international production and trade. In addition, the Administration has formed a task force to develop a farm bill for 1990.
- o **National Transportation Policy:** The Department of Transportation is developing a National Transportation Policy to facilitate the allocation of public and private resources so that transportation systems -- highway, aviation, mass transit, rail and maritime -- enhance national economic growth, global competitiveness, national security, environmental quality, and personal mobility.
- o **Women and Minority Business Ownership:** The President has called for the promotion of women's business ownership through a series of procurement and credit conferences conducted by the Small Business Administration. The SBA has also implemented a new small loan program beneficial to women entrepreneurs. To advise the Administration on ways to promote the growth of minority business ownership, the President announced the formation of the Minority Business Development Commission. The S.B.A. has also implemented new regulations to strengthen the Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development program and further promote minority business development. In addition, President Bush has called for the reinvigoration of the Minority Business Development Agency in the Department of Commerce.
- o **Disaster Assistance:** The Administration and Congress have worked together to provide necessary supplemental funding to assist victims of Hurricane Hugo and the California earthquake. This funding is helping to provide those who lost their homes with temporary shelter, is assisting uninsured, needy families and business owners to rebuild their homes and business establishments, and is helping governments in the affected areas rebuild highways and other public facilities.

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

In his Inaugural Address, the President heralded the historic new era of freedom that was dawning: "The day of the dictator is over. The totalitarian era is passing, its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient, lifeless tree." Four decades of strength and solidarity among the Western democracies, reinforced by the new vigor of American leadership in the 1980's, had borne fruit. From the Third World to the Communist World -- including Europe -- the resurgence of the ideals of political and economic freedom has shaken Marxist-Leninist and other doctrinal regimes to their foundations leading to dramatic and promising changes. The President has seized the initiative and seized the opportunity, taking the lead in Western efforts to join with the Soviet Union to build a new structure of peace and freedom.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **A Resurgence of Democracy:** Maintaining America's leadership role in the world, the President developed a strategy to encourage and help sustain the historic processes taking place, especially in Eastern Europe. Early in his Administration, the President expressed his hope for the success of perestroika in the Soviet Union. In April, he spoke in Hamtramck, Michigan, calling for self-determination in Eastern Europe and an end to the division of the continent. In May, President Bush called for the Berlin Wall to come down, and he set forth his vision of a Europe "whole and free" during his visit to Mainz, Germany. In the Western Hemisphere, the President strongly has worked to support the extension of democracy, especially in Nicaragua and Panama where the United States has worked with the Organization of American States to encourage free and fair elections -- and to condemn efforts to thwart the express will of the people. In October, the President underscored the U.S. commitment to hemispheric democracy by attending the 100th anniversary celebration of Costa Rican democracy.
- o **Western Europe:** The President proposed new mechanisms for U.S. consultation and cooperation with the EC Commission and member states as the European Community works toward creating a single market in 1992. Seeing the resurgence of Western Europe as a triumph of democratic values and principles, the President has welcomed its success, confident that a mature U.S.- E.C. partnership will serve our mutual interests and serve as a beacon for the East.
- o **NATO Summit:** At the successful NATO Summit in May, the President's vision of Europe as well as agreement on a new conventional arms reduction initiative helped build Alliance unity and confidence and define the Alliance's future agenda.

- o **Eastern Europe:** As Poland and Hungary have taken unprecedented steps toward pluralism, democracy, and market economic policies, the United States has encouraged each step and signaled its strong support. The President has also encouraged more recent movement towards change in East Germany, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. The President's strong support for political pluralism and economic reform in Hungary and Poland was highlighted by his July visit to those nations, and by the international leadership he has exercised in mobilizing major international backing for these reforms. The President proposed a major U.S. package of economic assistance and trade and investment incentives to assist in the economic restructuring of Poland and Hungary. The President also offered technical assistance to both countries to the address problems of pollution. All elements of the President's package were adopted by Congress and became the framework for the "Support for East European Democracy Act" that he signed into law in November.

- o **Poland:** Following up on the program he announced on April 17 in Hamtramck, Michigan, the President called upon Congress to declare Poland a beneficiary country under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and to authorize the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to operate in Poland. The U.S. proposed a business and economic agreement that will promote trade, investment and other contacts between the private sectors of both countries. Congress has also provided for a \$240 million Enterprise Fund to help capitalize and invigorate the Polish private sector, plus \$125 million in emergency food aid and additional funds for environmental, labor and other reform projects. The U.S. has also encouraged the World Bank to move ahead with new loans to help Polish agriculture and industry. The Administration signed a cultural agreement with Poland which will result in the opening of a U.S. cultural center in Warsaw and also launched a telecommunications infrastructure development there. The President also asked for and Congress approved a \$200 million grant which would be the U.S. contribution to the \$1 billion Western stabilization fund the Poles have requested. In November, he sent a Presidential Mission of experts to Warsaw, headed by Agriculture Secretary Yeutter, to discuss with the Polish Government its economic plans and to evaluate them. The Mission also included Secretaries Dole and Mosbacher, and Michael Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, along with 20 prominent business, labor, and academic leaders. It is making recommendations to the President as to the most effective use of the nearly \$1 billion in U.S. assistance already authorized by Congress. The Mission's findings will also be shared with the twenty-four nation "Group for Economic Assistance to Poland and Hungary."

- o **Hungary:** The President also asked Congress to authorize an Enterprise Fund as a source of new capital to invigorate the Hungarian private sector. The President informed Congress that Hungary is now receiving Most-Favored-Nation tariff treatment for the maximum period allowable under the law. The President also declared Hungary a beneficiary country under our Generalized System of Preferences which will allow duty free entry of Hungarian products into the U.S. market. He also proposed and Congress passed legislation to allow OPIC to operate in Hungary, and for greater scientific, technical, educational, and cultural exchanges between the U.S. and Hungary. The U.S. will negotiate a comprehensive business and economic agreement with Hungary to improve its business environment and will establish an International Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe in Budapest. The President also announced that the Peace Corps would operate in Hungary to enhance English language training -- the first time in a European country. Finally, the U.S. subsequently concluded a new science and technology agreement with Hungary in which both sides will contribute funds to encourage joint research endeavors in basic and applied sciences.
- o **The Economic Summit in Paris:** Immediately after the President's historic visit to Poland and Hungary, he proposed to the other world leaders gathered at the Paris Economic Summit that the industrial democracies join together to assist economic and political reform in Hungary and Poland. This led to the creation of the "Group for Economic Assistance to Poland and Hungary" which has raised several billion dollars in financial assistance for these two countries and is working to assure effective aid coordination. The industrial democracies also demonstrated their unity, by dealing with a variety of other issues on the international economic agenda, as well as the problem of drugs and the environment.
- o **"Beyond Containment":** Seeing an historic process of change in the Soviet Union, the President has declared his intention to move beyond the successful policy of containment of Soviet power to a new policy whose goal is integrating the Soviet Union into the world community as a constructive partner. Positive changes so far in Soviet policies -- in human rights, economic reforms, and settlement of some international conflicts -- are being encouraged and broadened. As demonstrated at Malta, the United States is ready to respond to such further developments. Already:
 - **The U.S.- Soviet dialogue on conflicts in regions of the Third World** has resumed intensively and discussions have begun on a new range of global problems that

require global cooperation, such as terrorism, the environment, and narcotics.

- In arms control, the President has accelerated the pace of negotiations with a new American initiative on reducing conventional forces in Europe, endorsed by the NATO Summit. At the Wyoming Ministerial, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. resolved major disagreements about the verification protocols to the Threshold Test Ban and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaties, opening the way to completion of the treaties in 1990. The President proposed an "Open Skies" initiative to improve the openness of military activities in NATO and Warsaw Pact countries; it will be the subject of a Canadian-sponsored international conference early in 1990. In his speech to the U.N. General Assembly, the President also proposed a new initiative to further a ban on chemical weapons challenging the Soviets to early destruction of the majority of the stocks of these weapons even while a multilateral treaty is being negotiated. Finally, in science and technology, the Administration concluded a new basic sciences agreement with the Soviet Union which will bring together researchers of both nations to cooperate in areas as diverse as physics, life sciences, and science policy.
- o **Malta:** The President and Chairman Gorbachev exchanged views on a variety of issues during their meetings in Malta including the remarkable events leading to peaceful and democratic change in Eastern and Central Europe. The President noted his strong support for perestroika and suggested that the two leaders work to give major new impetus to the U.S.- Soviet relationship. The President conveyed his strong personal commitment to this goal. Among the ideas that the President proposed were:
 - Targeting the 1990 Summit for completion of a trade agreement granting **Most Favored Nation status** to the Soviet Union, so that the President can grant a Jackson-Vanik waiver at that time. To reach that goal, the President proposed beginning negotiations on a trade agreement now and urged the Supreme Soviet to complete action on its emigration legislation early next year.
 - Supporting **observer status for the Soviet Union in GATT** after the Uruguay Round is completed next year. The President urged the Soviet Union to use the intervening time to move toward market prices at the wholesale level so its economy will become more compatible with the GATT system.

- **Expanding U.S.- Soviet technical economic cooperation.** The President presented a paper proposing specific economic projects covering topics such as finance, agriculture, statistics, small business development, budgetary and tax policy, a stock exchange, and anti-monopoly policy.
 - Resolving all **divided family issues** by the time of the 1990 Summit. In this regard, the President handed over a list of people wishing to emigrate.
 - Speeding achievement of a **chemical weapons ban** by offering to end U.S. production of binary weapons when the multilateral convention on chemical weapons enters into force, in return for Soviet acceptance of the terms of our UN proposal to ban chemical weapons.
 - Proposing to sign an **agreement** at the 1990 Summit to destroy U.S. and Soviet chemical weapons down to 20 percent of the current U.S. level.
 - Suggesting joint U.S.- Soviet support for a **CFE Summit** to sign a CFE treaty in 1990.
 - Accelerating the **START process** in order to resolve all substantive issues and to conclude a treaty, if possible, by the 1990 Summit.
 - Hosting a conference next fall to negotiate a **framework treaty on global climate change**, after the working groups of the UN-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change submit their final report.
 - Significantly increasing **university exchanges** so that an additional 1,000 American and 1,000 Soviet college students are studying in each other's country by the beginning of the 1991 school year.
- o **China:** On his visit to China in February, the President emphasized the long-term strategic importance of the U.S.-China relationship and his support for the process of reform. In response to the tragic suppression of the democratic movement in China in June, the President ordered the suspension of all government-to-government sales and commercial exports of weapons, suspension of visits between U.S. and Chinese military leaders, and review of other aspects of U.S.- PRC bilateral relations. The President also acted swiftly to ensure that no Chinese students or nationals in the U.S. would be forced to return to China against their will, action that has since been extended and broadened. The President's policy makes clear that repression cannot be condoned. But it also seeks to

preserve the basic elements of a strategically important relationship that has, itself, played a major part in China's recent policy of reform and openness -- and can do so again in the future.

o **Asian Initiatives:**

- **Japan:** The U.S. relationship with Japan has grown stronger under the Bush Administration. In security matters, Japan's contribution to the maintenance of U.S. forces stationed there increased by 12 percent, to \$2.8 billion per year, making it the most generous host nation support program enjoyed by the U.S. anywhere in the world. A major project also moved forward to co-develop an advanced fighter, based on the F-16, increasing the security of both the U.S. and Japan. American companies will receive \$2.5 billion in contracts and the first significant technology flow-back from Japan. As part of an emerging global partnership with the U.S., Japan will provide significant development assistance to Poland. On trade matters, the Structural Impediments Initiative talks have begun to clarify the long term sources of U.S.-Japan trade friction. In addition, the Administration began talks aimed at opening markets for U.S. satellites, super-computers, and forest products.
- **Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference:** The Administration succeeded in launching -- through joint leadership with Japan, Korea, Australia and the ASEAN states -- the first conference on Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in Canberra, Australia, in November. This was the first region-wide ministerial meeting to address collective responses to the great economic changes underway in the world. The APEC group will seek to present a united position in the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations, establish working groups to study infrastructural needs of great importance to U.S. service industries in the region, and improve data sharing. Although modest at the outset -- by design -- these accomplishments are a solid beginning to fundamental trade liberalization in Asia and the Pacific.
- **Cambodia:** In September 1989, the U.S. insistence on the right of self-determination for the people of Cambodia, occupied by Vietnamese forces since 1978, was rewarded by the withdrawal of Vietnamese main-force military units. The United States will continue to press for a comprehensive solution based on the Cambodian people's right to choose its own government in free and fair elections. Internationally-supervised

elections, under an interim government led by Prince Sihanouk, hold the best prospect for denying dominance to either the murderous Khmer Rouge or the Hun Sen regime that was installed by the Vietnamese army.

- **Vice Presidential Asian Initiatives:** Vice President Quayle, in two separate trips to the Pacific rim countries and Asian nations, has played a key role in the formulation of policy. In his spring trip to Australia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand, he worked to coordinate U.S. policy on Cambodia with that of our allies in anticipation of the pullout of Vietnamese forces, and promoted U.S. trade interests. This fall, in a trip to South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and Malaysia, the Vice President began delicate base negotiations with the Philippines government. He also restated U.S. commitment to Korea; signed an agreement on space cooperation with Japan; and advanced U.S. Cambodian policy in the region.
- o **Latin America:** The President has established a close, working relationship with Latin American neighbors to foster a new partnership on hemispheric issues such as democracy, debt, and drugs. Relations with Mexico are closer than at any time in recent memory. The Administration is currently negotiating a new agreement with Mexico to expand trade and investment opportunities. In October, the President attended a meeting of hemispheric leaders in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he stressed the importance of democracy to the Hemisphere and confirmed Nicaragua's isolation.
- **Panama:** The U.S. has also worked with the Organization of American States to develop a hemispheric consensus that Manuel Noriega should leave power and permit restoration of democratic rule. On November 30, the President denied Panamanian flag vessels access to U.S. ports after January 31, 1990. This measure will deprive Noriega's illegal regime of tens of millions of dollars in revenue.
- **El Salvador:** The President remains committed to supporting the democratically elected government of El Salvador against extremists of both right and left. In Malta, the President insisted that the Soviets take more effective action to stop Nicaragua and Cuba from sending arms to the Marxist FMLN guerrillas. The United States regards the preservation of fundamental human rights as an integral part of its effort to help build democratic institutions in El Salvador and will work with the government to bring human rights violators to justice. In early February, Vice President Quayle traveled to El Salvador to support

free and fair elections and to deliver a warning to the Salvadoran military over human rights violations. In late June, the Vice President again visited El Salvador, as well as Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras, advancing the Administration's policy on Panama and Nicaragua. Costa Rican President Oscar Arias joined in pressuring the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua to hold fair elections there.

- o **Bipartisan Accord on Central America:** On March 24, the President and Congress agreed on a bipartisan plan for peace and democracy in Central America:

- **Regional peace:** The President and Congress agreed that the region's democracies deserve our support, that Nicaragua's subversion of its neighbors must end, and that Soviet and Cuban support for violence and subversion in the hemisphere must also end.
- **Humanitarian aid:** Congress agreed to support the Administration's request for continued humanitarian assistance for the Nicaraguan Resistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua scheduled for February, 1990.
- **Democracy:** The Marxist Sandinistas are being put to the test to permit a real democratic electoral contest for political power, fulfilling the promises of democratic pluralism that they have made and broken so often before. Aid to the Nicaraguan opposition to help bring about a free and fair election was approved with bipartisan Congressional support. On November 14, a Presidential Commission on Election Monitoring in Nicaragua was formed, including Senators and Representatives from both sides of the aisle.

- o **Middle East:** The Administration is promoting progress toward peace in the Middle East by supporting the Government of Israel's May 14 initiative calling for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories. A five-point framework advanced by the United States is central to these efforts. These elections can be a step toward a comprehensive peace settlement that assures Israel's security and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians. The President also is actively supporting the efforts of the Arab League and others to promote internal reconciliation, end the internecine warfare, and bring peace to a united Lebanon that is free of all foreign forces.

- o **Canada:** The Administration began an immediate reduction of tariffs as a first step in a multi-year phase out of trade

barriers -- the result of the U.S.- Upper Canadian Free Trade Agreement that took effect January 1, 1989.

- o **African Initiatives:** A balanced approach of pressure and incentives may well be achieving progress toward the goal of dismantling apartheid and establishing a non-racial democratic society in South Africa. The Administration also played a significant role in supporting the free and fair elections in Namibia, which have opened the door to independence and democracy in that country and in promoting diplomatic solutions to regional conflicts in Angola, Mozambique and elsewhere. Our debt forgiveness initiatives of about \$800 million in debt and associated interest payments provides important assistance to African countries implementing market-oriented reforms.
- o **A Strong Defense:** Congress adopted an integrated package proposed by the President on strategic modernization that modernizes the entire strategic triad. Although Congress made some reductions in amounts requested, its actions generally support the President's objectives.
 - The President proposed to Congress a **two-missile plan** to maintain a strong, modernized strategic deterrent. The bipartisan consensus to deploy the rail-mobile Peacekeeper and the road-mobile Small ICBM will also give the U.S. momentum in strategic arms control negotiations.
 - The modernization plan capitalizes on the revolutionary potential of the B-2, and also modernizes our strategic submarine force. These programs are essential to our arms control positions.
 - The President requested funding for the **Strategic Defense Initiative** to support an informed development and deployment decision within the next four years.
 - The President also directed a **Defense Management Review** to develop a plan to implement fully the Packard Commission's blueprint to strengthen and streamline the defense acquisition system and to manage defense resources more effectively. The Review has been completed and its recommendations, now being implemented, promise to save billions of dollars annually.
- o **Air Transportation Security:** The Administration has taken several measures to enhance security and efficiency in the air transportation system. These efforts include:

- New requirements for installation of explosive detection devices in high-risk airports.
- Intense international negotiations to enhance security abroad.
- Establishment of the President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism.
- A proposed 17% increase in the budget for the Federal Aviation Administration.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

Record economic growth has provided Americans with the opportunity to invest in a brighter future. The President's programs are designed to focus our efforts on those initiatives most likely to continue to create growth in the years ahead.

EDUCATION

The President pledged to provide national leadership in education reform and mobilize society to achieve literacy for all Americans. His actions to improve education are guided by **four principles**: encouraging excellence; targeting federal assistance to those most in need; promoting flexibility and choice; and ensuring accountability.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o President Bush convened **"The President's Education Summit with the Governors"** on September 27 and 28 in Charlottesville, Virginia. This event marked only the third time in U.S. history that a President has convened the Nation's Governors to address a single issue of national importance. The Summit brought together the President, his Cabinet and the Governors in working groups and plenary sessions to focus on issues of choice and restructuring, teaching, the learning environment, governance, a competitive workforce and life-long learning, and postsecondary education.
- The President and the Governors issued a **Joint Statement** -- a "Jeffersonian Compact" -- committing to four objectives for education reform in America: establishing national education goals; increasing flexibility in the use of Federal funds in exchange for enhanced accountability; implementing state-by-state

restructuring of the education system; and measuring performance. A commitment was made to develop national goals and initiatives to increase flexibility and accountability by early 1990.

- o On April 5, the President submitted to Congress a comprehensive set of education initiatives, **The Educational Excellence Act of 1989**. The Act proposes:

- **The Presidential Merit Schools program** -- to reward schools that are making substantial progress in raising students' educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the drop-out rate.
- **A new Magnet Schools of Excellence program** -- to support the establishment, expansion or enhancement of magnet schools, focusing on disciplines important to the Nation's economic competitiveness such as math and science, increasing parental choice and improving quality education.
- **The Alternative Certification of Teachers and Principals program** -- to assist States interested in broadening the pool of talent from which to recruit teachers and principals.
- **President's Awards for Excellence in Education** -- to recognize public and private school teachers in every state who meet the highest standards of excellence.
- **Drug-free Schools Urban Emergency Grants** -- to provide special assistance to selected urban school districts that are disproportionately affected by drug trafficking and abuse.
- **A National Science Scholars program** -- to provide college scholarships to high school seniors who have excelled in the sciences and mathematics.
- **Additional Funding Authorization for Endowment Matching Grants at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)** -- to strengthen HBCUs by building endowments, an especially effective way to create financial strength and long-term security.

- o On April 24, the President issued a new **Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities**. Highlights of the order include:

- Establishing the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the Department of Education.
 - Directing Federal agencies to increase opportunities for HBCU involvement in Federal programs and directing the Secretary of Education to develop an Annual Federal Plan for Assistance.
 - Calling for the White House Office of National Service, along with other Federal offices to work to encourage private sector support of HBCUs.
- o On June 5, the President announced his intention to create the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee. Chaired by Paul O'Neill, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Alcoa, the committee's membership includes representatives from education, business, labor and the media. The committee, which met for the first time in November, advises the President on issues related to education policy.
 - o **Job Training Partnership Act Amendments:** As part of an overall effort to prepare those least skilled and most disadvantaged young Americans for the workforce of the future, the Administration has proposed amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act. The revisions to this nation's most successful job training program would provide a total support system for our at-risk youth -- job training plus remedial education, basic skills training, literacy, counseling and financial assistance.
 - o **Hispanic Initiative:** The President has directed the Secretary of Education to form a Task Force on Hispanic Education to assess how well federal education programs serve Hispanics and recommend ways to enhance the federal role.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development provides new knowledge that enables progress toward a wide range of national objectives. The President promised to strengthen Federal science and technology policy and oversight to ensure that national security and economic programs are based on sound scientific and technological principles. A number of major areas have been targeted as critically important to the Nation's economic health including: the physical sciences and engineering, life sciences and medical

issues, education, information policy, international R&D affairs, industrial technology, and industrial competitiveness.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Office of Science and Technology:** The President restructured the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) which will work with the Office of Management and Budget in analyzing and preparing federal R&D budgets and will play a central role in developing and coordinating Federal science and technology strategies. At the Administration's request, Congress provided a 78 percent increase in the budget for the OSTP.
- o **Tax Credit:** The President proposed that the tax credit for research and development expenditures be made permanent and that the allocation rules be revised to provide a greater incentive for private sector investment in R & D. The FY 1990 Budget Reconciliation Act provided a temporary extension of the tax credit.
- o **National Science Foundation Budget:** The President called for a doubling of the National Science Foundation budget by FY 1993. This proposal would greatly expand support for individual researchers, research groups and research centers-of-excellence. The final FY 1990 appropriations bill provided a smaller increase than requested by the President but will permit continued progress toward the his goal.
- o **Supercollider:** The President announced his support for the development of the Superconducting Supercollider, the largest pure science project ever undertaken. The Superconducting Supercollider will yield important new information on the fundamental structure of matter, opening the door to countless new developments in science and technology. Congress supported the President's proposal by providing \$218 million in FY 1990, more than doubling the FY 1989 level.
- o **Federal Coordinating Council:** The President revitalized and upgraded the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) to coordinate and integrate R&D planning among agencies government-wide.
- o **Council of Advisors:** The President also established a Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST), composed of twelve distinguished scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from the private sector, to advise him on science and technology.

FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE

A new assault in the war on drugs began with the announcement of the President's National Drug Control Strategy. The President set major new priorities in five principle areas: **the criminal justice system; drug treatment; education, community action, and the workplace; international initiatives; and interdiction efforts.** Throughout, the strategy emphasizes the principle of user accountability.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o In his first televised Address to the Nation, the President unveiled the National Drug Strategy, in September, describing a coordinated and comprehensive plan of attack under the leadership of the Director of National Drug Control Policy, William Bennett.
- o The National Drug Control Strategy recommends the largest dollar increase in the history of the drug war -- nearly \$2.2 billion, 39 percent above the FY 1989 level. Elements of the Strategy include:
 - Expanding the criminal justice system by providing funds for more agents, jails, prosecutors, and courts; and requiring drug testing of prisoners, parolees, and arrestees.
 - Improving drug treatment by holding Federally-funded treatment programs accountable for their effectiveness through performance criteria; requiring drug testing in treatment programs receiving Federal funds; exploring the expanded use of "civil commitment," whereby addicts are sent by the courts to residential treatment facilities; and improving drug treatment services for pregnant women.
 - Promoting education, community action, and the workplace by emphasizing community-level prevention of drug use; requiring schools and colleges to implement firm drug-free policies as a condition of receiving Federal funds; working for safe and drug-free public housing; promoting drug-free workplace policies in the private sector and implementing drug-free workplace policies within the Federal government; and by recommending testing for job applicants and employees in safety and sensitive positions.
 - Increasing emphasis on international initiatives, such as dismantling drug trafficking organizations, targeting international efforts closer to production

and trafficking sources; and reducing trafficking profits by focusing increased efforts on money laundering. The Treasury Department has initiated the Financial Crime Enforcement Network (FINCEN), a multi-source money laundering intelligence, analysis and targeting bureau. The President has also raised drugs as a priority in U.S. foreign policy. He approved an Andean strategy involving a \$2.2 billion five-year program to help the Andean nations attack production, processing and trafficking in drugs and to provide trade benefits in support of their efforts. Further, he called for increased cooperation and coordination of anti-drug programs with our allies, the Soviets and international bodies.

-- **Taking a fresh approach to interdiction efforts** by creating interagency and interdisciplinary teams to analyze and target smuggling patterns, methods, and routes; targeting key individuals and high-value shipments; and enhancing the border interdiction systems, operations, and activities of the U.S. Coast Guard, Customs Service and the Department of Defense.

o **Anti-Drug Treaty:** The Vienna Convention on Illicit Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was strongly endorsed by the President and forwarded to Congress for ratification. This is the most significant and far-reaching treaty on international cooperation on drug trafficking, chemical precursor control, and money laundering ever to be signed.

COMBATTING VIOLENT CRIME

The President is working to strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system and the Federal, state, and local law enforcement partnership. Four principles underlie the goals of our criminal justice system and the means for accomplishing them: First, to protect citizens and their property; to hold those who commit violent crimes accountable for their actions; to have as the objective of our criminal justice system the swift and certain apprehension, prosecution and incarceration of those who break the law; and finally, to ensure a sustained, cooperative effort by Federal, state and local law enforcement authorities.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o On June 15, President Bush sent to Congress **The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989** to combat violent crime. The President's initiative includes:
 - **Strengthening Current Laws:** The President is calling on Congress to double the mandatory minimum penalties -- from five years to ten years in Federal prison -- for the use of semi-automatic weapons in violent or drug-related crimes. In addition, the Attorney General has advised federal prosecutors to end plea bargaining with persons accused of violent firearms offenses. President Bush called on Congress to enact the legislation necessary to implement the death penalty for the most serious Federal crimes, and urged state Governors to match these Federal initiatives -- new mandatory sentencing, tougher rules on plea bargaining, and implementing the death penalty -- in the States.
 - **Controlling Certain Semi-Automatic Weapons:** In July, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms took action to ban permanently the importation of those semi-automatic weapons which fail to meet the criteria specified in the Gun Control Act of 1968. The President also called for enhanced penalties and the closing of loopholes related to the sale and transfer of such guns by certain classes of criminals, and he proposed prohibiting the importation, and manufacture, of gun magazines of more than 15 rounds.
 - **Augmenting Enforcement:** The President has directed the Attorney General and the Treasury Secretary, working together with state and local authorities, to launch a comprehensive, coordinated offensive against America's most violent criminals. President Bush requested funding for the hiring of 825 new Federal agents and staff -- 375 at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; 300 at the FBI; and 150 Deputy U.S. Marshals. This interagency effort, which also counts on the cooperation of state and local enforcement authorities, will target violent criminals and repeat offenders.
 - **Enhancing Prosecution:** The President proposed increased funds for the U.S. Attorneys' Offices to support 1,600 new prosecutors and staff, and increased 1990 funds for the Justice Department Criminal Division to support 168 new positions, to handle drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters.
 - **Expanding Prison Capacity:** The President proposed an additional \$1 billion for Federal prison construction,

bringing the total FY 1990 budget to over \$1.5 billion. This will add 24,000 new Federal prison beds to the 32,000 beds currently available. Each of the above proposals for increased funding to fight violent crime was addressed in the appropriations bills for drug-related activities passed by Congress at the close of the first session and signed by the President on November 21.

THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

President Bush, a life-long environmentalist, has taken strong action to protect the environment. He has placed environmental protection, conservation, and wise management of our natural resources as high priorities on America's national agenda.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Clean Air Legislation:** On June 12, the President announced proposals that will take advantage of the power of the marketplace to reduce emissions which cause acid rain, urban smog and toxic air pollution. The proposals, the first major overhaul of the Clean Air Act to be proposed by an Administration in over a decade, call for a 10 million ton reduction in SO₂ emissions by the year 2000, a 2 million ton reduction in NO_x from projected levels, a 40 percent reduction in emission of volatile organic compounds, and a reduction of 75 to 90 percent in air toxic emissions. The proposal also calls for the use of alternative fuels in one million vehicles by 1997. Alternative fuels, while reducing emissions that cause smog, will also reduce the toxic aromatics which come from conventional gasoline. The President submitted a comprehensive Clean Air bill to the Congress on July 21 embodying the proposals announced on June 12.
- o **Clean Coal Technologies:** The President proposed \$710 million in FY 1990 for the Clean Coal Technology program.
- o **Asbestos Ban:** On July 7, EPA announced an almost total phase-out of nearly all uses of asbestos by 1997. The ban will prohibit importation, manufacture, and processing of asbestos, a carcinogen linked to lung cancer and mesothelioma (lung and chest cancer).
- o **Clean Water and Coastlines:** On March 10, EPA implemented a medical waste tracking program to track medical wastes to ensure proper disposal and prevent ocean pollution -- a

major step forward in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean.

- o **Ocean Dumping:** To meet the President's commitment to end ocean dumping, the EPA negotiated agreements with local jurisdictions to stop dumping of sewage sludge by the end of 1991. This initiative also resulted in civil judicial or administrative penalty actions against 61 cities in 1989.
- o **Cleanup of Hazardous Wastes:** On March 10, The President announced he will be seeking legislation to amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in order to give the United States Government authority to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement exists with the receiving country providing for the safe handling and management of those wastes.
- o **Department of Energy Facilities Cleanup:** Spending has been increased by \$500 million for waste cleanup at Department of Energy facilities. On August 31, the Energy Department published an aggressive, five-year cleanup plan which identifies site-by-site Departmental environmental restoration and waste management initiatives. In addition, the Department published a five-year Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Research and Development Plan which will exclusively focus its attention on addressing the contamination problems the Energy Department faces at its facilities. The Research and Development Plan will be the major effort to reduce outyear costs of cleanup of DOE facilities and should have major implications for private technology transfer.
- o **Superfund:** The President's budget proposed \$1.75 billion to pursue an aggressive cleanup schedule of toxic waste sites; the Administration opposed Congressional efforts to cut the Superfund budget to \$1.5 billion. On June 14, EPA Administrator Reilly, following the President's direction, concluded a Management Review of the Superfund Program. To implement reforms, E.P.A. is adding five hundred people to take aggressive enforcement action and ensure that sites are cleaned up.
- o **Alaskan Oil Spill:** The President sent a Cabinet-level team to assess the Alaskan oil spill, and a joint federal-state resource recovery team was convened. Vice President Quayle twice visited the cleanup site and met with local officials and affected businessmen. The National Transportation Safety Board is investigating the accident. Exxon has accepted the responsibility of paying for the cleanup, and for employing local civilian personnel necessary to control further damage. The Department of Transportation is heading the Administration's cleanup efforts while the EPA is

coordinating the Departments of Agriculture and Interior and the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration on long-range planning to restore the environment of Prince William Sound. The President has ordered a review of existing contingency plans for accidents such as this. The Administration has also called for Exxon to pay the full cost of environmental damages resulting from the spill. The President proposed, and the Paris Summit leaders accepted, a call for increased international efforts on oil spill prevention and cleanup.

- o **Oil Spill Legislation:** On May 11, the Administration transmitted to Congress comprehensive oil pollution liability and compensation legislation that broadens and strengthens our existing patchwork of laws. The bill provides swift and assured compensation for cleanup costs and damages through a liability system based on strict financial responsibility requirements for shipowners backed up by an oil industry financed-fund. The Interior Department also initiated a \$6 million, 3-year project with the American Petroleum Institute to conduct research and development on oil spill cleanup technology.
- o **Offshore Oil Drilling:** The President postponed lease sales and offshore oil and gas development in environmentally sensitive areas off the coasts of California and Florida. The President set up a task force to examine the issues and report back to him in January of 1990.
- o **Global Climate Issues:** The President has accelerated the Administration's activities on global change. Following the conclusion of the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change sponsored by the United Nations, which the Administration strongly supports and is participating in, the President has offered to host a conference next fall to negotiate a framework treaty on global change. Also, the President increased global environmental research for FY 1990 by 28 percent, to over \$663 million and endorsed NASA's Mission to Planet Earth as a key element in this research effort to ensure that critical global data sets are established. The President has announced a White House International Environmental Research Conference for the spring of 1990 to be attended by national delegations of science, environment, and economic ministers.
- o **Stratospheric Ozone Depletion:** The President called for a worldwide phaseout of ozone-depleting CFCs and halons by the year 2000 if safe substitutes are available. In addition, the U.S. has imposed fees on CFC production to reduce CFC emissions. The President's Clean Air initiative would also reduce pollution, cap emissions and create a powerful

incentive for conservation thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

- o **Wetlands, National Parks, and Reforestation:** The President is also committed to a national goal of "no net loss" of wetlands and is directing his executive branch agencies, through an interagency task force, to make recommendations to achieve that goal. He has also proposed a major increase in funding to expand and improve parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and recreational land. He included \$206 million in new money in the FY 1990 budget which was accepted by Congress, to expand and improve America's parks and wildlife refuges, preserving them for generations to come. Finally, the President supports increased lending by the development banks for reforestation programs. He also endorsed the call by the Paris Economic Summit for an end to deforestation worldwide. The Department of Agriculture has initiated a number of reforestation programs both domestically and abroad and the President has focused national attention on the importance of trees in his speeches and appearances around the country.
- o **Ban on African Elephant Ivory:** On June 5, the Administration announced a ban on imports of African elephant ivory into the United States, making importation from any country illegal. The ban covers both commercial and non-commercial shipments. Since announcement of the ban, world trade in ivory has fallen sharply.
- o **Driftnet Fishing Agreements:** The Administration successfully persuaded Japan, Taiwan, and Korea to enter into driftnet fishing agreements to monitor driftnet practices, and enforce laws prohibiting the taking of U.S. origin salmon.
- o **Council on Environmental Quality:** The President has begun revitalizing his Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President to adequately serve its important environmental advisory function within the White House.
- o **Food Safety:** In order to improve the federal government's ability to protect American consumers and the environment from potential dangers posed by the use of pesticides, President Bush proposed a comprehensive program to enhance food safety. The President's plan calls for major revisions to two key laws to streamline EPA's ability to remove potentially hazardous pesticides from the market. The President's proposal also strengthens enforcement, establishes scientifically sound threshold tolerance levels for pesticides in or on food, and provides for national uniformity in tolerance levels following a review of the latest scientific evidence.

- o **National Energy Strategy:** The President directed the Secretary of Energy to develop a comprehensive national energy strategy for the Nation. The strategy will lay out short, mid and long-term options to help the Nation meet our energy security and environmental responsibilities and, at the same time, ensure that markets will provide a sensible mix of energy sources to protect America's economic competitiveness. In the meantime, the Administration has moved to enhance energy security and conserve our natural resources by accelerating the filling of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to 750 million barrels.
- o **Natural Gas Decontrol:** On July 26, the President signed into law the **Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989**, which, by 1993, will end all remaining price controls on natural gas, a clean-burning, domestically abundant fuel.
- o **Improved Forecasting:** The Commerce Department announced that beginning in Fiscal Year 1990, the National Weather Service will modernize and restructure its operations to provide improved forecasting and weather warning systems. The new system will include advanced weather radar, observation automation, and a new communications system.

EXPLORING SPACE

The President has committed this nation to an aggressive program to explore and use space in support of our national well-being. U.S. leadership in space continues to be a fundamental objective guiding U.S. space activities.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **National Space Council:** On April 20, the President demonstrated the importance he attaches to the U.S. space program by signing an Executive Order establishing the National Space Council. President Bush named Vice President Quayle Chairman of the Council which is charged with bringing "coherence, continuity, and commitment to our efforts to explore, study, and develop space."
- o **Three-pronged Program:** On July 20, the President announced a three-pronged program for the manned exploration of the solar system. In the 1990's the U.S. will construct the permanently manned orbiting space station, Freedom; for the future, a return to the Moon, this time to stay; and, then, travel to the planet Mars. The National Space Council is studying resource requirements and the feasibility of international cooperation in the President's Human Exploration Initiative.

- o **National Space Policy Directive:** On November 2, the President approved a new national space policy updating and reaffirming U.S. goals and activities in space. The policy was set forth in the National Space Policy Directive #1, a new Presidential directive system which gives space a unique policy status in the Bush Administration. Areas affected include space exploration, remote sensing, space transportation, space debris, commercial space activities, and Space Station Freedom.
- o **Shuttle and Unmanned Missions:** During the past year, the U.S. space program has returned an improved Space Shuttle Fleet to flight operations and successfully completed five demanding missions. In the space science area, a major revival of the planetary exploration program has included launches of unmanned missions to Venus and Jupiter in May and October, and the August encounter of the planet Neptune by the Voyager 2 spacecraft.

WORKING FOR A KINDER, GENTLER AMERICA

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The President is committed to bringing basic shelter and affordable housing within reach of millions of Americans. His HOPE initiative addresses the full range of housing concerns: shelter for the homeless, affordable housing and homeownership for low-income families, open access to expanded job opportunities, and help for first-time home buyers.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o On November 10, the President unveiled **HOPE**, a comprehensive agenda of **Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere**. Major elements include:
 - **First-time Home Buyers:** The President will ask Congress to enact legislation allowing first-time buyers to draw, without penalty, on IRA savings as a down payment for their first home. The President has asked HUD Secretary Jack Kemp to convene a Blue Ribbon Commission to identify barriers to affordable housing, and to make recommendations on how these barriers can be removed.
 - **Low-income Housing:** The President called on Congress to renew the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. President Bush also supports housing vouchers that empower low-income families to choose where they want to live; and

resident ownership and resident management of low income housing.

- **Job Creation:** He has also called on Congress to create up to 50 Enterprise Zones over the next four years, using labor and capital-based incentives to create jobs and entrepreneurial activity in our most distressed communities. In the hardest-hit urban areas, he has called for a complete elimination of the capital gains tax on certain investments in enterprise zones.
- **FHA Reforms:** The Administration has announced major reforms to ensure that FHA is true to its primary mission of making housing affordable for low and moderate income families. In record time, Congress responded to the Administration's reform initiative and passed legislation incorporating most of the Administration's proposals. The President charged HUD with finding new ways to move FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups to help reduce homelessness to fight inner city poverty.
- **Homelessness:** The President requested full funding of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; and, on November 9, signed a bill that substantially increased funding for programs under the Act. As part of the HOPE initiative, the President will request \$236 million for an initiative to reduce homelessness among the chronically mentally ill and recovering substance abusers through public-private partnerships.

HEAD START

The President also challenged Congress to increase funding for Head Start by \$250 million in FY 1990. This expansion would have enabled up to 95,000 more four-year-olds to participate in the program. Congressional action provided only \$151 million of that request which will allow the Program to serve up to 37,500 more eligible 4-year-olds.

CHILD CARE

The changing nature of American society heightens the need for child care that suits both children's needs and families' circumstances. President Bush wants to put choice in the hands of parents so that they -- not government -- have the power to select the best and safest environment for their children.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Child Care:** The President transmitted to Congress a child care package, the **Working Family Child Care Assistance Act of 1989** which:
 - Provides a new **refundable child care tax credit** of up to \$1000 per child under age four, for low and moderate income working families.
 - Makes the **existing Dependent Care Tax Credit** refundable.
 - Does not discriminate against religious- or family-based child care, or against two-parent families in which a parent works in the home and cares for the , children.
- o **Liability Insurance:** The President has directed Secretary of Labor Dole to examine the role played by liability insurance in employer decisions on employer-provided child care.

EXPANSION OF MEDICAID

The President is committed to ensuring quality health care for disadvantaged mothers and children, the disabled, and poor, aged Americans. To help achieve this goal, Federal spending on Medicaid will be \$39.1 billion for FY 1990, an increase of \$4.3 billion, or 12.3 percent over the FY 1989 level.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Infant Mortality:** President Bush has taken concrete steps toward improving health care for at-risk populations and toward decreasing infant mortality. This year, he asked Congress to raise mandatory Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women, infants and children to 130 percent of the poverty level. Congress took action to raise the eligibility to 133% -- consistent with the President's proposal. In addition, he requested an expansion of Medicaid coverage of immunizations for all children under age 6 who are eligible for Food Stamps.

AIDS INITIATIVES

The President has made combatting AIDS a national priority. The Administration is moving on a number of fronts in its fight against the spread of AIDS.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service:** The Administration developed a toll-free information service through which AIDS patients and their doctors can get up-to-date information on clinical trials of AIDS therapies -- whether Federally or privately sponsored.
- o **New Drugs Approved:** The Administration approved three new therapies for treating persons infected with HIV, which for the first time gives doctors approved treatments to use with HIV-infected people **before** they become sick with AIDS.
- o **Additional Clinical Trials:** The Administration initiated clinical trials for promising new therapies for HIV-infected individuals.
- o **Experimental Drugs:** The Administration allowed an expansion in the availability of experimental therapeutic drugs used to treat people with AIDS and HIV infection.
- o **Wider Use of Existing Treatment:** The Administration announced in August that AZT, the only drug currently approved for treating persons with AIDS, has proven to help HIV-infected persons who have not yet developed AIDS.
- o **AIDS Prevention Guide:** The Administration worked with the National Parent Teachers Association to develop and distribute 500,000 copies of the "AIDS Prevention Guide" for use by parents and teachers nationwide.
- o **Waivers for Medical Treatment:** The Administration adopted an immigration policy which would grant waivers to foreigners, with AIDS, who wish to enter the U.S. in order to obtain medical treatment or to participate in an activity which advances efforts to find a cure.

ADOPTION

The President is committed to promoting adoption, especially of special needs children.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Legislation:** In September, the President sent two legislative proposals to Congress designed to encourage adoption of special needs children:

- The first would permit adoptive parents to deduct \$3000 from taxable income for adoption-related expenses.
- The second would provide Federal employees who adopt with a reimbursement of up to \$2000 for expenses.
- o **Special Needs Children:** In addition, the President has directed all Federal agencies to develop plans for supporting and promoting adoption of special needs children (e.g., flexible leave.)

WELFARE REFORM

The Administration has implemented a major new education and job training program to help recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children move off welfare and become economically self-sufficient.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Welfare Reform:** The Administration issued final rules on October 13 to implement the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program (JOBS)** of the **Family Support Act of 1988**. The rules are designed to:
 - **Assist welfare recipients to become self-sufficient** by providing needed employment-related activities and support services.
 - **Provide maximum level of flexibility** to AFDC parents in obtaining the type of **child care** that best suits their needs, consistent with the principle of parental choice embodied in the Administration's legislative proposals on child care.
 - The Administration is proposing to spend over three-and-a-half billion dollars over the next five years implementing the **JOBS Program**. The changes will pay benefits in the future by reducing the number of individuals on welfare. It is estimated that there will be 138,000 fewer families on the welfare rolls over five years as a result of this program.
- o **Low Income Opportunity Board:** To continue progress in the area of welfare reform, the President reinstated this welfare policy coordinating unit established under President Reagan as the **Interagency Low Income Opportunity Advisory Board**. The Board enhances interagency coordination of Executive Branch activities designed to lift low-income Americans up from dependency, and assists States that seek

to demonstrate more effective approaches for using Federal dollars to serve the low-income population.

NATIONAL SERVICE

The President's vision to help overcome the disintegration of communities and build a better America -- not through a federal government program, but through a nationwide community service movement -- has three elements: first, to call all individuals and institutions to take steps to address society's problems; second, to identify, enlarge, and multiply what is working; and third, to discover and encourage new leaders.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **The President's Call:** In a series of speeches, President Bush called on all Americans and all American institutions, large and small, to make community service central to their daily life and work.
- o **Points of Light Initiative Foundation:** The President announced the formation of a foundation called the **Points of Light Initiative**, of which he will serve as Honorary Chairman. Formed to identify and build upon what is working, the Foundation will act as a magnet for the best ideas and brightest programs in community service and then serve as a catalyst to project these ideas into every corner of the Nation. The Administration will ask Congress for \$25 million annually to support this initiative and will, in turn, seek matching funds from the private sector. The President has encouraged all communities nationwide to join the movement by forming local "Points of Light Action Groups" composed of outstanding leaders.
- Through a Foundation initiative called the **ServNet Project**, professional firms, corporations, unions, schools, religious, civic and not-for-profit groups will be asked to donate the services of some of their most talented and promising people for a period of time. Peer-to-peer working groups will be formed to implement examples of successful initiatives and provide training, technical assistance and other support to enable other institutions to devise similar initiatives.
- Another Foundation initiative, the **ServLink Project**, will help improve existing methods of matching would-be volunteers with purposeful service opportunities. ServLink will stimulate the development, through private sector resources, of "technology links" like

telephone hotlines, interactive computer programs, electronic bulletin boards and other mechanisms between those who wish to serve and those needing service in the inquirer's own community.

- The President has named a **Presidential Commission** to advise him on the legal structure of the Points of Light Initiative Foundation and the legislation needed to accomplish the Foundation's goals. The Commission is scheduled to report to the President in early December.
- The Foundation will also discover, encourage and develop new community service leaders by sponsoring workshops, forums, and symposia on community service leadership development, and by recognizing new leaders and exemplary initiatives through at least three new Presidential forms of recognition:
 - The **National Service Youth Leadership Awards** will be given each year to individuals.
 - The **"Daily Points of Light Program"** which each day recognizes individuals or initiatives that are making a positive difference in the lives of their communities.
 - The **President's Build A Community Awards** will honor those people and institutions who have worked together to rebuild families or to revitalize communities.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Bush Administration is committed to reaching out to minorities, and to striking down barriers to free and open access. The President has made it clear that this Administration will not tolerate discrimination, bigotry, or bias of any kind.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Civil Rights:** The Administration has taken a number of actions to protect the civil rights of all Americans, including several court actions in key civil rights cases.

- The President called upon Congress to reauthorize the **Commission on Civil Rights**. Following Congressional action, the President signed legislation reauthorizing the Commission through FY 1991.
- The Administration endorsed the **Hate Crimes Bill**, which provides for the collection of data about crimes motivated by racial, religious, or ethnic animosity.
- On March 13, Attorney General Thornburgh announced the filing of **Federal housing discrimination lawsuits** seeking monetary damages and civil penalties under the expanded enforcement authority of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

o **Disabled Americans:** The President is committed to legislation that would extend civil rights protections to disabled Americans. This legislation, called the **Americans with Disabilities Act**, would represent the most significant expansion of federal civil rights laws in the past two decades. A version of the Act passed the Senate on September 7, and has been awaiting consideration in the House since then. As passed by the Senate:

- The legislation would provide **new protections** against discrimination in the area of employment, requiring reasonable accommodation be made by employers for disabled employees and job applicants unless undue burdens are imposed.
- Most **new buildings** would be required to be accessible to the disabled.
- In most cases, **stores, providers of services, restaurants**, and other establishments in existing buildings would be required to permit access and provide services to disabled Americans and remove barriers where that is readily achievable.
- **New public buses** would have to be accessible to persons with mobility impairment.
- **Telephone companies** would be required to provide equivalent telephone service for those with speech and hearing impairments.

ETHICS

President Bush is committed to high ethical standards for his Administration and will enforce these standards strictly, comprehensively, and fairly. The Administration also remains committed to an overhaul of the existing campaign finance system.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Ethics Law Reform:** The President issued an Executive Order creating the President's Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform, which submitted its recommendations on March 9. The President, on April 12, sent to Congress a sweeping ethics bill and simultaneously issued an Executive Order announcing ethical principles for the conduct of Executive Branch employees. Recently, Congress, in consultation with the President, enacted the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, which carries out many of the President's original proposals and also includes a pay raise for members of Congress, Federal judges, and certain other Federal officers and employees. Together, the measures in the new Act and the President's ethics Executive Order include:
 - **Stronger post-employment restrictions** -- applying for the first time to Congress -- to protect against individuals abusing the revolving door for private gain.
 - **A ban on receipt of honoraria** by all Federal employees for speeches and articles, and a cap on outside earned income for higher salaried non-career employees in all three branches. (As enacted, neither these limits nor the concomitant salary increase applies to Senators or Senate employees.) Full-time, non-career Presidential appointees in the Executive Branch may not receive any outside earned income.
 - **Deferral of tax liability** when individuals are required by the Office of Government Ethics to divest assets in order to avoid conflicts of interest. The President's Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform endorsed this reform and identified divestiture as "the single most important device" to eliminate conflicts of interest.
 - **Establishment of consistent financial disclosure rules** across the three branches of government.
 - **Creation of uniform conflict-of-interest rules** for high-level House and Senate staff that prohibit contact with Executive Branch agencies about matters in which staff members have personal financial interests.

-- Development of a single Executive-Branch-wide set of standards of conduct regulations.

- o **Campaign Finance Reform:** The President's comprehensive campaign finance reform proposal is designed to lessen the power of monied special interests and enhance the role of individuals and the political parties in elections. It also seeks to restore real competition to American Congressional elections. Below are proposal highlights:

- **Eliminating political action committees (PACs)** funded by corporations, unions, or trade associations, and prohibiting such entities from paying for the overhead or administrative costs of any independent PAC.
- **Strengthening political parties by increasing the support they are permitted to provide congressional candidates.** Heightened party involvement would enhance our political system, and further neutralize the power and influence of monied special interests.
- **Addressing the problem of the "permanent Congress" by reforms designed to reduce the unfair advantages of incumbency.** Specifically, the proposals would drastically reduce Congressional mailings under the frank, ban the rollover of campaign funds from one election cycle to the next, and legislate fair neutral criteria for the redistricting of Congressional and legislative lines that will follow the 1990 census.
- **Requiring full disclosure of all "soft money" spent by the political parties and all labor unions, corporations, and trade associations to influence a Federal election.**

- o **Whistleblower Protection:** On April 10, the President signed the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989. This law will strengthen the protections and procedural rights available to those Federal employees who report misdeeds and mismanagement.

- This new law enhances the authority of the Office of Special Counsel, and whistleblowers will also now be allowed to take their cases to the Merit Systems Protection Board. The statute alters the legal burdens of proof, making it easier for employees to be vindicated when they are wrongfully penalized for whistleblowing.

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