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Lynn Martin Swearing-in, 2/22/91

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G	26	21	2	7

SECRETARY OF LABOR-DESIGNATE LYNN MARTIN
OPENING STATEMENT
SENATE LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE
JANUARY 30, 1991

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a privilege to appear before this Committee today, and I would like to extend my thanks to each of you for the courtesies extended to me.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am deeply honored to have been asked by President Bush to serve as America's 21st Secretary of Labor. My admiration of the President is no secret. Our relationship has always been one that permits honest opinions and frank assessments. He will continue to receive both, as well as my loyalty, if I am confirmed.

I am also grateful, Mr. Chairman, as I am sure are the members of this Committee, for the leadership that Elizabeth Dole provided to the Department of Labor. During her stewardship, she moved the Department in many new and exciting directions. I am anxious to take the helm of a Department which has such a rich history of making a positive difference in the quality of life for America's working men and women.

As I look toward the dais today, Mr. Chairman, I see many friends with whom I was fortunate to work during my decade as a member of the House of Representatives.

Indeed, my respect for the United States Senate became so great over the years, that I spent much of 1990 planning to come to work here. But fate, and a couple of thousand precincts, changed all that.

I must take this opportunity to express special thanks to both Senator Simon and Senator Dixon for their confidence and support. I have worked with both of these distinguished gentlemen on many projects in the past, and I look forward to expanding that partnership as we work not only for the citizens of Illinois, but for the entire country. I know we share an abiding interest in the future of America's workforce. Indeed if it were not for Senator Simon, I would not be here today.

Senators Simon, Dixon, and I also share in our admiration of that great son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln.

It was Lincoln who summed up our democracy when he said that **"The working men are the basis of all governments."** Over a century later, that fact remains the same. It is our working men and women in factories, farms, shops, businesses, government offices, health care facilities, schools, and other areas, who have fueled a remarkable economic expansion, and built a

democracy which continues to inspire mankind.

And it is squarely in the corner of America's working men and women where I have stood during my years in public service, and where the Labor Department will stand, if I am confirmed as Secretary of Labor.

The goals which I will set for the department represent a continuum for American workers--touching their lives before, during, and after, their years in the labor force, thereby empowering each individual to make a contribution to our society.

In order for working men and women to take advantage of the opportunities our nation provides them, I will take a leadership role to ensure that they have the skills which form a lifetime foundation for productive work. Our human resources are our most precious natural resource. This is true in times of peace and in times of conflict. We must commit our full attention to enhancing our human resources. Skills training may be the single most important task we undertake and in fact, the most meaningful to the future of our country and its workforce.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, in 1991, the Department of Labor will spend \$4.5 billion for education and training programs. In this era of fiscal restraint, one of my top priorities if confirmed will be to see that every dollar of job training funds is spent wisely, that our programs are directed to those who are least skilled, and are the most disadvantaged.

In this time of excruciatingly tight budgets, we must work smarter and face the reality that new programs do not necessarily mean expanded budgets. I take the challenge seriously that the Chairman put to Secretary Dole during her confirmation hearing when he said and I quote, "We must learn to do more without spending more." Assuring programs meet today's needs, is a mandate I will work hard to achieve.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to becoming the second Secretary of Labor with experience as a public school teacher. And if my years in the classroom taught me one thing, it is that the future of America depends upon what is occurring in our schools. Quality education has never been more important than today.

This President has forged new partnerships in the Executive Branch to enhance education and training efforts between the Department of Labor and the Department of Education. Education Secretary-Designate Alexander and I have already had several very fruitful discussions, and we have pledged that if confirmed we will continue and strengthen this partnership.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, it has become a tired expression to say that today America is in a global economy. But, as I look to the challenges before our nation's workforce, this once again bears repeating. America is faced today with a new economic reality. That reality is that productivity is no longer the only standard that determines success or failure in the marketplace. Quality, customization, variety, timeliness and convenience are today the new competitive standards. Our ability to prepare our workforce to meet these new standards will determine America's ability to compete in the global economy. As Labor Secretary, workforce preparedness will be among my top priorities, and I will work actively with labor, business, educators, and colleagues in government at all levels to ensure we meet today's competition.

My second goal for the Department will be to fulfill our obligation to those currently on the job--a duty which includes ensuring that our workers are as safe as possible, and that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed.

I am proud to serve a President who is committed to opening doors for all Americans. I am anxiously awaiting the initial results of a series of fact-finding glass ceiling reviews being conducted by the Department. As you know, the "glass ceiling" refers to the invisible barrier in the upper management ranks of business and industry which freeze women and minorities from advancing beyond mid-management levels.

Equal opportunity in the workplace has long been a passion of mine, Mr. Chairman. As a Member of Congress, I led the fight to protect House employees from discrimination and unsafe working conditions. And, as a working parent, I am also committed to supporting and encouraging innovative programs which assist both mothers and fathers in balancing work and family responsibilities.

Mr. Chairman, if confirmed, the third goal which the Department of Labor will pursue is the one affecting those who have retired after a lifetime of productive work. The passage of ERISA in 1974 gave the Labor Department the responsibility for ensuring the basic fairness and integrity of the private pension system. During my five terms in Congress, I heard time and time again from constituents who were concerned about the safety of their pensions. Safeguarding Americans retirement funds is foremost on my agenda to ensure the security at the end of our workers' continuum. I will work to ensure that our private pension system is safe and meets the needs of today's workforce and the retirees of tomorrow.

As you know, a good portion of Labor Department regulations mandate what management and labor can't do. These regulations are critical to the mission of the Department, and will be firmly

enforced. But, I also believe that the Department must also be a "can do" agency.

One of the areas in which the Department can take an aggressive approach to ensuring the welfare of American workers is to provide "compliance assistance" so businesses large and small know what the laws are and strive to achieve voluntary compliance.

My years as a county board member and a state legislator made me very aware that the Federal government cannot possibly have all the resources, or the ingenuity to provide all the solutions. We must encourage state and local governments, as well as management, labor unions, and individual workers, to ask themselves what they can do. We must remove barriers, and allow them to work together, to move forward with innovations, to dream big dreams.

It is, after all, in small and large businesses across America--and not in the Labor Department--where jobs are created. These businesses need the flexibility to continue to create jobs, and to remain competitive in today's ever-changing global market. The Competitiveness Council, under the leadership of Vice President Quayle, has done outstanding work in framing issues in this regard, and I hope to work with the members of the Council in the continuing search for solutions.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, as we search together for solutions to competitiveness issues and other problems, my door will be open to labor, business, Congress, and state and local government. And my mind will be open to better ways of doing things.

Creating a "can-do" attitude is especially important, Mr. Chairman, in this time of anxiety over the health of the economy and recent increases in the unemployment rate.

Mr. Chairman, I am well aware of your concern about the impact the current economic downturn is having on the American people. Having represented the district with the highest unemployment rate in the nation during the 1982 recession, I can assure you that I am exceedingly sensitive to the profound way unemployment affects peoples' lives. As you know, the Labor Department oversees the basic unemployment insurance program, extended unemployment benefits when they are triggered, as well as training programs for dislocated workers under the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act and Trade Adjustment Assistance benefits. The Department is, and will remain, committed to seeing that these programs are operated as effectively and humanely as possible.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I did want to mention that I am very

well aware that the nation's attention this past month has been focused on a much more important topic than who is to serve as Labor Secretary. We are all deeply indebted to the hundreds of thousands of men and women who are serving in Operation Desert Storm, many of whom were called away from a job to serve their nation. As our troops return home, let me make it very clear that one of my top priorities will be to see that those who served in the Gulf are welcomed back with open arms to the workplace. These are some of the critical areas I will address if I am confirmed as the next Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, my parents both worked. I can remember my father talking about the Depression and how men cried when they felt their futures were over. I can remember my mother working during World War II in a bomber factory. I've listened to my father worrying about his company's pension plan and I can never forget my mother working in a department store, telling me they were saving money so I could go on to school.

They were American workers; part of the best group in the world. If I am confirmed as Secretary of Labor, I will always remember it is their Department and my real commitment is to them, and to the millions of Americans whose Department this is.

Again, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, thank you for the courtesies you have shown me today, and for the time you have taken to meet with me about your concerns these past weeks. If confirmed, I very much look forward to working with you in the challenging times ahead.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Skinner
Kemp
Baker
~~no Cheney~~
Alex
Darman
Derw
Hills
Thorn
Lujan
Mudigan
Watkins
Mrs Sull
~~Sanders ?~~
Reilly
~~Sen Thurmond~~

DRAFT

PROGRAM

Musical Prelude

Folk Songs

Sung by John Bregger and Robert McIntire, DOL/BLS

"Battle Hymn of the Republic"

Sung by The Blacks in Government Gospel Choir

**Invocation and
Family Introductions by Julia Martin**

Pledge of Allegiance

Led by Family of Sgt. First Class Melvin Oliver
Department of Labor, OASAM
Now serving in the Persian Gulf, Operation Desert Storm

Remarks by President George Bush

**SWEARING IN
OF**

LYNN MORLEY MARTIN

Administered by The Honorable Harry Leinenweber
Bible held by Mr. Lawrence Morley

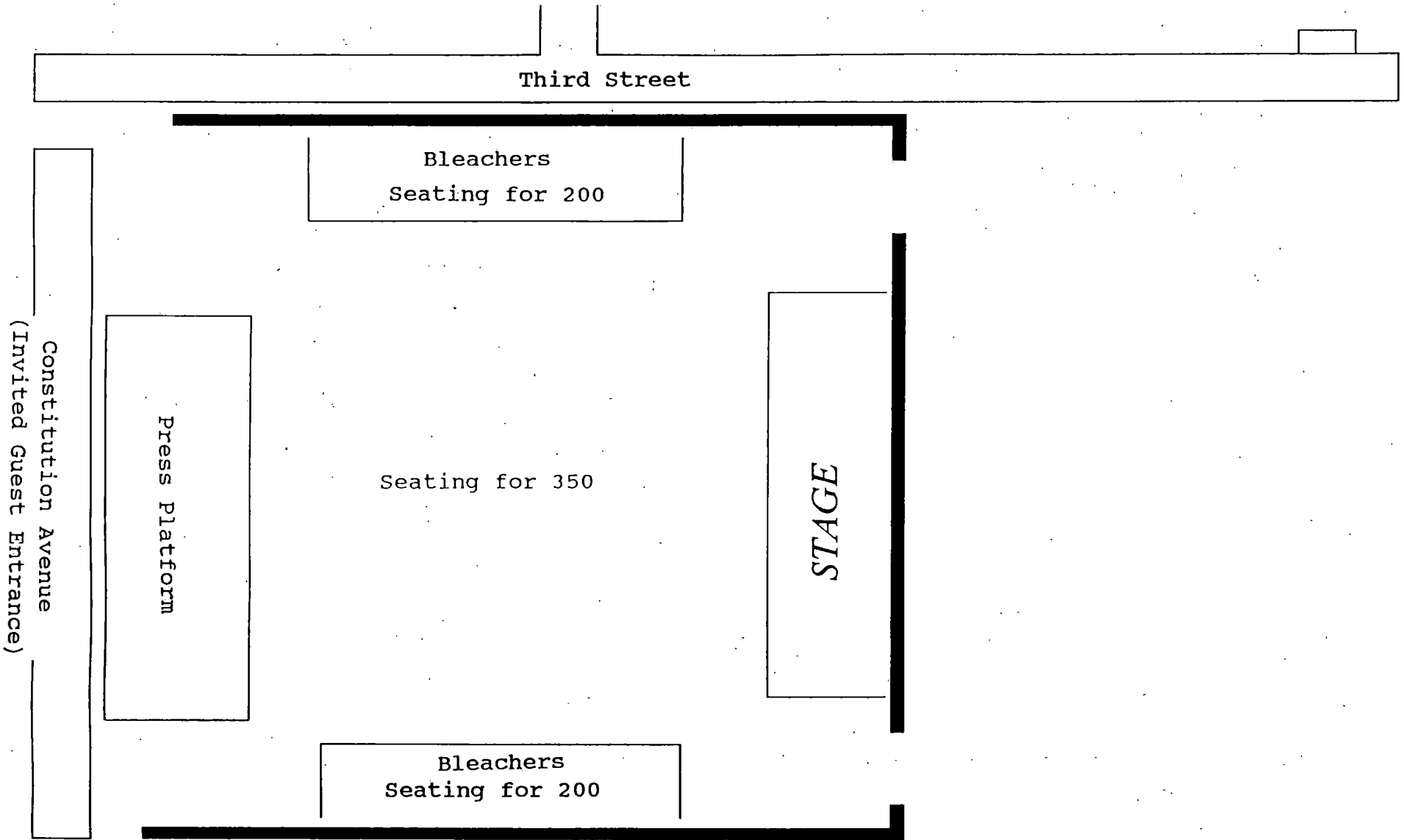
Remarks by Secretary Lynn Morley Martin

"This in My Country"

Sung by The Blacks in Government Gospel Choir

Signer for the deaf will be provided

SWEARING IN
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



noon

McNally/Dooley
Feb. 19, 1991
Draft Two (B:MARTIN)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING-IN CEREMONY FOR LYNN MARTIN
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1991, 10:30 A.M.

Thank you, and good afternoon.

Truly, it is a great honor to greet you all today. I'm very pleased to see so many Cabinet members here to welcome their newest colleague. I see Secretaries Skinner and Derwinski, and Sec.-designate Madigan. ((Lynn -- One more Illinoisan [ill-eh-NOY-an] and we'll have to move the Cabinet meetings to Chicago!))

I also want to offer my respects to the former Secretaries of Labor who are here: Secretary ~~Usery~~ ⁴⁻¹⁶⁻¹⁹⁸⁰ Usery. Secretary Brock. ²⁹⁶⁻¹⁹⁰¹ Secretary McLaughlin. And of course -- Secretary Elizabeth Dole.

And in marking this moment of transition, let me begin by offering our congratulations to Secretary Dole for 25 years of exceptional government service, and our best wishes in her continuing public service as president of the American Red Cross. Secretary Dole -- on behalf of the Department of Labor -- on behalf of the American people -- thank you -- and good luck. \\

We are here today to introduce the new Secretary of Labor. And we are particularly grateful that many of the distinguished Members of Congress with whom she has served are able to be here with us. We're also glad to see Lane Kirkland. And most of all, it is a distinct and personal pleasure to welcome to Washington the family and friends of this extraordinary woman.

The 16th District of Illinois has great historical significance. It was a site of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, home of

President Ulysses S. Grant, and the birthplace of Ronald Reagan. And it is the district served for 10 years by a woman who is one of the great leaders of the U.S. House of Representatives -- my longtime friend -- **America's new Secretary of Labor, Lynn Martin**.

Barbara and I have campaigned with her at home in the streets and neighborhoods of Rockford. You should see the love and affection the people who know her best feel for her. And with good cause. Lynn first became involved in politics because -- as a mother and as a teacher -- she knew America's children deserved better -- better schools, better choices, a better future. She's been working to bring about improvements like these all her life. And that's why, during my Inauguration week, I urged a group of 10,000 young people from all across the nation to make Lynn Martin their role model. "Watch her leadership in the United States Congress," I said. "She's tough, she's strong and she exemplifies the very best in public service."

Lynn Martin is committed to reaching out to American workers -- as she told the Senate recently -- to "touching their lives before, during, and after their years in the labor force." Now those are the thoughts of a very dedicated and caring woman. Matched by her exceptional talents, they promise that Secretary Martin will help make the American workplace safer, healthier, and more secure -- and serve the Department and the country as a powerful force for good.

A few months ago, I listened as Lynn told an Illinois gathering about how, almost 30 years ago, she held her little

girl Julia up above the crowd as President John F. Kennedy drove by. Lynn said: "If only once in her life, I wanted her to be able to say she had seen a President of the United States."

Today, that little girl is the fine young woman we see doing such a superb job up here. [[JULIA IS MAKING OPENING REMARKS]] And that young mother is America's newest Secretary of Labor. And who knows -- maybe someday down the road the mothers and fathers of Rockford will hold their kids up to see another presidential limo drive by -- and waving back from inside will be the irrepressible smile of Lynn Martin.

Just the other day, Lynn remarked that the "dream is alive in places you least expect to find it." That's so true. Lynn Martin is the American dream. And she inspires it in others.

Madame Secretary -- congratulations, good luck, and God bless you.

And now I would invite your husband, United States District Court Judge Harry Leinenweber, with the assistance of your father, to administer the oath of office. Judge Leinenweber.

#

MK

McNally/Dooley
Feb. 15, 1991
Draft One (B:MARTIN)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING-IN CEREMONY FOR LYNN MARTIN
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1991, _:00 _M.

Hills Alexander
Thank you, and good afternoon.

Truly, it is a great honor to greet you all today. I'm very pleased to see so many members of the Cabinet here to welcome their newest colleague. I see Secretaries Skinner ^{yls} and Derwinski ^{yls} and Secretary-designate ^{yls} Madigan. ((Lynn -- one more Illinoisan and we'll be moving our Cabinet meetings to Chicago!))

I also want to offer my respects to the former Secretaries of Labor who are here: Secretary ⁴⁶⁶⁻⁶²⁶⁰ Usery. Secretary Brock. ^{Brock Grp. 296-1901} Secretary ^{Urban Inst. 833-7200} McLaughlin. And of course -- ~~Secretary Elizabeth Dole.~~

And in marking this moment of transition, let me begin by offering our congratulations to Secretary Dole for 25 years of exceptional government service, and our best wishes in her continuing public service as president of the American Red Cross. Secretary Dole -- on behalf of the Department of Labor -- on behalf of the American people -- thank you -- and good luck. \\\

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The 16th District of Illinois has great historical significance. It was a site of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, home of

President Ulysses S. Grant, and the birthplace of Ronald Reagan. And it is the district served for 10 years by a woman who is one of the great leaders of the U.S. House of Representatives -- my longtime friend -- **America's new Secretary of Labor, Lynn Martin**.

I've been with her there at home. You should see the love and affection the people who know her best feel for her. And with good cause. Lynn first became involved in politics because -- as a mother and as a teacher -- she knew America's children deserved better -- better schools, better choices, a better future. She's been working to bring about improvements like these all her life. And that's why, during my Inauguration week, I urged a group of 10,000 young people from all across the nation to make Lynn Martin their role model. "Watch her leadership in the United States Congress," I said. "She's tough, she's strong and she exemplifies the very best in public service."

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A few months ago, I listened as Lynn told an Illinois gathering about how, almost 30 years ago, she held her little daughter Julia up above the crowd as President John F. Kennedy

drove by. Lynn said: "If only once in her life, I wanted her to be able to say she had seen a President of the United States."

And today, seeing Julia doing such a fine job up here, and seeing her mother assume this high office, I realize that soon parents will be holding their children up to see Lynn Martin.

Just the other day, Lynn remarked that the "dream is alive in places you least expect to find it." It's so true. Lynn Martin is the American dream. And she inspires it in others.

Madame Secretary -- congratulations, good luck, and God bless you.

And now I would invite your husband, United States District Court Judge Harry Leinenweber, with the assistance of your father, to administer the oath of office. Judge Leinenweber.

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DRAFT

Logstics for Swearing In

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Begin Great Hall Set up

Thursday, February 21, 1991

Great Hall Set up
Chairs
Move Stage
Bleachers in place

Volunteer/Usher Walk thru

Friday, February 22, 1991

Band arrives and place instruments
Security Sweep begins

Mags Open

Ushers in Place

Choir arrives

Oliver Family arrives and receives instructions

Guest begin arriving

9:45 am Musical Prelude begins

10:00 am Military Band begins playing

10:15 am Family and Friends are escorted to seats

10:20 am Folk Singers sing _____

10:25 am Singing of "Battle Hymn of the Republic"

THE PRESIDENT arrives

(Arrival on stage with Secretary Martin and Harry Leinenweber)

10:35 am Invocation and Family Introductions by Julia Martin

10:38 am Pledge of Allegiance
Led by Family of Sgt. First Class Melvin Oliver,
Department of Labor, OASAM
Now serving in the Persian Gulf, Operation Desert Storm,

10:40 am Remarks by President George Bush

10:47 am **SWEARING IN** of LYNN MORLEY MARTIN
Administered by The Honorable Harry Leinenweber,
Bible held by Mr. Lawrence Morley

10:50 am Remarks by Secretary Lynn Morley Martin

10:55 am Singing of "This is My Country"

Claire Sechler
Lisa Wallum

W# Cabinet Affairs
DOLOSEC -

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703-998-2302

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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January 20, 1989, Friday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 14; C; THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

LENGTH: 1001 words

HEADLINE: Calm Bush enjoys last day as No. 2
Next leader feels sense of good will

BYLINE: By Timothy J. McNulty, Chicago Tribune

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Sitting back in a chair to rehearse the cadence of his inaugural speech or moving swiftly by armored limousine through the streets of Washington, George Bush made small, personal gestures Thursday on the eve of attaining the pinnacle of American politics.

Loose and limber, Bush even caught Rep. Lynn Martin (R., Ill.) by the arm as she tripped going up steps in front of almost 10,000 high school students. Bush and Martin, old political friends, both dissolved in laughter at the embarrassment.

Despite the anticipation of a new life that might take breaths away, Bush spent much of his day in workmanlike and unremarkable ways.

"He was worrying about all his mail piling up at the Navy Yard," Martin said in describing the President-elect's mood. "As much as he was enjoying this, he's at the point now where he wants to get started. It's sort of like being on vacation and it coming to an end, he told me. He's as anxious to be president as he is ready to finish with all the hoopla."

Bush's surprise appearance before the students was his main public appearance during daylight, but shortly after nightfall, the President-elect was off to a private dinner with friends and then to a nationally televised inaugural gala at the Washington Convention Center.

His day was filled with quieter moments, including lunch in the White House mess with Hollywood producer Jerry Weintraub, tennis star Chris Evert, Bush's sister, Nancy, and others. He also walked Evert over to his office and introduced her to another visiting tennis buddy, Australian John Newcombe.

In the sunny and mild afternoon, the 64-year-old politician sat in his room at Blair House, the official government residence across the street from the White House, working on the timing and phrases of his 15-minute inaugural address, which was written with the aid of speechwriter Peggy Noonan. According to spokeswoman Alixe Glen, "He's happy and he's still working."

With nearby streets blocked off to all traffic, Bush also slipped out of the recently restored government guest house to visit his 87-year-old mother, Dorothy Walker Bush, who was staying with the other 200 extended-family

(c) 1989 Chicago Tribune, January 20, 1989

members at the Jefferson Hotel. It entailed a trip of about eight blocks through the capital's increasingly congested traffic.

Bush has been especially pleased, aides said, at the "sense of good will" he felt in the last two days as people on the streets clapped and waved as his new and official stretch Lincoln Continental drove along the streets.

Bush began his day shortly before sunrise by walking across Pennsylvania Avenue at 7:10 to spend part of his last full day as vice president in his high-ceilinged office at the Old Executive Office Building.

He worked for about an hour and then stopped at a farewell reception for about 60 White House senior staff members in the Roosevelt Room. In the Oval Office, which he will occupy Friday afternoon, Bush also had a private talk with President Reagan, whom he called "my teacher and my friend."

Back in his own office, he spent about 40 minutes in interviews, first with wire service reporters, then with reporters from Texas dailies. Bush talked about some of the topics that he will confront within 24 hours. "I don't think progress (on arms control) is to be measured solely on whether there's a summit meeting," he said.

Bush said one of his first acts as president would be to order a major review of U.S. relations with the Soviets, a step that will delay any chance of quick movement in strategic arms reduction talks set to resume Feb. 15.

Making it clear that the new administration will begin slowly and carefully, Bush said he saw no need for a detailed plan for the first 100 days, adding that such an approach was not necessary for a sitting vice president.

When asked about his emotions, the President-elect said he hasn't experienced the level of anticipation he'd expected. He thought there would be more highs and lows, feelings of absolute joy and worry about the responsibilities that lay ahead, according to his aides. Instead, Bush declared, he was feeling "steady as she goes."

Though he spent most of the day out of public view, the upbeat and relaxed Bush began by visiting the inaugural forum for youths and telling them, "I really feel this: Our best days are yet to come."

Reflecting perhaps his own expansive mood, Bush said, "Our American optimism about the future is legendary, and perhaps no one better personifies that than a President named Ronald Reagan, whose shoes are going to be pretty darn hard to fill," prompting the students to cheer.

He also joked with them that he had "certainly learned the importance of education during the campaign. I learned how vital it is to memorize dates - Pearl Harbor Day, for example." He was referring to the time he told an American Legion audience that the anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was Sept. 7, before correcting himself to the right date, Dec. 7.

Despite his new ease, Bush misspoke himself slightly when promising that his inaugural speech wouldn't be too long and recalling that one president - "Benjamin Harrison," he said - died from pneumonia after giving a nearly two-hour inaugural speech in near-freezing weather. Actually, that president

(c) 1989 Chicago Tribune, January 20, 1989

was William Henry Harrison.

It was a minor gaffe that in a way emphasized how poised and at ease Bush has become. He also was willing to focus attention on his friends, like Rep. Martin.

"She will do anything to upstage the President-elect of the United States," said the President-elect, who beamed and grinned after her stumble. "Shameless!" Moments later he praised the red-faced congresswoman from Rockford, Ill., saying, "I'm proud to have her at my side, standing or falling."

Martin, a longtime Bush supporter, said later that it was like her worst nightmare about high school proms, but if she had to fall in public, "it's kind of nice to get a hand from the president of the United States."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO (color): A relaxed George Bush makes a point during an interview Thursday in his Washington office. AP Laserphoto. (Page 1).

FEDERAL; GOVERNMENT; CHANGE; OFFICIAL; INTERVIEW; QUOTE

9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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January 19, 1989, Thursday, PM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 914 words

HEADLINE: Bush Says Reagan's Shoes Hard to Fill

BYLINE: By TOM RAUM, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Inaugural Rdp

BODY:

George Bush, on the eve of his inauguration as the nation's 41st president, spoke today of his optimism about the future but also expressed his feeling that President Reagan's "shoes are going to be pretty darn hard to fill."

Bush told a group of top high school students his mission was "to help build a better America," and he appealed for their help.

The president-elect, who was to spend most of the day out of the public eye until his appearance at a nationally televised evening gala, said at a youth inaugural forum, "I really feel this: Our best days are yet to come."

He also was to bid a private farewell today to the man who he said helped make it all possible.

"It won't be too easy," Bush said of what could be his final private moment with Reagan before taking the oath of office.

Reagan himself said today that he is leaving office "without a hint or a clue" as to the whereabouts of Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

In a farewell interview with news service reporters, Reagan said that while he feels badly about the hostages, the situation should not be likened to the one when he came to office eight years ago. Fifty-two Americans held in Tehran were released on Jan. 20, 1981 - the same day that Reagan was inaugurated and President Carter left. Reagan had harshly criticized Carter during the 1980 campaign for failing to win the hostages' release.

This week, the focus of the nation's leadership was already beginning to shift to Bush, as he headlined events leading up to the Friday ceremony.

Some of his time today was to be spent rehearsing his 15-minute inaugural address, spokeswoman Alixe Glen said.

The Associated Press, January, 1981

Meanwhile, Barbara Bush, the president-elect's wife, won cheers and laughter today from audiences that packed three theater halls to hear her joke about her appearance and her husband's fishing.

Mrs. Bush stepped out from behind one podium and told her audience, "Please notice - hairdo, makeup, designer dress. ... Look at me good this week. And remember. You may never see it again."

She also made fun of her husband's comments on how tough it has been for him to pack for the move to the White House. Noting he spent two days fishing last week in Florida, Mrs. Bush said, "So much to the packing story."

The students Bush addressed today cheered when he said, "Our American optimism about the future is legendary and perhaps no one better personifies that than a president named Ronald Reagan, whose shoes are going to be pretty darn hard to fill."

"I can't predict all the twists and the turns that you'll see in your lives, nor can I as president prepare you for them, but this I do pledge: that I will do all in my power to help you to help yourselves prepare for a brighter future," Bush said.

He joked that, "I certainly learned the importance of education during the campaign. I learned how vital it is to memorize dates - Pearl Harbor Day, for example."

It was a reference to Bush's campaign gaffe in which he told an American Legion audience that the anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was Sept. 7. He quickly corrected himself to the actual day, Dec. 7.

He made a new mix-up today, promising his inaugural speech wouldn't be too long and recalling that one president - Benjamin Harrison, he said - died from pneumonia after giving a very lengthy inaugural speech in bitterly cold weather. Actually, that president was William Henry Harrison.

As Bush made his entrance to the stage, Rep. Lynn Martin, R-Ill., tripped on a step and had to be helped by Bush and an aide. "She will do anything to upstage the president-elect of the United States," Bush joked.

But then he praised Mrs. Martin, a longtime supporter, saying, "I'm proud to have her at my side, standing or falling."

The congresswoman later said that if she had to fall in public, "it's kind of nice to get a hand from the president of the United States."

A twilight inaugural extravaganza at the stately Lincoln Memorial on Wednesday was marked by a flyover of Navy jets, a massive fireworks display and music by the Beach Boys and other groups. Many in the crowd waved penlights handed out for the event to represent Bush's campaign theme of "a thousand points of light."

Bush tried to stress his commitment to social justice during several appearances Wednesday, as hundreds of homeless people protested outside the lavish banquets held for Republican boosters. Protesters outside one banquet at Union Station chanted "Feed the poor, not the rich."

The Associated Press, January 19, 1989

"America is strong once again, but the job is not complete," Bush said at the Lincoln Memorial. "Some are still hurting. And we care."

Bush found time on Wednesday to meet with old Navy comrades, including some who saved his life 44 years earlier when as a combat pilot in World War II he was shot down by the Japanese and rescued by a U.S. submarine.

Reagan and his tearful wife Nancy, meanwhile, bade a somber farewell to hundreds of White House staffers. "We were all revolutionaries, and the revolution has been a success," Reagan told the gathering of aides.

Bush moved on Wednesday to the Blair House, the historic government guest house across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House. He was to spend two nights there.

And, like any other person changing jobs and homes, Bush griped about moving.

Apologizing for Barbara Bush's absence from the RNC luncheon, the president-elect quipped: "She's getting tough around the house. See a half-filled crate and she puts me to work."

12TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

January 19, 1989, Thursday, Late Final Edition

SECTION: Part 1; Page 2; Column 3; Late Final Desk

LENGTH: 380 words

HEADLINE: FUTURE LOOKS BRIGHT, BUSH TELLS YOUTHS, BUT REAGAN'S SHOES WILL BE
'HARD TO FILL'

BYLINE: By AP

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

George Bush, on the eve of his inauguration as the nation's 41st President, spoke today of his optimism about the future but also expressed his feeling that President Reagan's "shoes are going to be pretty darn hard to fill."

Bush told a group of top high school students that his mission is "to help build a better America," and he appealed for their help.

The President-elect, who was to spend most of the day out of the public eye until his appearance at a nationally televised evening gala, said at a youth inaugural forum, "I really feel this: Our best days are yet to come."

He also was to bid a private farewell today to the man who he said helped make it all possible.

"It won't be too easy," Bush said of what could be his final private moment with Reagan before taking the oath of office.

The students cheered when Bush said: "Our American optimism about the future is legendary and perhaps no one better personifies that than a President named Ronald Reagan, whose shoes are going to be pretty darn hard to fill."

"I can't predict all the twists and the turns that you'll see in your lives, nor can I as President prepare you for them, but this I do pledge: that I will do all in my power to help you to help yourselves prepare for a brighter future."

He joked that "I certainly learned the importance of education during the campaign. I learned how vital it is to memorize dates -- Pearl Harbor day, for example."

That was a reference to Bush's campaign gaffe in which he told an American Legion audience that the anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was Sept. 7. He quickly corrected himself to the actual day, Dec. 7.

He made a new mix-up today, promising that his inaugural speech won't be too long and recalling that one President -- Benjamin Harrison, he said -- died from pneumonia after giving a very lengthy inaugural speech in bitterly cold weather. Actually, that President was William Henry Harrison.

(c) 1989 Los Angeles Times, January 19, 1989

As Bush made his entrance to the stage, Rep. Lynn Martin (R-Ill.) tripped on a step and had to be helped by Bush and an aide. "She will do anything to upstage the President-elect of the United States," Bush joked.

But then he praised Martin, a longtime supporter, saying, "I'm proud to have her at my side, standing or falling."

Wire

14TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Chicago Tribune

January 15, 1989, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: HOME; Pg. 5; C

LENGTH: 1047 words

HEADLINE: A Bush guide

What to expect when the new occupants take over the White House

BYLINE: By Susan Watters, W/Fairchild

DATELINE: Washington

BODY:

Just when it seemed as if the gentleman WASP was going the way of the American buffalo, George Bush has proved that there's still a lot of fight left in the patrician politician.

Souvlakia and Greek handkerchief dancing will not be part of this season's White House repertoire. Dozens of Harvard intellectuals will not be flooding into town. Instead, Tex-Mex and Chinese cuisine, Coors beer, dove-hunting oilmen, pork rinds and Willie Nelson tunes will team up with butterscotch sundaes, Chinese green tea, Yalies, Maine summer houses and chiseled Yankee values as part of George Bush's dual-edged style.

From now on, the slick social trick will be striking just the right balance between good ol' boy and old-school tie. The quintessential Bush insider will be part preppy, part redneck. Barbecues are back with plenty of spare ribs, chops and mesquite. But unless you're a card-carrying Texan, steer clear of string ties.

"There will be lots of young children, a lot of grandchildren and a close family," predicts Vic Gold, coauthor of Bush' autobiography. "And I imagine someone will find a place on the White House lawn for the horseshoes." Bush-style entertaining will be "very unpretentious," says longtime friend Jessica Catto. "The talk is good and general, and the evening is early," she adds. "Barbara Bush knows how to make everyone feel comfortable."

Although Mrs. Bush definitely admires Bess Truman, she is not likely to remain in the background. "She is like a nice headmistress, very much the den mother," says novelist Chris Buckley, who worked as the vice president's speechwriter. "She is very straitlaced on values. And she has a girlish side. She wears Bill Blass clothes, and she doesn't mind being told she looks rather good in them."

There won't be much of a market for the elaborate political mating gyrations that capital courtiers are so fond of performing, because George and Barbara Bush already know exactly who their friends are.

"There won't be any surprises," Buckley adds. "They are very stable, family-oriented people who go in for the minimum of glitter and gold."

(c) 1989 Chicago Tribune, January 15, 1989

Washington is in for a breather from gilt, varnish, lacquered walls and piles of fabric swatches. Grandmother can come out of the closet. Women can show their age. White hair is in, and Size 6 is out. Hostesses who can still remember how may want to practice up on relaxing. Pursuing the perfect shade of aubergine is out. And delete all those recipes for cold pasta salads from the culinary card catalogues. According to Barbara Bush, every time the president-elect faces a helping of the stuff, he whispers to her, "Hey, didn't someone forget to heat this up."

Already Washington is preparing to like Barbara Bush. "If she can't do something, she says so," Catto says. "If she doesn't like something, she lets you know."

Which Reagan players will hold on and who will burn out? Who ends up on the state-dinner A-list, and whose name hits the floor? Which top donors get the plum ambassadorial appointments such as London, Paris and Rome, and who goes to Bermuda?

In addition to the Cabinet, other significant members of the team include Robert Mosbacher, who could end up in an embassy post or in the Cabinet, perhaps running the Commerce Department; Edward Ney of Young & Rubicam, a top contender to head the U.S. Information Agency; and fellow Texan Henry Catto.

But don't expect the National Security Council to wield as much influence as it did in the pre-Irangate days. "The NSC won't have a strongman. That agency will go back into the pre-Kennedy, pre-McGeorge Bundy era because with Jim Baker at State, that department will take the lead," Gold says.

The new administration's up-and-comers are already well established, led by Bush's counselor, Boyden Gray, who is in charge of checking out the backgrounds of Bush nominees. Also in the group: Laurie Firestone and Susan Porter Rose, who are Barbara Bush's team, and Shelia Tate, who has worked for the Reagan and Bush teams.

On Capitol Hill, Bush's close friends include Sen. Alan Simpson (R., Wyo.), Rep. Richard Cheney (R., Wyo.) Rep. Bill Archer (R., Tex.), Rep. Lynn Martin (R., Ill.) and Rep. Gillespie "Sonny" Montgomery (D., Miss.). Don't expect to see Majority Leader Jim Wright, a fellow Texan, cozying up to Bush the way Tip O'Neill used to do with Reagan.

In the media, George Will, Dan Rather, cartoonist Garry Trudeau and his wife, Jane Pauley, are all out. Newsmen who Bush does like include John Mashek, formerly with the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, ABC's Brit Hume and David Broder.

State dinners are also in for some changes with less glitz and fewer Le Cirque hairdos and aging entertainers in the lineup. Nonetheless, Bob Mosbacher and his wife, Georgette, will add some sparkle along with Bush fundraiser Henry Kravis and his wife, Carolyn Roehm. Bruce Gelb of Bristol Myers is a likely guest along with William and Phyllis Draper and Will Farish, who manages Bush's blind trust. Also expect to see Elsie Hillman of Pittsburgh and Gordy Zach of Columbus, Ohio. But the era of state dinner seating charts based on social considerations rather than political ones appears to be over.

(c) 1989 Chicago Tribune, January 15, 1989

"Barbara Bush will always know exactly what issues a head of state cares about and will seat him next to the people who will be best suited to discussing those matters," Nancy Kissinger says. As for those cozy dinners in the family quarters, Bush pals most likely to be invited are the Cattsos, Andy Stewart (widow of the Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart), Aileen and Russell Train, Dick Moore, Dean and Pat Burch and plenty of Bush family children.

One thing's for certain, George and Barbara Bush are no couch potatoes. Friends say Bush likes to be on the go - jogging, pitching horseshoes or playing tennis. Look for the White House tennis court list to take on new significance with names such as Swedish Ambassador Wilhelm Wachtmeister and CIA Director William Webster, both frequent tennis partners of the president-elect.

While the honeymoon may be short for a couple who have been in Washington off and on since 1964, the Bushes know their way around. "Barbara Bush will be a very activist First Lady," Gold says. "And George Bush is going to run an open White House." -

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: (George and Barbara Bush.)

PHOTO: AP Laserphoto. Get out all your Willie Nelson tunes and sing along.

PHOTO: Tribune photo by Walter Kale. Barbara Bush favors fashions by Bill Blass.

PHOTO: Expect the Bushes' entertaining to be unpretentious, with Coors being a drink of choice.

PHOTO: Yale University definitely will be the school to hail from.

PHOTO: And at the White House, look for lots of kids and horseshoes.

FEDERAL; OFFICIAL; LIFESTYLE; COMPARISON; BIOGRAPHY; FAMILY; IMAGE



U.S. Representative
LYNN MARTIN

16th District • Illinois
Committee on Rules

1214 Longworth Building, Washington, D.C. 20515

During his inauguration week, President George Bush urged a group of 10,000 young people from all across the nation to make Lynn Martin their role model. "Watch her leadership in the United States Congress," he said. "She's tough, she's strong and she exemplifies the very best in public service." ~~She's tough~~ RFK - Debbie Ditmar 523-8271

Pundits agree with the new President's assessment.

"She is disarmingly lighthearted and sometimes jokingly feminist but usually well-informed, dependably partisan and tough," writes *The Washington Post's* Milton Coleman.

The *National Journal* described her in its January 28, 1989, issue as one of the most influential Members of Congress. The March 1989 *Washingtonian* magazine tapped her as the "Best of Washington." As early as 1984, *U. S. News & World Report* counted her among "10 political stars in the making," destined to be the leaders of the future.

Today, as a leader in the House of Representatives, Martin speaks not only for Illinois but for all America. She served as co-chair of the George Bush for President campaign — the only woman to do so — and has been Vice Chair of the House Republican Conference.

In the 100th Congress, she led a successful bipartisan battle to extend to Congressional employees the same civil rights protection available to most other American workers. In the 101st Congress, she co-chairs the Bipartisan Ethics Task Force set up to review standards of official conduct for Members of Congress.

Her career has been one of rapid ascent.

It began in Northwestern Illinois in 1972 with her election to the Winnebago County Board. She served one term before being elected in 1976 to the Illinois House of Representatives. Her plain-spoken fiscal conservatism cemented her popularity, and she moved to the Illinois Senate in 1978 where she served until her election to the U.S. House in 1980.

She has been lauded by such groups as the Watchdogs of the Treasury, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Federation of Independent Business and the National Taxpayer's Union for her efforts to curb Federal spending and reduce the tax burden and by the National Women's Political Caucus for her efforts to extend opportunities to women.

After completing three terms on the Budget Committee and two on the House Armed Services Committee, Martin now is serving her first term on the House Rules Committee, an arm of the House leadership and one of the most powerful committees on Capitol Hill.

Lynn Morley Martin was born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 26, 1939. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Illinois in 1960 and taught high school economics, government and English in Rockford, Illinois. She has two daughters, Julia and Caroline. She is married to the Honorable Harry Leinenweber, U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, the father of five children - Jane, John, Thomas, Stephen and Justin. The couple lives in Loves Park, Illinois.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 2/14/91

TO: Ed McNally

FROM: **CLAIRE A. SECHLER**
Associate Director
Office of Cabinet Affairs

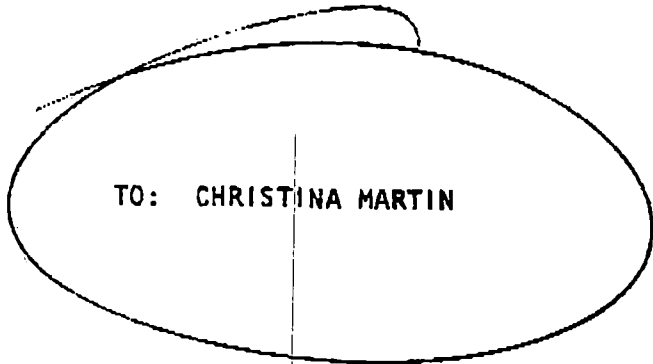
CS

I understand you are writing
the speech for Lynn Martin's
swearing-in. I thought this might
be helpful - if you need anymore
background from labor, please let
me know -
Thanks.

DOUG GAMBLE

Feb. 14/91

91 FEB 16 11
124 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach CA 90255
(213) 546-6409



TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

LYNN MARTIN (Ed McNally)

THE DAY I INVITED LYNN MARTIN TO JOIN THE CABINET, SHE THREW A HECK OF A SCARE INTO HER HUSBAND. SHE PHONED HIM AND SAID, "GUESS WHAT, I'M IN LABOR."

I ASKED LYNN IF SHE HAD ANY PLANS TO MAKE WORKING CONDITIONS FOR AMERICANS EASIER AND SAFER. SHE SAID "YES, BUT IN YOUR CASE YOU'LL STILL HAVE TO HOLD PRESS CONFERENCES."

THE 16TH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS HAS GREAT HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE. IT WAS A SITE OF THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES, THE HOME OF PRESIDENT ULYSSES S. GRANT AND THE BIRTHPLACE OF RONALD REAGAN. (all true) AND IT IS THE DISTRICT SERVED FOR 10 YEARS BY A WOMAN WHO I KNOW WILL BE ONE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST SECRETARIES OF LABOR, LYNN MARTIN.

*Introducing
the
Secretaries
of
Labor*



It is my great honor to serve as the 20th Secretary of Labor.

The lives of these men and women and what they did tell us much about the wide spectrum of Americans we serve. The history of the Department is a microcosm of the past forty years of our Nation's life.

Our ranks include a coal miner, a steelworker, a railroad trainman, a plumber, a machinist, a painter. Two were Governors, one a Senator, two were U.S. Representatives. Four had no formal education above high school; three were illustrious educators. One went to school in an orphanage. Four were from the world of business. And three women—more than in any other agency in the federal government—have led the Department.

The issues and focus changed to reflect the problems of the times: four wars, a crippling economic depression, the soaring prosperity of the 20's, the technological challenges of the 50's, intense new social challenges of the 60's, 70's and 80's.

As in the past, we are working hard now to improve the opportunities, welfare, and working conditions for American workers as they face the problems of the 90's and anticipate those of the 21st century.

Elizabeth Dole

This brochure provides a brief introduction to former Secretaries of Labor on the occasion of the unveiling of their photographs in the Great Hall of the Frances Perkins Building September, 1990

Portraits and photographs of the following Secretaries have been commissioned and will be added in the near future

Ray Marshall (1977-1981)
Raymond J. Donovan (1981-1985)
William E. Brock (1985-1987)
Ann McLaughlin (1987-1989)

W. J. Usery, Jr.
February 10, 1976
January 20, 1977

From Georgia; Georgia Military College and Mercer University; U.S. Navy in World War II in the Pacific. Machinist with Armstrong Cork; active in Machinists Union (IAM), represented the union at Kennedy Space Center, Marshall Space Center; Chaired Cape Kennedy Labor-Management Relations Council; Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor Management Relations; Director Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Appointed by Gerald Ford. Used his talents for mediation to prevent many incipient disputes and solve others such as the longest strike ever in the rubber industry, and a potentially crippling trucking strike.

Served 11 months. Went on to be Secretary Dole's "supermediator" who, in 1990, negotiated the settlement of the Pittston—United Mine Workers protracted strike. Subsequently, he chaired her Blue Ribbon Coal Commission, concerned with health and pensions of miners. He is currently Chairman of Friends of the Department of Labor (FDL).

William B. Wilson
March 6, 1913
March 4, 1921

Born in Scotland; emigrated with coal miner father to Pennsylvania. When nine years old, went to work as a breaker boy in the mines, continued as a coal miner. Active in the union; became Secretary-Treasurer of United Mine Workers; served in Congress. He was a talented amateur poet.

Appointed by Woodrow Wilson (no relation). First Labor Secretary at a time when there were 2,000 (now 18,000) DOL employees, and when there were five bureaus—Children, Immigration, Naturalization, Conciliation, Labor Statistics. With World War I, he put DOL on the map. Many current DOL activities, except the regulatory work that is now so important to our Department, trace back to that period—employment services, employment of women, fair employment for minorities, labor and management collective bargaining. DOL helped much in winning the War by mobilizing an effective workforce for the war effort.

James L. Davis
March 5, 1921
November 30, 1930

Born in Wales; emigrated at age eight to Pennsylvania and went straight to work in the steel mill as a puddler's assistant (he always liked to be called "Puddler Jim"). Active in the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Union. A leader in the Loyal Order of the Moose, a Fraternal Organization.

Appointed by Warren Harding. The major problems of his tenure related to immigration, which was then a DOL responsibility. Established a Border Patrol to reduce flow of illegal aliens, called for restrictions in the number of immigrants. Also, he strengthened labor statistics, encouraged labor-management cooperation and, with support from the Steel and Iron Workers Union, persuaded U.S. Steel to abolish the 12-hour work day. He was the only Secretary to serve three Presidents—Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

Went on to the Senate, where he was co-sponsor of The Davis-Bacon Act.

William N. Doak
December 9, 1930
March 4, 1933

From Virginia; high school and business college education. Worked as a railroad trainman, active in and rose to Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; edited the Union's magazine.

Appointed by Herbert Hoover. Worked to cope with the catastrophe of the Great Depression. In collaboration with his predecessor, then Senator Davis, worked for the passage of The Davis-Bacon Act to prevent gauging of workers on Federal construction projects by requiring that they be paid the prevailing wage for the area.

Frances Perkins
March 4, 1933
June 30, 1945

From Massachusetts; from a well-to-do family. Graduate of Mount Holyoke College. Trained as a social worker, worked in settlement houses, including Hull House, in Chicago and Philadelphia, and had first-hand involvement with the tragic Triangle Fire. She was the first woman Industrial Commissioner under New York Governor Franklin Roosevelt; had other important labor-related jobs in the New York State Government under Governors Al Smith and Franklin Roosevelt.

Appointed by Franklin Roosevelt; was the first woman Cabinet Member. Led the battle against the Great Depression: The Wagner Peyser Act vitalized the employment service, The Fair Labor Standards Act gave a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours, The Wagner Act gave workers the right to organize. She established the Labor Standards Bureau, a predecessor of OSHA. Through effective relationships with the state governments, she strengthened labor law enforcement by the state governments. She was also the principal architect of the Social Security Act. She was inducted into the Labor Hall of Fame in 1988.

Served 12 years, 3 months (longer than any other Secretary).

Peter J. Brennan
February 2, 1973
March 15, 1975

From New York. Following High School, he became a painter's apprentice, then master painter. Active in the Union; rose to be President of New York State Building and Construction Trades Council.

Appointed by Richard Nixon. To protect workers' pensions, the Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) was enacted in 1974, adding another major dimension to DOL's regulatory role. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 increased DOL's work for the handicapped. During his tenure, DOL moved its headquarters from the 14th and Constitution Avenue Building to the current Frances Perkins Building.

John T. Dunlop
March 18, 1975
January 31, 1976

From Massachusetts; Harvard University economics professor, Dean of Faculty of Arts and Sciences; Chairman of Construction Industry Stabilization Committee; Member National Commission on Productivity.

Appointed by Gerald Ford. Brought a philosophy stressing a strong collective bargaining system, mutual problem solving, informal mediation; led in improving cooperation between all of the Federal labor agencies and the private sector. Used the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee for highest-level policy development. Closely involved in major cold war problems the U.S. had in the International Labor Organization.

George P. Schultz
January 22, 1969
July 1, 1970

From New York; Princeton graduate; Marine Corps Captain in World War II in the Pacific. Graduate study (PhD) and professor at MIT. President's Council of Economic Advisors; Dean of Chicago University School of Business Administration.

Appointed by Richard Nixon. Promoted revenue sharing manpower programs, reduction of poverty, support of comprehensive manpower system to integrate planning and allocation of resources. The Manpower Training Bill of 1969 was precursor of manpower legislation to follow. New computer technology was used to develop job banks to match jobless men and women with employment opportunities. He provided leadership in encouraging equal employment opportunities, and specifically The Philadelphia Plan for non-discrimination in Federal construction projects.

Served for 1 year, 6 months. Went on to be Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State.

James D. Hodgson
July 2, 1970
February 1, 1973

From Minnesota; Universities of Minnesota and California; World War II service as Naval Officer. Industrial relations jobs in industry leading to Vice President for Industrial Relations of Lockheed.

Appointed by Richard Nixon. Under his leadership, the Occupational Safety and Health Act was passed by the Congress and signed by the President, greatly expanding DOL's regulatory responsibilities. To stem post-Vietnam war recession, he led a major expansion of employment and training programs through The Emergency Employment Act of 1971. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) de-centralized much of the funds and decision-making to states and localities.

Lewis B. Schwellenbach
July 1, 1945
June 10, 1948
(Died in office)

From Washington State; lawyer; U.S. District Judge; Dean of Law School; U.S. Senator.

Appointed by Harry Truman. Fear of post-war unemployment brought The Employment Act of 1946, which made promotion of maximum employment the Nation's top priority. Promoted abolishment of war-time wage and price controls. With a post-war wave of strikes, the Conciliation Service was strengthened. The Taft Hartley Act passed; DOL staff was cut, the Conciliation Service was removed from DOL and made into the independent Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS). During his term, the Department's international work was institutionalized; the Office of International Labor Affairs (now ILAB) was established as a unit in the Office of the Secretary.

Maurice J. Tobin
August 13, 1948
January 20, 1953

From Massachusetts; served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Boston School Committee; Mayor of Boston; Governor of Massachusetts.

Appointed by Harry Truman. DOL's budget and staff were built up; DOL's international responsibilities were strengthened, including the building of the Labor Attache Program. He made effective use of his Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC) for International Affairs in mobilizing American Unions' support in the rebuilding of war-ravaged Europe under The Marshall Plan. He consolidated most of widely dispersed government labor functions in DOL. With the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, a Presidential Order made him responsible for wartime labor supply; created the Defense Manpower Administration.

Martin P. Durkin
January 21, 1953
September 10, 1953

From Illinois; high school, 3 years evening school. At age 17, became steam fitter's apprentice, became active in the Union, and rose through the ranks to be President of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union. From 1933 to 1941, he was Director of Labor for the State of Illinois, with considerable cooperative work with Frances Perkins, then Secretary of Labor.

Appointed by Dwight Eisenhower. He was conspicuous on Ike's "Nine Millionaires and a Plumber" Cabinet. He also was a democrat among republicans. He believed the Administration would agree with revisions in The Taft Hartley Act. He pushed for these revisions without success. He resigned, after less than 8 months in office (the shortest tenure of any Secretary of Labor).

James P. Mitchell
October 9, 1953
January 20, 1961

From New Jersey. He had a wide range of jobs to finance his education. Had a retail business of his own; became a labor relations executive in the retail industry. Was Department of Army manpower expert in World War II.

Appointed by Dwight Eisenhower. Improved DOL organization. He was a staunch advocate of human relations and labor-management cooperation; strengthened America's work force for peace and war; brought strong attention to the fight against employment discrimination and the plight of migrant workers. He established the machinery for administration of The Landrum-Griffin Act to protect individual union members' rights. He clarified the roles of the Federal labor agencies to reduce overlapping functions. Inducted into Labor Hall of Fame in 1989.

Arthur J. Goldberg
January 21, 1961
September 20, 1962

From New York; son of immigrant; family from the Ukraine. Worked his way through school; a distinguished labor lawyer, General Counsel of the Steel Workers (AFL-CIO).

Appointed by John F. Kennedy. Very active in many fields—some called him the "Davy Crockett of the New Frontier". Promoted minority rights, intervened and helped settle many strikes (aerospace, transportation and, most notably, The Metropolitan Opera strike). Led the initiative to substantially expand the coverage and raise the level of minimum wages.

Served for 1 year, 8 months. Went on to be Supreme Court Justice and Ambassador to the United Nations.

W. Willard Wirtz
September 25, 1962
January 20, 1969

From Illinois; Harvard Law School. Teacher of English and law; general counsel, Board of Economic Warfare, War Labor Board; Chairman, Wage Stabilization Board.

Appointed by John F. Kennedy. In labor-management relations disputes, he encouraged collective bargaining resolutions rather than Government intervention. Promoted research to identify labor shortages; led the "War on Poverty" with a host of programs for youth, dropouts, older workers, hard-core unemployed. Implemented new DOL regulatory anti-discrimination responsibilities in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and in the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission.



City/State: WDC
 Event: Swear In Martin
 Date: 2/15/01

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110TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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April 18, 1990, Wednesday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 16; ZONE: C; O'Malley & Gratteau INC

LENGTH: 834 words

BYLINE: By Kathy O'Malley and Hanke Gratteau

BODY:

Bush-whacked

First Lady Barbara Bush shared a secret with 1,000 at Lynn Martin's Tuesday fundraiser in Chicago. Referring to a photo of herself and U.S. Senate candidate Martin on the lunch program, Mrs. Bush said: "This picture had a third member in it. I don't mind them cutting out the President of the United States, but this is like some of the family pictures we have at our house. If it's good of you-know-who, it doesn't matter about the other person. I consider this the best picture of Lynn Martin I've ever seen." . . . Mrs. Bush singled out all the other candidates who share spots on the statewide GOP ticket with Martin this fall. Jim Edgar and Jim Ryan fared OK in her speech mentions, but Sue "Sutter" and Greg "Baysie" scored a little lower in name recognition - and pronunciation - with Mrs. Bush. It's Suter with a long "u" and Baise with a silent "e."

Musical chairs

Chicago Symphony Orchestra maestro Georg Solti and 69 orchestra members faxed a rather terse message Tuesday to the management of WFMT-FM from Osaka, Japan, where they are touring. Solti and crew responded to the news that Norm Pelligrini, the veteran program director, has been dumped from that position by urging management "to recognize the enormous contribution of Norm Pelligrini to the Chicago music community" in working out Pelligrini's future at the station.

The rally tally

State Sen. Walter Dudycz and other leaders of the Tax Accountability Amendment drive were denied a permit for their Friday noon-time rally at the Daley Center. Dudycz said word came Tuesday from Mayor Rich Daley's City Hall that the city was holding its Earth Day event at the same time - so the tax folks could either change their time to 11 a.m. or 1:30 p.m., or forget about using a platform and electricity. Since thousands of fliers have been distributed promoting the event, Dudycz says he's holding it anyway and will bring his own bullhorn to make sure "the people's voices" on this subject are heard loud and clear.

Letting the Fox loose

. . . in the moneyhouse: Twentieth Century Fox must have a money tree somewhere on the back lot, considering that "Die Harder" and "Predator II" are about \$50 million over budget between them. Costs on "Die Harder" now stand at \$70 million (including the \$40,000 birthday party that big spender producer Joel Silver threw for star Bruce Willis at a bowling alley, with personalized bowling shirts for 200 guests). And "Predator II," which stars Danny Glover rather than original star Arnold Schwarzenegger, is tallying up in the neighborhood of \$50 million. Considering that the two movies will be competing in the summer action movie market against the likes of "Dick Tracy," "Another 48 Hours," and Schwarzenegger's "Total Recall," just breaking even probably will be a big

to \$10,000 a year for 4 years to be used at the college of their choice. Many of those colleges are likely to be your colleges. And many of you have already launched programs that will complement this new effort. Another part of our proposal calls for urban emergency grants to help our hardest hit school districts become drug free.

But as with the new science scholarships, the success of this effort depends upon all our schools; it depends upon all of them doing their part. We cannot give our students one message while they're in elementary and high school and another when they start to college. No school can afford to remain diffident when it comes to drugs because in the war on drugs there are no noncombatants.

Yesterday—to interrupt with a personal note—I went out to a school in inner Chicago, 97 percent Hispanic, maybe 60, 70 percent of them first-generation Americans. And Congresswoman Lynn Martin asked them to hold up their hands about how many had been exposed to drugs in one way or another. These kids were 10 years old. I think there was only two or three hands in the entire class that didn't go up—two or three in the entire class. And yet this school, in its own way, its own level, under a dedicated principal, a roomful of dedicated teachers, going the extra mile to teach these kids that they must not use drugs. It cannot stop simply at the secondary and the elementary school level. Land-grant colleges, like all colleges and State universities, like all universities, must take a stand. Your students, like all students, must be told that society will not tolerate the use of drugs.

There is one final part of our education package that has special importance to me and a special place with this group as we approach the centennial of the second Morrill Land-Grant Act. The 1890 law inspired the creation of 17 historically black land-grant colleges in southern and border States, schools that changed the lives of millions of young men and women by replacing traditional roadblocks with avenues of opportunity. But not all the roadblocks are gone. Endowments at these vital institutions lag far behind many other schools. And so, we've proposed expanded Federal help in the form of matching endowment grants for these special colleges and universities. Each of these proposals will make a difference,

improving your students or your schools or both. This package went to the Hill in April. It's time for the Congress to act. And let's make this coming year one of change and progress in education. Let's strike a blow for excellence. Let's make passing this bill a top priority in Congress.

None of these efforts will be a panacea; I don't present them as such. None will be a panacea for every ill that confronts our educators. And they don't stand alone. Other initiatives include our \$300 million increase for Head Start; the new tax-free college savings bond program to help our low- and middle-income families send their children to your colleges; and continued progress to our goal of doubling the budget of the National Science Foundation, supporting thousands of individual researchers at colleges and universities by 1993.

Education is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything we are and can become. At the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, the schools you represent stepped forward and fueled the education and research that rocketed America from a frontier nation to the frontiers of space, the hands-down winner of the industrial age. And so, now we stand at the dawn of a new age, an age in which the triumphant will be not those who master the potential of the machine but rather those who master the potential of the mind.

We have the schools. We have the teachers. We have dedicated educators, like those in this room. We have the students. And we have the will. And working together, we will prevail and we must prevail.

Thank you all very much for letting me come over. God bless you, and God bless the United States. And have a wonderful Thanksgiving.

Note: The President spoke at 11:20 a.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the J.W. Marriott Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Chase Peterson, chairman of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges; Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos; Robert M. O'Neil, president of the University of Virginia; and Joe Nathan, senior fellow at the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

MARTIN

translucent watercolor, which apparently had been applied very wet so that the tracing-paper ground wrinkled as it dried, giving the surface a visible texture.

Continuing to experiment, in the mid-1980s Miss Martin began to use a palette knife to make stripes of varying thicknesses, and she no longer consistently penciled lines on the canvas. Most recently, as seen in a solo exhibition at the Pace Gallery in February 1989, she abandoned the soft hues of her watercolors and reverted to the monochrome tints of her earlier works, particularly a whitish gray that, in the view of Mark Stevens, is the most suitable tone for this artist's ongoing search for classical perfection. In these paintings the variations come from the fine distinctions between lighter and darker tones of gray, and, once again, from the differing thicknesses and numbers of the lines and stripes. Painted or drawn on the canvas, the lines sometimes extend all the way to the edges of a work, sometimes abruptly stop short, allowing the painting to "breathe," as one observer put it. Commenting on the show for the *New York Times* (February 10, 1989), Michael Kimmelman found Miss Martin's latest works "austere," yet expressive of "a certain delicacy," visible in the subtle variations from line to line. "But whatever the configuration," Kimmelman wrote, "regularity is everything. It lends these paintings a kind of balance and solidity that is a minimalist's response to classicism, but it also suggests an effort toward making grandiose landscapes that link Ms. Martin's work with the abstract expressionists."

Miss Martin's paintings are in the collections of several major foreign museums, including the Tate Gallery in London, the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam, the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, the Australian National Gallery in Canberra, and the Neue Galerie der Stadt in Aachen, West Germany. In North America, her works hang in the Art Gallery of Ontario in Toronto; the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York City; the Albright-Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo, New York; the High Museum of Art in Atlanta, Georgia; the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington, D.C.; the Los Angeles County Museum of Art; and the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, Minnesota, among others.

In addition to the 1973 retrospective, which traveled from the Institute of Contemporary Art in Philadelphia to the Pasadena (California) Museum of Modern Art, there has been one other comprehensive exhibition of Agnes Martin's work, shown at the Hayward Gallery in London and at the Stedelijk Museum in 1977. In 1980 and 1981 a series of twelve paintings completed in 1979 was exhibited at the Pace Gallery and, subsequently, at a number of art museums in the United States and Canada. Since 1961 Miss Martin has been represented in an impressive number of group exhibitions, including the 1961 and 1988-89 Carnegie Institute Internationals in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the 1967 Annual and 1977 Biennial at the Whit-

ney Museum of American Art, the 1972 Kassel Documenta, and the 1976 and 1980 Venice Biennales. Her works were also featured in the Museum of Modern Art's 1976 "Drawing Now" exhibition, which traveled to museums in Edinburgh, Baden, Zurich, and Oslo, and in "The Reductive Object: A Survey of the Minimalist Aesthetic in the 1960s," held in 1979 at the Institute of Contemporary Art in Boston. A key to Miss Martin's feelings vis-à-vis her viewers is the fact that she likes to have her paintings and drawings hung low for the comfort of persons of average height. In her view, neither the painting nor the artist are real; only the response to art is an unchanging reality.

When he interviewed her for the *Vanity Fair* profile, Mark Stevens found Agnes Martin to be friendly and affable, but firm in her refusal to relate personal anecdotes, which are, to her, digressions from the main concern: art itself. Like her work, Miss Martin registers an inner security. Her strong, weathered face seems to reflect her down-to-earth, unsentimental approach to life. Her intense blue eyes have a direct, level gaze, and her smile is warm. A 1973 photograph in *Newsweek* showed her splitting logs, a somewhat stocky figure with close-cropped gray hair, dressed in work clothes and a rancher's broad-brimmed hat. Invited to a *Harper's Bazaar* luncheon honoring "100 Women of Achievement" in 1967, she turned up in moccasins, a rumpled skirt, and an unironed blouse, apparently unfazed by the presence of elegant women in designer dresses. In the early 1980s she lived in Galisteo, New Mexico, in a small house that, like her studio, she built herself. She has since moved to Lamy, south of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Although she has claimed that "it's absolutely necessary to be alone to make artwork," Agnes Martin is no hermit. As she explained to one interviewer, "I paint to make friends and hope I will have as many as Mozart."

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Martin, (Judith) Lynn (Morley)

Dec. 26, 1939- United States Representative from Illinois. Address: 1214 Longworth Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515

Ever since she was first elected to Congress in 1980, Congresswoman Lynn Martin of Illinois has immersed herself in the intricacies of the budget process, with the result that she has emerged as the most prominent Republican woman in the House. A protégée of Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the mi-



Lynn Martin

minority leader, she was the first freshman member ever named to the powerful House Budget Committee. Congresswoman Martin first attracted national attention during the 1984 presidential election campaign, when Republican leaders brought her forward to serve as a counterweight to the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Geraldine Ferraro of New York. After the election she was chosen to be vice-chairperson of the House Republican Conference, a policy-making caucus. When, two years later, she took over temporarily for Delbert Latta, the ailing ranking Republican on the Budget Committee, to lead the panel's minority during a time of delicate budget negotiations, she performed so impressively that she was named one of the "Ten Rising Stars of American Politics" by *U.S. News & World Report*. In June 1989 Lynn Martin announced her candidacy for the 1990 Republican nomination for the United States Senate seat now held by Democrat Paul Simon. Her voting record has defied easy categorization, since she is fiscally conservative but liberal on some social and foreign-policy issues.

Although her searing wit and relentless partisanship have made Lynn Martin some enemies, she is widely respected for her intelligence, diligence, and pragmatic, nonideological approach to social and economic problems. "She's a quick study," Jack Davis, a former Republican colleague in the Illinois delegation who also served with her in the state legislature, has said. "She has the ability to grasp complex topics and reduce them to their essentials and to bore through all the shading and the screening material and get right to the heart of it—and drive a sword through your heart. . . . There is a time when the hard line comes through and the laughter stops and she nails you right to a tree."

Lynn Martin was born Judith Lynn Morley in Evanston, Illinois on December 26, 1939, the younger of the two daughters of Lawrence William Morley, an accountant, and Helen Catherine (Hall) Morley. Raised on Chicago's North Side, Lynn was a brilliant but restless child and something of a tomboy, whose ambitions included becoming a nun, a scientist, or a space traveler to Mars. Encouraged by her father to read, she spent her after-school hours at the public library, devouring a book a day while waiting for her mother to get off work from the department store across the street. At Immaculate Conception parochial grade school in Chicago, she so outshone the other students that one teacher asked the Morleys to urge their daughter to let some of the others have a chance to answer questions in class. She learned her first lesson in hardball politics when she ran for president of her eighth-grade class against her boyfriend. "I lost by one vote," she explained to Cheryl Wetzstein of the *Washington Times* (May 8, 1987). "My vote. You see, I voted for my opponent because I thought it was polite. . . . Well, he voted for himself, and I learned my lesson: If you believe in yourself, vote for yourself."

Following her graduation as an honor student at William Howard Taft High School in Chicago in 1957, she enrolled as an English major at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Although she often cut classes, she still managed to graduate with Phi Beta Kappa honors in only three years and with enough education credits to qualify for certification as a teacher. It was at about that time that she abandoned the Democratic party of her parents and became a Republican because, as she has since explained, the Democrats were always talking about the rights of groups of people and had seemed to forget about individual rights.

Within a week after graduating from college in 1960, she married John Martin, an engineering student, who went on to establish a successful printing equipment business in Rockford, Illinois. She soon became pregnant, and, because expectant mothers were not then allowed to teach, she postponed her career plans until after the birth of her daughter Julia. She taught English, government, and economics at Wheaton Central and Saint Francis high schools in Du Page County, Illinois and, from 1965, at Muldoon Catholic and Guilford high schools in Rockford. Popular with her students, she earned a reputation for being exacting but fair. Lynn Martin suspended her teaching career, permanently as it turned out, to give birth to her second daughter, Caroline, in 1969. Meanwhile she had become active in the American Association of University Women and the Junior League.

In 1972 Lynn Martin impetuously entered the race for a seat on the Winnebago County Board. "I was with a typical bunch griping about county government," she told Marianne Taylor of the *Chicago Tribune* (November 30, 1980), "and out of pure ignorance and pure luck, I ran." Encouraged to run by Betty Ann Keegan, a Democratic state senator who did not allow partisanship to cloud her

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advice to a longtime friend, she jumped into the race. Although she had charged the county board with being out of touch with popular concerns, after winning the seat, she came to respect the dedication of her fellow board members. During her four-year term in county government, she served on the finance and public works committees, despite efforts by the county road supervisor to keep her off the latter panel, because he felt that the profanity prevalent at that male bastion made it an unfit place for a lady.

In 1976 Lynn Martin was elected to the Illinois House, having enlisted the aid of her older daughter's junior high school class in an intensive door-to-door campaign to unseat the Democratic incumbent. In supporting the winner for House Republican leader, Martin was rewarded with an assignment to the Appropriations Committee, where she earned a reputation as a reluctant spender of public funds. Her most significant accomplishment during her single term in the House was a bill barring convicted criminals from profiting from their misdeeds through the publication of a book or any other information medium.

In 1978 Lynn Martin announced her intention to run for the Illinois state senate. Two weeks later, the incumbent Democrat decided to retire. She was elected and won a seat on the Appropriations Committee, where for her persistent efforts to hold down spending she was nicknamed "the Axe." Her most enduring legacy, however, was reform of the state's inadequately regulated nursing homes. Haunted by the suffering of her mother, a victim of Alzheimer's disease who had died in 1974, she cosponsored a bill with Richard M. Daley Jr., then a state senator, requiring minimum standards for nursing homes throughout Illinois and setting forth a bill of rights for nursing home residents.

In 1980 Congressman John B. Anderson relinquished his seat from Illinois's Sixteenth Congressional District, comprising the Greater Rockford area, to run for president, first as a Republican and eventually as an independent. Since she was midway into her first term in the state senate, Lynn Martin was reluctant to jump into the race, but she realized that the seat was unlikely to be vacant again soon. Encouraged to run by national Republican leaders, who feared that the Reverend Don Lyon, an ultraconservative evangelical minister who had given Anderson a surprisingly strong primary challenge in 1978, would sweep the primary, she campaigned on a moderate platform of lower taxes and deregulation of business, balanced by support for the Equal Rights Amendment and a pro-choice position on abortion.

With support from national women's organizations, Lynn Martin erased Lyon's early lead in the polls, topped the five-man Republican field with 45 percent of the vote, and went on to bury her Democratic opponent by a ratio of two-to-one. She has been reelected handily ever since. Although it was reasonable to infer from her first campaign that she might follow in Anderson's footsteps, Lynn Martin made it clear from the outset that she was

no clone of the independent presidential candidate. "We're from a different era," she explained during her *Chicago Tribune* interview. "He was elected in 1960, when more and more hope was placed in government to be the arbiter and the solution to all problems. I started in the 1970s through a more political route, with a stronger feeling that government is not the solution and may in fact be part of the problem."

From her first days in Washington, Lynn Martin impressed Robert H. Michel of Illinois with her depth of knowledge and unerring political instincts. He helped her to get on the influential Budget Committee, even though such a plum assignment had never before gone to a freshman. Although she was thrilled by the unprecedented opportunity, she was at first overwhelmed. She later compared the experience to "getting sex education at age six. It's a little too soon to understand—there's a lot of stuff you really shouldn't know until a lot later." Eventually, she was invited to weekly White House budget meetings to help shape the Reagan administration's legislative strategy. She supported the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction package but often sparred with Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and others who urged a massive military buildup at the expense of social programs.

During tense budget negotiations in 1986, Congressman Delbert Latta of Ohio, the ranking Republican on the committee, underwent emergency heart surgery, and Lynn Martin was appointed as acting ranking minority member. To many observers she seemed to outperform the prickly Latta, establishing a cordial working relationship with the committee chairman, William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania, and other Democrats. At the same time she helped to defeat attempts to revive agreed-upon spending cuts and rallied Republican forces behind an alternative budget proposal, which, though unsuccessful, drew surprisingly strong support. During her six years on the committee, she came to realize just how difficult, if not impossible, it is to craft a budget that will satisfy competing interest groups. "Not only can't you please everybody," she later complained on the floor, "you actually manage to anger everybody in one way or another. Either you are spending too much on defense or too little; and you are always slighting the hundreds of underfunded domestic needs programs. When you are slicing up such a limited pie to begin with, everybody goes home hungry and angry."

Although Lynn Martin consistently receives higher marks from conservative groups than from liberal ones, her voting record reflects a mind unfettered by ideological restraints. She supported the Reagan administration in voting to provide funds for the construction of the MX missile and the early development of the space-based missile defense system known as Star Wars as well as aid to El Salvador and the Contra rebels fighting the Marxist-led Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. But she stood up to White House pressure in voting for

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a nuclear freeze and against the production of chemical weapons, and she pleased feminists with her support for the Equal Rights Amendment and federal funding of abortions for poor women. Yet she herself eschews the word "feminist" and, by focusing her energies on budget matters, has carefully avoided being identified with women's issues exclusively. "I don't walk into every meeting humming, 'I Am Woman,'" she once joked. Although at first skeptical about the efficacy of imposing economic sanctions against South Africa, a firsthand look at the oppression of apartheid convinced her to vote to override President Reagan's veto of the 1986 sanctions bill. One of her most significant legislative achievements to date was a 1984 law, which she cosponsored with Democratic congressman Rick Boucher of Virginia, that increased the penalties for such white-collar crimes as fraud, income tax evasion, and antitrust law violations.

As a member of the Administration Committee, Lynn Martin nettled the Democratic leadership with a successful campaign to bring the 30,000 congressional staff members under the protection of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, from which they had been specifically exempt. Having compiled data demonstrating that women staffers typically were relegated to the lowest-paying positions on Capitol Hill, she introduced legislation in 1985 that barred job discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or physical handicap. "She relentlessly quizzed the chairmen to determine the salary differential between male and female employees on their staffs," Frank Annunzio of Illinois, the Democratic congressman who chaired the subcommittee on which she served, once noted. "She had some of those chairmen really perspiring."

Lynn Martin seems to take pleasure in seeing the opposition sweat. Often described by her fellow Republicans as "one of the boys," she is also known as the "political Joan Rivers," for her stinging attacks on Democrats. "When she combines her wit and her sarcasm and she's on the attack," Illinois state representative Jack Davis, a Republican, was quoted as saying in the *Chicago Tribune Magazine* (April 13, 1986), "you'd better watch out because she'll carve you up and you won't know what happened until you're bleeding."

It was her ability to think on her feet and bore into an opponent that prompted Republican strategists to tap Lynn Martin to portray Democratic vice-presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro in mock debates with Vice-President George Bush in 1984. In preparing Bush for his televised confrontation with Ms. Ferraro, she adopted an aggressive debating style that caught Bush by surprise and convinced him that he needed more practice. In a strategy designed at least in part to counter the publicity enjoyed by Democrats that year in naming the first woman to a major party ticket, she was chosen to deliver one of the vice-president's nominating speeches at the party's convention in Dallas and was named chairperson of the Reagan-Bush campaign in Illinois. An early supporter of Bush for

president in 1988, she was the only woman named a national cochairperson of his campaign.

After the 1984 campaign Lynn Martin was elected vice-chairperson of the House Republican Conference, making her the first woman ever to make it into the House GOP leadership. Four years later she ran for conference chairperson but lost narrowly (85-82) to Jerry Lewis of California, partly because Illinois already was represented in the senior leadership by the minority leader and partly because she was rumored, falsely as it turned out, to be slated for a cabinet post in the new Bush administration.

With the convening of the 101st Congress in January 1989, Lynn Martin was appointed to the Rules Committee. She proposed converting the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control into a standing committee that would bring under its purview drug-related matters now scattered among dozens of committees and subcommittees. Congressman Michel supported the proposal, but it ran into significant Democratic opposition, most notably from Charles B. Rangel of New York, the current chairman of the select committee. Although Lynn Martin supported most of President Bush's early initiatives, she did not hesitate to vote for a sharp boost in the minimum wage despite the certainty of a presidential veto. She has encouraged the administration to compromise in its call for a constitutional amendment giving the president a line-item veto, the power to strike down portions of a bill without having to accept or reject it in its entirety. In collaboration with Republican senator Gordon J. Humphrey of New Hampshire, she proposed legislation requiring Congress to vote upon presidential rescission requests within ten days. (Under current law, Congress can simply ignore such requests indefinitely.) Amid the controversy over the alleged misconduct of former Speaker Jim Wright of Texas, she was appointed cochairperson, along with Democrat Vic Fazio of California, of the bipartisan ethics task force established to review standards of official conduct.

With encouragement from President Bush and Republican governor James R. Thompson of Illinois, Lynn Martin decided to give up her safe House seat to run for the Senate in 1990. In the wake of the recent Supreme Court decision fostering state curbs on abortion, the Republican primary between Lynn Martin, who supports a woman's right to choose abortion, and Gary MacDougal, a Chicago businessman opposed to it, is expected to be an early test of popular sentiment on that controversial issue in a state that is developing into a battleground between antiabortion and pro-choice forces.

Lynn Martin is a green-eyed blonde who stands five feet, eight inches tall. Her marriage to John Martin ended in divorce in 1978, and in January 1987 she wed Judge Harry Leinenweber of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois. She divides her time between a Washington, D.C., townhouse and a century-old English-type country cottage in the Rockford suburb of Loves

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Park, which she purchased in rundown condition in 1984 and renovated herself. For recreation she enjoys cooking, gardening, interior design, working crossword puzzles, and watching wildlife specials on television.

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Mason, Bobbie Ann

May 1, 1940—Writer. Address: c/o Amanda Urban, International Creative Management, 40 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019

The author of two short-story collections and two novels, Bobbie Ann Mason occupies a unique position in contemporary American fiction. Her stories are set in her native western Kentucky, a North-South border state whose working-class inhabitants are beset by signs of social and economic dislocation: farm failures and factory layoffs; new chain stores and shopping malls; cable television and multiple-screen movie theatres; a soaring divorce rate and the availability of safe and legal abortion; and the usurpation of pastoral counseling by psychoanalysis and the charlatanism of those who claim to be psychics. The various responses of rural and small-town Kentuckians to those changes make up the subject matter of her two short-story collections: *Shiloh and Other Stories*, for which she won the Ernest Hemingway Foundation

Award for first fiction in 1983, and *Love Life*. Her novels, *In Country* and *Spence + Lila*, take place in the same locale and include the same underlying theme of the challenges of social and economic change. She has also written two works of literary criticism.

Anatole Broyard, who reviewed Miss Mason's first collection of short stories for the *New York Times* (November 23, 1982), was struck by the way her characters are mired in transition between the past and the future. "They don't seem to progress from one thing to another," Broyard wrote, "but to fall between one thing and another, to live in an absence bracketed by nostalgia and apprehension. To be restless or rootless in a small American town is to suffer an American anxiety with none of the camouflaging sophistication of the big city." But Bobbie Ann Mason views the angst produced by the replacement of unquestioned traditions with unprecedented options and choices as a positive development in her characters' lives. "I come from a culture that still [believes in] the American dream," she told Wendy Smith for *Taxi* (March 1989), "and when these new possibilities are opened up, I think my characters are very optimistic. They may be disappointed; a lot of their dreams are quite naive and can only lead to disappointment and confusion. But I think optimism is important. I admire their hopefulness—I come from it—and I don't want them to become jaded or cynical."

Bobbie Ann Mason was born on May 1, 1940 near Mayfield, Kentucky, the daughter of Wilburn A. and Christie (Lee) Mason. Her parents are retired dairy farmers who still live on the fifty-four-acre farm where she was raised along with her brother and her sisters. She attended a country school through the eighth grade before going on to Mayfield High School. The shift from the country to the city school in Mayfield, a town of some 8,000 inhabitants, was her first experience of what she has called "a special kind of class difference" between town and country, one that engendered feelings of inferiority in her. In interviews, she still refers to herself as a country girl.

None of her family had attended college, but Miss Mason, despite being very shy—"probably pathologically shy," she has said—was ambitious. She applied for and won a scholarship to the University of Kentucky in Lexington. "[I] wanted to get out and see the world," she explained to Geoffrey Stokes during an interview for the *Village Voice Literary Supplement* (May 1989). "I'd seen a lot of movies. And it wasn't so strange for kids in my school to go to college." She majored in journalism and wrote for the *University of Kentucky Kernel* and, in the summer of 1960, for the *Mayfield Messenger* as a society columnist.

After obtaining her B.A. degree in 1962, Bobbie Ann Mason moved to New York City, though she was somewhat uncertain of what she intended to do there. "I've never felt that I decided much of anything," she revealed to Mervyn Rothstein in an interview for the *New York Times Magazine* (May 15, 1988). "Like 'decided' to go to New York. I just

ANNOUNCEMENT SPEECH BY CONGRESSWOMAN LYNN MARTIN FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS
NOVEMBER 6, 1989

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY, ALL OF OUR FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS HERE. FROM THE BOTTOM OF MY HEART, THANK YOU FOR BEING WITH ME ON THIS SPECIAL OCCASION.

TODAY, A NEW JOURNEY BEGINS — FOR US, AND FOR ILLINOIS.

I AM ANNOUNCING THAT I AM A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

AND I'VE COME TO ASK FOR YOUR HELP. WILL YOU LEND ME YOUR HANDS AND STAND BY MY SIDE IN THE DAYS AHEAD?

IF YOU WILL, THEN JUST ONE YEAR FROM TODAY — MARK IT ON YOUR CALENDARS, NOVEMBER 6, 1990 — WE ARE GOING TO WIN A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS. WE ARE GOING TO BRING NEW LEADERSHIP FOR OUR FUTURE TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

MANY REASONS LED TO MY ANNOUNCEMENT. BUT THE PRINCIPAL ONE CAN BE SUMMED UP IN THREE WORDS: ILLINOIS DESERVES BETTER.

ILLINOIS DESERVES BETTER THAN A PART-TIME SENATOR WHO RAN FOR PRESIDENT BECAUSE MIKE DUKAKIS WAS TOO CONSERVATIVE!

ILLINOIS DESERVES BETTER THAN A SENATOR WHO SEES AMERICA THROUGH A REAR-VIEW MIRROR AND WANTS TO GO BACK TO THE 1930'S.

ILLINOIS DESERVES A LEADER WITH THE VISION, IDEAS AND ENERGY TO HELP OUR CHILDREN COMPETE IN THE 1990'S AND INTO THE 21ST CENTURY — AND THAT IS THE VISION I WILL BRING.

SO, LET ME TAKE A MOMENT TO TELL YOU ABOUT MYSELF — WHO I AM, WHAT I HAVE DONE, WHERE I BELIEVE WE NEED TO GO.

I WAS BORN AND RAISED IN ILLINOIS. I ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, GRADUATED WITH HONORS, AND I'M FIERCELY PROUD TO BE AN ALUMNA OF THAT WONDERFUL INSTITUTION.

IN MY LIFE, I HAVE KNOWN INCREDIBLE JOYS AND SORROWS, BUT MOSTLY JOY. I AM A WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN DEEPLY BLESSED.

YOU ARE LOOKING AT A MOTHER, TEACHER, AND PUBLIC SERVANT. YOU'RE LOOKING AT A WORKING MOM WHO HAS DRIVEN CARPOOLS, AND GONE FROM THE KITCHEN TABLE TO THE CONFERENCE TABLE.

I'VE SERVED ILLINOIS AS A COUNTY BOARD MEMBER AND STATE LEGISLATOR. AND, I'VE SERVED ILLINOIS AND AMERICA IN THE U.S. CONGRESS. I WAS ELECTED TO THE HIGHEST POSITION OF REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP EVER HELD BY A WOMAN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SOMEONE SAID, LYNN MARTIN IS THE GIRL NEXT DOOR WHO'S BECOME ONE OF THE BOYS. WELL, THANK YOU, BUT I'M STILL THE SAME PERSON:

A PLAIN-SPOKEN, FISCAL CONSERVATIVE, PROUD TO BE HONORED AS A FRIEND OF SMALL BUSINESS, FRIEND OF AGRICULTURE, AND FRIEND OF THE TAXPAYERS.

AND, HOW PROUD I AM, TOO, TO HAVE BEEN A WORKING PARTNER WITH RONALD REAGAN AND NOW GEORGE BUSH ON THIS HISTORIC TEAM. GEORGE BUSH NEEDS A FRIEND IN WASHINGTON, NOT SOMEONE WHO WORKS AGAINST HIM EVERY DAY.

WE HAVE REKINDLED THE HOPES OF AMERICA, AND THE WHOLE WORLD, WITH THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN OUR HISTORY AND PEACE WITH FREEDOM IS ON THE MARCH ACROSS THE GLOBE!

THE 1980'S IS WHEN OUR GREAT RECOVERY BEGAN. THE 1990'S IS WHEN THE RACE TO THE FUTURE CAN

BE WON. AND I'M READY.

I WANT ILLINOIS TO LEAD AMERICA INTO THE 90'S. AND, I'M GOING TO PUSH FOR CHANGES TO HELP US LEAD.

CHANGE NUMBER ONE — I WILL BE MORE THAN AN OCCASIONAL VOICE AND VOTE FOR THIS STATE.

I WILL BE ON THE JOB, FULL-TIME — FOR ILLINOIS.

I WILL BE FIGHTING, FULL-TIME — FOR ILLINOIS.

CHANGE NUMBER TWO — MY PHILOSOPHY IS IN HARMONY WITH YOURS, MAINSTREAM ILLINOIS. THE PRIORITIES THAT I FIGHT FOR WILL BE THE BREAD AND BUTTER ISSUES OF ILLINOIS' WORKING FAMILIES, NOT A LIBERAL WISH LIST FOR THE WINE AND CHEESE SET IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE ROOTS OF THE AMERICAN DREAM ARE DEEP IN THE SOIL OF ILLINOIS.

IN THIS LAND. THE LAND OF LINCOLN. THE LAND OF FREEDOM.

THE LAND OF OPTIMISTIC, DARING PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE THERE ARE NO LIMITS TO PROGRESS WHEN WE HONOR HARD WORK IN A SOCIETY OF OPEN DOORS, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND UPWARD MOBILITY.

AND, WE STRIVE NOT ONLY TO DO GREAT THINGS, BUT TO BE GOOD PEOPLE, BY HOLDING FAST TO THOSE ABIDING VALUES OF FAITH IN GOD, LOVE OF FAMILY AND STRONG AND VIBRANT COMMUNITIES.

THE LEADERSHIP THAT I OFFER WILL TAKE THIS VISION OF FREEDOM AND PUT IT TO WORK WHERE WE SO DEARLY NEED IT — IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE TO REPRESENT ILLINOIS, AND TO BENEFIT ILLINOIS.

AND, WHAT A CHANGE THAT WILL MEAN ON THE KEY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES FOR OUR FUTURE.

WE CAN HAVE LEADERSHIP THAT IS ROOTED IN SOUND PRINCIPLES.

I WILL BE A SENATOR WHO WORKS WITH PRESIDENT BUSH TO BRING DEFICITS DOWN — NOT BY CAVING TO SPENDERS WHO SEEK ANY EXCUSE TO SOCK THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS AND RAISE YOUR TAXES UP.

AFTER ALL, HOW DO WE BUILD OUR ECONOMY FOR THE FUTURE? WELL, NOT BY DICTATING TO OUR FARMERS IN ILLINOIS HOW MANY ACRES OF SOYBEANS AND CORN YOU CAN PLANT, AS MY OPPONENT WOULD.

WINDS OF CHANGE ARE STIRRING FRESH HOPES FOR LIBERTY ACROSS HUNGARY, POLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION.

FREEDOM IS WINNING IN THE WORLD TODAY.

FREEDOM IS WINNING BECAUSE WE'VE BEEN STRONG. FREEDOM IS WINNING BECAUSE WE IN THE WEST MATCHED THEIR IRON CURTAIN WITH AN IRON WILL.

THE SOVIETS ARE FRANTICALLY TRYING TO REFORM THEIR ECONOMY, NOT BECAUSE THEY WANT TO, BUT BECAUSE THEY HAVE TO!

AND, I BELIEVE THAT ILLINOIS NEEDS A SENATOR WHO WILL PLEDGE TO YOU: YES, I WILL ALWAYS BE IN FAVOR OF GIVING PEACE A CHANCE.

BUT, NO, I WILL NEVER TAKE A CHANCE WITH THE PEACE AND FREEDOM OF YOUR CHILDREN AND YOUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN!

FREEDOM WORKS.

NOW LETS PUSH ON. LET'S PUT THIS GREAT ENERGIZER TO WORK WHERE IT HASN'T BEEN TRIED. LET'S SHAKE THINGS UP WITH SOME CREATIVE IDEAS WHERE THE DEAD-HAND OF GOVERNMENT HAS FAILED.

FOR EXAMPLE, WHY CAN'T WE EMPOWER PARENTS AND COMMUNITIES TO HELP REFORM EDUCATION AND WELFARE? WHY CAN'T WE GIVE FREE ENTERPRISE A CHANCE TO REVIVE THE MOST DEPRESSED URBAN AND RURAL REGIONS OF ILLINOIS? WE CAN — WITH NEW LEADERSHIP.

I MENTIONED I WAS A TEACHER. I WENT TO SCHOOL IN CHICAGO — TAFT HIGH SCHOOL — IT WAS A WONDERFUL ENVIRONMENT FOR LEARNING.

AND, WHAT'S HAPPENING IN CHICAGO TODAY CAN BE THE BEGINNING.

WE CAN HELP PEOPLE TAKE BACK CONTROL OF THEIR COMMUNITIES. NO GOVERNMENT CAN EVER DO FOR PEOPLE WHAT WE CAN DO FOR OURSELVES, IF WE'RE GIVEN A FAIR CHANCE.

WE NEED NOT BE LOCKED IN TO A FUTURE OF DRUGS, DEPENDENCY OR DESPAIR. WE CAN BRING JOBS, GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY INTO OUR POOREST NEIGHBORHOOD — BUT WE MUST BE WILLING TO CHANGE.

CHANGE MEANS WE HAVE TO START MAKING SURE THE MONEY WE SPEND GOES TO PEOPLE, NOT DEVELOPERS.

CHANGE MEANS WE SHOULD GIVE THOSE FAMILIES WHO LIVE IN PUBLIC HOUSING, AND WHO WORK AND SAVE, THE RIGHT TO BUY THAT HOUSING AND BECOME REAL HOMEOWNERS.

IT MEANS WE SHOULD GIVE THE URBAN AND RURAL POOR THE SAME CHANCE TO BECOME EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS AS THE REST OF AMERICA, BY CREATING ENTERPRISE ZONES IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS.

AND, CHANGE MEANS WE MUST DO MORE, MUCH MORE, TO GIVE PEOPLE CONFIDENCE THAT THE PLACES WHERE THEY LIVE, WORK AND LEARN ARE SAFE.

I FAVOR MANDATORY SENTENCES FOR DRUG USERS. AND THAT'S NOT ALL. I FAVOR IMPOSING THE DEATH SENTENCE FOR DRUG KINGPINS.

YES, I DO. I FAVOR THE DEATH PENALTY SO THAT A YOUNG GIRL, WOMAN, OR SENIOR CITIZEN WILL BE ABLE TO WALK TO THEIR APARTMENT AT NIGHT WITHOUT BEING ATTACKED, ROBBED, RAPED OR EVEN KILLED.

I COMMEND PAUL FOR ACCEPTING THE INVITATION TO DEBATE FROM THE 7 TOWNS WHERE ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND STEPHEN DOUGLAS CONFRONTED THE BURNING QUESTION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS. I TOO ACCEPT. AND I HOPE WE CAN ADD CHICAGO AS THE EIGHTH SITE.

AND GUESS WHICH SIDE I'M REPRESENTING! BECAUSE IF ABRAHAM LINCOLN WERE ALIVE TODAY, DO YOU REALLY THINK HE'D BE TRYING TO HOLD US BACK IN AN AMERICA OF MEDIOCRITY, BORN OF BIG GOVERNMENT?

OR, WOULD HE TRY TO CHALLENGE AND LEAD US FORWARD IN AN AMERICA OF ACHIEVEMENT, BORN OF BIG DREAMS?

YES, BY ALL MEANS, LET'S DEBATE THESE ISSUES. FRANKLY, I THINK MY OPPONENT HAS SOME REAL EXPLAINING TO DO!

HE SAYS HE'S ON THE SIDE OF THE PEOPLE.

WELL, PEOPLE, LOOK AGAIN. SIMON SAYS YOUR FAMILIES ARE UNDERTAXED.

HE'S VOTED NUMEROUS TIMES TO RAISE YOUR TAXES. HE WAS 1 OF ONLY 3 SENATORS TO OPPOSE TAX REFORM IN 1986. HE OPPOSED THE 1981 TAX CUTS WHICH ARE NOW SAVING A TYPICAL FAMILY \$2,200 A YEAR.

IF YOU AGREE WITH HIM, IF YOU DON'T LIKE KEEPING MORE OF WHAT YOU EARN, IF YOU THINK HE KNOWS BETTER HOW TO SPEND IT THAN YOU DO, THEN TAKE \$2,200 AND SEND IT TO:

PAUL SIMON, IN CARE OF "TAXES R US," WASHINGTON, D.C. — AND I GUARANTEE YOU, HE'LL SPEND EVERY CENT!

ON ISSUE AFTER ISSUE, HE VOTES AGAINST OUR BEST INTERESTS.

BUT SIMON SAYS NO. I SAY CONGRESSIONAL NEWSLETTER FUNDS SHOULD BE CUT AND THE SAVINGS USED TO HELP DRUG-ADDICTED PREGNANT WOMEN.

BUT SIMON SAYS NO. I SAY IT'S MORE IMPORTANT TO BRING ADDITIONAL AGRICULTURE MONEY TO ILLINOIS THAN TO GIVE SOYBEAN TECHNOLOGY TO BRAZIL. BUT GUESS WHAT PAUL SIMON SAYS: SIMON SAYS NO!

MY FRIENDS, WHEN SIMON SAYS NO, ILLINOIS SUFFERS — WE LOSE. AND, I'M TIRED OF SEEING US LOSE, I WANT TO SEE US WIN!

MY, MY, HE HAS SO MUCH TO EXPLAIN, DOESN'T HE? LIKE WHY DOES HE RAIL SO AGAINST PACS, THEN TURN AROUND AND RAISE MORE PAC MONEY THAN ANY OTHER SENATOR RUNNING IN 1990?

WHEN I HEAR ABOUT PAC-MAN, I'M NO LONGER SURE IF I'M HEARING ABOUT THE VIDEO GAME, OR THE JUNIOR SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

TO TOP IT OFF, THERE WERE 1200 TIMES WHEN PAUL SIMON FAILED TO SHOW UP IN WASHINGTON TO VOTE FOR YOU. BUT NOW HE EXPECTS YOU TO VOTE FOR HIM — WELL, HE'S IN FOR A BIG SURPRISE.

MY FRIENDS, I'LL SAY IT ONE MORE TIME — ILLINOIS DESERVES BETTER. AND WITH YOUR GOOD AND GRACIOUS HELP, WE CAN DELIVER.

I'M IN THIS RACE BECAUSE I WANT OUR CHILDREN, OUR GRANDCHILDREN, TO HAVE THEIR CHANCE, THEIR DAY IN THE SUN.

TO HAVE FAMILIES OF THEIR OWN. TO BE BLESSED BY PEACE AND PROSPERITY. TO SEE THEIR CHILDREN GROW UP, DO WELL, MAYBE EVEN BE PRESIDENT. AND THEN GIVE BACK TO THEIR COUNTRY.

BUT, THIS CAN ONLY HAPPEN IN A FREE NATION THAT REWARDS INDIVIDUAL TALENT AND THAT LETS EVERY ONE OF US RISE AS HIGH AS OUR GOD-GIVEN ABILITIES WILL TAKE US.

WE SEE PEOPLE, NOT JUST FOR WHAT THEY ARE, BUT FOR ALL THEY CAN BECOME. I NEVER THOUGHT I WOULD BE STANDING HERE ANNOUNCING FOR THE U.S. SENATE. A FEW YEARS AGO, I NEVER THOUGHT ANY WOMAN WOULD.

IT HAPPENED TO ME. SO, THANK YOU TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

DOUG GAMBLE

Sept. 15/90

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

T O :

MARY KATE GRANT
2 pages

LYNNE MARTIN EVENT - ILLINOIS

WE'RE HERE NEAR O'HARE AIRPORT, A PLACE WHERE MILLIONS OF TRAVELLERS CHANGE PLANES, TO SUPPORT LYNNE MARTIN, A WOMAN WHO IS GOING TO CAUSE ILLINOIS POLITICS TO CHANGE COURSE.

I FLEW IN ON THE NEW AIR FORCE ONE. IT'S HARD TO DESCRIBE HOW BIG THE PLANE IS AND HOW MANY FEATURES IT HAS, SO LET ME PUT IT THIS WAY: WE'RE HOLDING THIS EVENT HERE BECAUSE THE BASKETBALL ARENA ON AIR FORCE ONE IS HAVING ITS FLOORS VARNISHED.

BARBARA WAS IN CHICAGO A FEW MONTHS AGO AND TOURED A VEGETABLE CANNING PLANT. I WAS SORRY I COULDN'T JOIN HER. IF YOU KNOW HOW MUCH I LOVE VEGETABLES YOU KNOW HOW MUCH I WISH I COULD HAVE BEEN THERE. I REALLY DID. BUT SOMEONE HAD TO STAY BACK IN WASHINGTON TO FEED MILLIE, SO I BIT THE BULLET AND VOLUNTEERED.

MORE...

TO: MARY KATE GRANT (CONT'D)

IT'S APPROPRIATE THAT WE'RE HERE AT THE HOME OF THE DE PAUL BLUE DEMONS, BECAUSE LYNNE MARTIN IS GOING TO GIVE THE OPPOSITION A DEVIL OF A SURPRISE IN NOVEMBER.

(RE "GRANDBO") ~~RE~~ AFTER HEARING ABOUT HER TENACITY, HER COURAGE AND HER TOUGHNESS, ALL I CAN SAY IS "MIKE DITKA MOVE OVER."

(The very tough, macho coach of the Chicago Bears.)

WE DON'T WANT AN AMERICA WHERE ONE CLASS COMPETES AGAINST ANOTHER, WE WANT AN AMERICA WITH THE ECONOMIC STRENGTH TO COMPETE AGAINST THE WORLD.

LET THE OTHER SIDE PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF ENVY BETWEEN ONE CLASS AND ANOTHER, WE'LL KEEP PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY.

WE WANT A CRIME BILL THAT HANDCUFFS CRIMINALS, NOT CRIME-FIGHTERS.

I INTEND TO BE HARD ON A CRIME BILL THAT'S SOFT ON CRIME.

(CIVIL RIGHTS BILL) WE CAN NEVER SERVE THE BEST INTERESTS OF JANE AND JOHN Q. PUBLIC, IF THE "Q" STANDS FOR "QUOTAS."

Mary Kate:

Since you're receiving this instead of Stephanie Laudner, would you please make copies for the other writers and for Chriss, the way Stephanie normally would? Thanks.

Doug

MRS. BUSH'S REMARKS FOR THE FUNDRAISING LUNCHEON FOR REP. LYNN MARTIN FOR SENATE, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1990, 12:00 P.M., CHICAGO, IL, (7:19)

THANK YOU SO MUCH LYNN. I AM DELIGHTED TO BE HERE TODAY WITH YOU. HERE I AM SUPPOSED TO ACKNOWLEDGE ALL THE V.I.P.'S. WELL - THERE ARE SO MANY. LET ME JUST SAY THAT IF YOU CAN JUDGE A CAMPAIGN BY THE PEOPLE WHO SUPPORT IT ... LYNN'S CAMPAIGN IS A MILE WIDE AND A MILE DEEP -- SO I WILL JUST SAY DISTINGUISHED HEAD TABLE AND DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE. I WOULD LIKE TO SINGLE OUT TWO VERY CLOSE FRIENDS -- JAYNE THOMPSON AND HONEY SKINNER. I'D LIKE TO COMPLIMENT ORMAND WADE AND CHRISTINA GIDWITZ.

YOU KNOW, LYNN IS SUCH A LONG TIME AND CHERISHED FRIEND OF ALL THE BUSHES.

OH, THE CAMPAIGN TRAILS WE HAVE TRAVELED. I KNOW CAMPAIGNING IS NOT SUPPOSED TO BE FUN ... BUT DO YOU REMEMBER THE BUS TRIP WE TOOK WITH ONE OF YOUR DAUGHTERS - LYNN?

< OR THE OGLE COUNTY'S DEL MONTE VEGETABLE PLANT? I WONDER WHY GEORGE SENT US IN HIS STEAD ON THAT ONE! AND I REMEMBER THE FUN WE HAD CAMPAIGNING FOR LYNN'S FIRST TERM IN CONGRESS IN ROCKFORD.

IN 1984, LYNN ALSO GRACIOUSLY ACCEPTED GEORGE'S INVITATION TO BE A STAND-IN FOR THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE PRACTICE SESSIONS. WHEN LYNN ARRIVED FOR THE REHEARSAL, GEORGE GAVE HER A WONDERFUL WARM GREETING, SAYING "LYNN, IT'S GREAT TO SEE YOU." LYNN STOPPED, AND IN HER MOST OFFICIAL MANNER, STUCK OUT HER HAND AND FIRMLY REPLIED, "MR. VICE PRESIDENT, I'M REPRESENTATIVE GERALDINE FERARRO." THEN SHE BROKE INTO THAT GLORIOUS GRIN AND

SAID, "BUT YOU CAN CALL ME GERRY!" I THINK THE ONLY DEBATE
GEORGE EVER LOST WAS THAT PRACTICE SESSION.

LYNN FIRST BECAME INVOLVED IN POLITICS BECAUSE, AS A MOTHER
AND A TEACHER, SHE KNEW OUR CHILDREN DESERVED BETTER, --BETTER
SCHOOLS, BETTER CHOICES, A BETTER FUTURE. I AM HERE TODAY
BECAUSE I BELIEVE--AND MORE IMPORTANTLY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES BELIEVES--THAT "ILLINOIS DESERVES BETTER". AND
LYNN MARTIN IS THE BEST. INCIDENTLY, GEORGE DOESN'T EXPECT LYNN
TO VOTE WITH HIM 100% - BUT WE CAN COUNT ON HER OPPONENT TO
ALWAYS VOTE AGAINST.

GEORGE ASKED LYNN TO CO-CHAIR HIS 1988 CAMPAIGN BECAUSE SHE
IS THE BEST. LYNN WAS THE FIRST WOMAN ELECTED TO THE HOUSE
REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP BECAUSE SHE IS THE BEST. HARRIS FAWELL -
LYNN'S WONDERFUL COLLEAGUE AND FRIEND WILL BACK ME UP ON THAT.
SHE IS THE BEST.

THIS SEAT IS WINNABLE - WE ALL KNOW IT. OUR PARTY IS UNITED
BEHIND LYNN MARTIN. SHE'S EVERYONE'S FIRST CHOICE ... WHY? ...
BECAUSE SHE IS THE BEST.

OUR PARTY HAS QUITE A SLATE THIS YEAR IN ILLINOIS - JIM
EDGAR, JIM RYAN, SUE SUTER AND GREG BAISE. AND ADD TO THAT LYNN
MARTIN WHO WILL REPRESENT THE GREAT STATE OF ILLINOIS IN THE
UNITED STATES SENATE. WHAT A TEAM!

IT IS NOT JUST HER PHI BETA KAPPA BRAIN, AND SUPERB
POLITICAL SKILLS THAT MAKE HER THE BEST CANDIDATE. LYNN MARTIN
IS A GREAT CONGRESSWOMAN AND WILL BE A GREAT SENATOR BECAUSE SHE
HAS FACED THE SAME TOUGH, DAY-TO-DAY DECISIONS FACING EACH OF

YOU. AS A WORKING MOTHER, SHE KNOWS FIRST HAND ABOUT THE CHILD CARE CRISIS IN THIS COUNTRY--AND THE BEST WAYS TO SOLVE IT.

AS A TEACHER, SHE KNOWS FIRST HAND, THAT QUALITY EDUCATION IS THE SOLUTION TO SO MANY OF OUR NATION'S PROBLEMS--AND THAT SCHOOLS AND PARENTS, AND BUSINESSES AND GOVERNMENT MUST ALL BE PART OF THE EQUATION.

AS A SINGLE PARENT, LYNN KNEW FIRST HAND, THAT IN THE FAMILY BUDGET--EVERY DOLLAR COUNTS. LYNN THINKS THE SAME IS TRUE FOR THE FEDERAL BUDGET--EVERY TAX DOLLAR COUNTS.

LYNN NEVER WAS VERY GOOD AT BLUE SKY THEORIES. HER STYLE IS "CAN-DO", "HANDS ON" LEADERSHIP. AND HER SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCES AS A WORKING MOTHER, TEACHER, PARENT, LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIAL AND FOUR TERM CONGRESSWOMAN MAKE LYNN MARTIN THE VERY BEST PERSON TO REPRESENT YOU IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. AND, IF I MAY TAKE A LITTLE LICENSE WITH LYNN'S CAMPAIGN THEME--"ILLINOIS DESERVES THE BEST."

LYNN, I AM SO GLAD TO BE HERE TODAY WITH ALL YOUR FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS. THANK YOU FOR HAVING ME--GOD BLESS YOU, AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

4TH DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks Announcing the Resignation of Secretary of Labor
Elizabeth Dole

26 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1652

October 24, 1990

LENGTH: 864 words

The President. Let me say at the outset here that I have an announcement to make. I will not take questions, but I will have this statement and then ask Secretary Dole to say a few words. And then keep the focus on this subject. She will be glad to respond to questions.

This morning, Secretary Elizabeth Dole offered me her resignation. And it is with real, deep regret that I accept this resignation. But let me hasten to say I understand her desire to continue her public service as president of the American Red Cross.

After a quarter-century of service to this country, Elizabeth Dole has earned the respect of the American people. And as Secretary of Labor, she's made the workplace safer, healthier, and more secure. She's reached out to Americans on the job -- youth at risk, workers in retirement.

Secretary Dole, you really have changed the way America looks at education and training, retraining in the workplace. And you've built better labor-management relations; you've kept collective bargaining a vital American institution. And no one has been a stronger voice for job opportunity for young people.

I couldn't help but notice this morning some very supportive comments about Secretary Dole by the Nation's number one labor leader, Lane Kirkland [president of the AFL-CIO]. They were supportive, and they almost said it all. And I was very pleased because, for me, that was just one more important testimony to the job that she has done as Secretary of Labor.

So, Barbara joins me in wishing you nothing but the best in this big, new challenge at the Red Cross. Bob [Dole], the Senator, tells me your first project is disaster relief. Capitol Hill maybe or -- [laughter]. But anyway, good luck, and thank you so very much. It's been a joy serving with you in the Cabinet, and I look forward to staying in very close touch. You have done a superb job for this country.

Secretary Dole. Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you so very much.

Reporter. Are you going to have a budget tonight, Mr. President? Budget?

Q. Will there be business as usual?

Secretary Dole. Ladies and gentlemen, I have some comments to make. First of all, Mr. President, I want to thank you so very much for the opportunity you've given me to serve as your Secretary of Labor. I'll always be extremely proud of the fact that I had an opportunity to serve the American people under

26 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1652

your strong leadership, and I appreciate the faith that you have shown in me. I'm grateful for that faith and confidence.

And you know, as I leave the Department of Labor, I take with me a strong inspiration which has been fired in me in that particular post; and that's the fact that the American working men and women are the greatest engines of productivity that this world has ever known. And if we're going to continue to be competitive in a complex global market, then we must realize that our most precious resources are our human resources.

And you know, Mr. President, I remember so well when you and I first talked about the Labor Department position. It was just about 2 years ago. It was before Christmas. And we were talking about the kinder, gentler Nation that you want to bring about. And I mentioned that I felt a calling to join with those who wanted to increase charitable giving in this country. And you said, "Elizabeth, the Labor Department offers many opportunities to make a difference, a positive difference, for people." And how right you were.

The Labor Department is the people's department. And what we've tried to do there is use the power of the Labor Department to empower people with the skills they need, the safety on the job, and with security of their pensions in their retirement years.

And I consider it just a great honor to have had this opportunity to work on issues that mean so much to me in making a difference in people's lives. But this does make my 25th year in government service, and I plan to continue my public service now from a different organization.

As president of the American Red Cross, I'll have the opportunity to work with about 1,200,000 volunteers all across America, 250 million volunteers around the world, Mr. President. And the sole purpose of these individuals and the 23,000 staff members -- the sole mission is to make that positive difference for people, to meet dire human needs and to improve the quality of human life.

Now, it's occurred to me that since the Congress has chartered the Red Cross and you're the honorary chairman and it's located just across the street here -- I wonder if we couldn't just regard this as a transfer, Mr. President. What do you think about that? Do you think that would work?

The President. It's fine with me. Fine with me.

Secretary Dole. But in any case, you will still be the boss, and a wonderful boss, a strong boss. And I look forward to continuing to work with you. And again, I thank you for your support. I thank you for your trust in me and for your friendship.

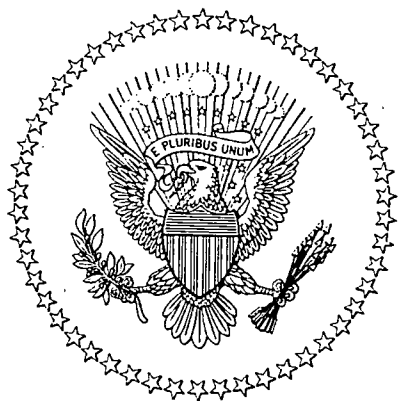
The President. Well done.

Note: The President spoke at 11:37 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

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PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

George Bush



1989

(IN TWO BOOKS)

BOOK I—JANUARY 20 TO JUNE 30, 1989

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1990

te House, 1977-1979.
he served as Deputy
anning Staff at the De-

tholomew graduated
llege (B.A., 1958) and
icago (M.A., 1960). He
17, 1936, in Portland,
and has four children.

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Ethics in Medicine and
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morning is simply ask
isten. And whatever we
not be popular. And I
ever you come up with
, but we've got to get on
m solved. And I appreci-
own here early to discuss
n I'll be meeting, as I say,

some more today. And then tomorrow I think we have more final recommendations. I'll go out with it publicly probably early next week—I think that's the plan—and see where we go from there.

But, Speaker, if you can talk, you're entitled a rebuttal. [Laughter]

Speaker Wright. I'm not sure, Mr. President, that any rebuttal is necessary. We're here to listen, and we're here to join with you in trying to find some creative solution to a very serious problem.

Majority Leader Mitchell. I think the Speaker has expressed it for all of us, Mr. President. We want to work with you. This is a serious problem for the country; it's not just for us. We've got to do the best we can to come up with the fairest, most efficient way to solve it.

The President. Before we break up here to start on our consultations, let me say—and I think I speak for everybody here—

that the safety of those deposits is guaranteed, will continue to be guaranteed, and that there should be no feeling around the country that some solution will do anything to diminish the credit of the United States being behind the deposits in the FSLIC [Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation], FDIC [Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation], whatever it is. And I thought I'd just take this occasion to make that statement. Thank you all very much, and now let's all go to work.

Note: The President spoke at 8:04 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House, prior to a meeting with congressional leaders. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives; George J. Mitchell and Robert Dole, majority and minority leaders of the Senate, respectively; and Robert H. Michel, ranking minority member of the House of Representatives.

Remarks at the Swearing-in Ceremony for Robert A. Mosbacher as Secretary of Commerce February 3, 1989

The President. Thank you for that warm welcome. This is a very special occasion for me because, as most—I'd say please be seated, but—[laughter]—I don't think that would go over too well back there. What a wonderful, wonderful turnout for our new Secretary. But this is a special occasion, Bob Mosbacher and I have been friends for a quarter of a century—more. And I trust his advice; I respect what he's accomplished in business. And I know he will be a very valuable member of our economic team.

It's also an honor for me to participate in this swearing-in in a hall that's named after another dear friend of mine: Mac Baldrige. He was a tremendous Secretary of Commerce, and I know he would have been so pleased to see that this Department, which meant so much to him, will be in such capable hands.

When what was then called the Department of Commerce and Labor, established

back in 1903—Congressman Charles Cochran described what he believed were the ideal qualifications for the Secretary. He said: "Above everything, he should be a man of affairs, acquainted with the vast subject with which he must deal, vigilant, enterprising, resourceful, and possessed of the sagacity which distinguishes the American man of business from all others."

Well, ladies and gentlemen, those of you who know anything about Bob Mosbacher know that he fits that description to a tee. And he's a savvy international businessman, an entrepreneur who built his own extraordinarily successful business and kept it on solid footing even during tough economic times. He also is known as a world-class sailor—won international and national championships. And to use a sailing analogy, he will now take the helm at Commerce and help chart America's economic course into a new era of prosperity.

It's Bob's mission to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, a mission that's easily stated, but not so easily executed. As Secretary, he will promote American exports aggressively, continue our support of R&D, research and development, operate an export control program balanced between safeguarding security and encouraging exports, responsibly manage our vast national fisheries resources, and play an important role in this administration's efforts to clean up the oceans and America's coastlines. I know that preserving and protecting the environment is a special concern of Secretary Mosbacher's. Bob will work with business to create innovative programs and achieve scientific breakthroughs in manufacturing, transportation, communications, and other areas to guarantee that the United States maintains its leadership role in the world marketplace.

Both Bob and I are committed to making America more competitive than ever before. Our businesses can compete with anyone, anywhere in the world, if we're given a fair chance. Our commitment to free and fair trade will enable us to ensure that our trading partners respect our right to compete in their marketplace, while they compete fairly in ours.

Bob has a big job ahead of him. But whether it's trade or tourism or NOAA or the Bureau of Standards, Minority Business Development, the Census—any of the important areas of this Department—I know that he has a great team behind him, willing to give 100 percent. And one of the reasons I wanted to come here to the Department is to express my confidence in those of you who have worked as careers for the Federal Government.

The growth of commerce, both nationally and internationally, is the key to guaranteeing that America's most productive and prosperous days are still ahead. As a fellow Texan said recently: "Bob Mosbacher is the right man to do the job that has to be done." So, I came over here to wish him well—wish all of you well.

Mr. Secretary, congratulations, good luck, and God bless you!

And now Secretary [of State] Baker will do the honors.

[At this point, Secretary Mosbacher was sworn in.]

Secretary Mosbacher. Mr. President, Secretary Baker, if I may digress for a second: two wonderful, wonderful Americans who this country is so proud of and so lucky to have, friends of over 30 years. Thank you, sir—and, of course, my family and, of course, all of us who are going to work together, fellow employees of the Department of Commerce. I look forward with great enthusiasm to addressing the challenges and opportunities the American people have in several vital, important walks of our national life.

Mr. President, on behalf of this Department of Commerce, we accept our mission. Of course, it's a mission—and a major objective of ours at this Department is to promote our economic growth and competitiveness. We must ensure that trade is a two-way street for American business by expanding overseas markets for top U.S. goods and services while ensuring fair competition through effective enforcement of our trade laws.

Another vitally important mission is to improve the beauty and quality of our oceans, shorelines, and estuaries. Our fine people in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—NOAA, as it's known to all of you and now many of us—are already working vigorously at cleaning up our oceans. But of course, even though they're working on this, more work can and must be done because we have been blessed with an abundance of beautiful natural resources, including our oceans, estuaries, our beaches, our shoreline; and we must do all in our power to preserve and protect these precious assets.

Third, as an old sailor, I know how vitally important it is to keep our weather forecasts accurate and our warnings early. You know, Mr. President, there are a lot of people in this country who view Willard Scott as our weatherman. [Laughter] But we in this Department know that NOAA is the bureau that serves as the provider of the meteorological data to the Nation's weathermen, and so, we are really your weathermen.

We must also enforce our national capa-

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Mr. President, Sec-
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force our national capa-

bility to develop the best in modern tech-
nology. We must pursue policies that will
speed commercialization of technology. Our
new technology administration will be in
the forefront of this effort. Our colleagues
in economic affairs must continue their dili-
gent efforts to measure efficiently and accu-
rately the successes and failings of our di-
verse economy. In the same vein, we must
ensure an accurate and fair census in 1990.

A challenge? Sure, and a tough one. But
to do anything less than to strive to succeed
as never before would not be right.

Finally, let me say, Mr. President, you
have given us—and to me and to all of us
here—a special assignment that is near and
dear to your heart. We know this. Specifi-
cally, we're going to strengthen the Minori-

ty Business Development Agency so that all
Americans will have the fullest opportunity
to participate and enjoy the great American
dream. It's important, and it must happen.

I'm humbled by the challenges that lie
before us and confident that together we
will offer our hands to help achieve our
President's goals. As Reverend Parker said:
"If we work together, all is possible."

Again, my thanks to you, sir, to the family
I love, and to all of you. Together we can
do the job. God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:40 a.m. in
the Malcolm Baldrige Great Hall at the De-
partment of Commerce. Reverend Diana
Parker delivered the invocation.*

Remarks at a White House Luncheon for Business Leaders February 3, 1989

The President. Ladies and gentlemen,
thank you very, very much for being with
us today. Before I make some remarks, I
just want to introduce you to some of the
people with whom I'm working here in the
White House, with whom a lot of you will
be interacting one way or another.

I know you know our Secretary of Labor
over here, Liddy Dole. Roger Porter is
going to be doing a lot in our domestic
policy. Over at this table is Bonnie
Newman, who has got a major management
responsibility in the White House. And
Andy Card is the Deputy to the Chief of
Staff. And Boyden Gray many of you have
worked with in regulatory relief. He's the
General Counsel to the President and is
heading a lot of the issues as it relates to
ethics. Steve Studdert over here and Dave
Demarest are in our outreach and our com-
munications end of things. General Scow-
croft most of you know—I don't want to
date him, but most of you know him from
previous incarnations—[laughter]—is the
national security adviser. Richard Breeden
over here worked very closely with me in
the past on regulatory matters. He's now
wrestling with the savings and loan prob-

lem. So, if he looks discomforted, why, it
wasn't the food. [Laughter] Gregg Peters-
meyer at this table, here from Colorado,
back in the White House after quite a few
years absence, but he is handling this con-
cept of voluntarism, national service. I can't
see over here who we—oh, Marlin Fitz-
water is our Press Secretary, and with him,
Joe Hagin, fresh from Ohio, who is handling
the scheduling. Michael Boskin is head of
our Council of Economic Advisers. And
Bobbie Kilberg, sitting over here, is part of
our major outreach to the different commu-
nities. And Jim Cicconi is the Staff Secre-
tary that keeps everything moving inside
the White House. And of course, on my left
here is John Sununu, our Chief of Staff.

And if I missed somebody, it's the glare.
[Laughter] It's not that I don't know the
names of the people with whom I work.
[Laughter] But listen, I wanted to thank
you all for being here. It's great to see so
many old friends. Having made my living in
the hydrocarbon business—that's a polite
name for what's left of the oil business—
[laughter]—I do have some appreciation of
what some of you all face in business.

And today we're in the midst of a long

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PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

George Bush



1989

(IN TWO BOOKS)

BOOK I—JANUARY 20 TO JUNE 30, 1989

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1990

Jan. 27 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

Note: The President's first news conference began at 11:02 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. Marlin Fitzwater was Assistant to the President and Press Secretary.

Remarks at the Swearing-in Ceremony for James A. Baker III as Secretary of State January 27, 1989

The President. Well, if I could ask the Secretary of State and Mrs. Baker and Chief Justice to come forward, we'll get on with the program here.

[At this point, Secretary of State Baker was sworn in.]

Mr. Vice President, distinguished Members of the United States Senate and House, Mr. Speaker—Mr. Chief Justice, thank you, sir, for doing the honors today.

This is a very special occasion for me because, as you all know, Jim and I have been friends for a long time, going back perhaps more years than either of us would care to admit—long, really, before our public lives began. And we've served in government together, campaigned together, traveled a long way through some rough and tumble times. And it's well known that the new Secretary of State is my friend. I have great confidence in him. And judging from how he sailed through the confirmation process—thank you, gentlemen—the United States Senate shares that confidence.

And as Secretary of State, he will be my principal foreign policy adviser. As I pledged in my Inaugural Address a week ago, my Presidency will usher in the age of the offered hand, and that applies certainly to foreign policy. I've also spoken of a new engagement. Nowhere is the need for a new engagement greater than in foreign policy.

The postwar generation has come of age, and today we live in a distinctly different world than that which we were born into: a world that demands new strategies and new solutions. And today we see a process of change in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, in the Middle East. A changing situation creates new possibilities as well as dangers. In southern Africa and in Indochina, there is diplomatic progress. And in

Central and South America, totalitarian forces still threaten to undermine the will of the people. We must keep democracy on the march. And we're faced with change and the potential for change all over the world. And it's up to us to guarantee that the United States remains an engaged power for positive change.

In another era, the Secretary of State's role was largely confined to matters of war and peace. Today's world is much more complex than that—more dangerous, too. Today's Secretary of State must be prepared to work with our allies to solve such global threats as the international narcotics trade, terrorism, the degradation of the world's environment, and the economic distress of developing countries. And that's why I chose James Baker. He's savvy; he's sensitive; he's tough—a rare combination, indeed. And so, Jim, you've got a big job ahead of you, leading; coming up with bold, new initiatives; helping all of us fulfill the President's special role in foreign policy. We will also try to restore bipartisanship to foreign policy. It will be a bipartisanship based on trust, open communication, and consistency of action.

This is a time for America to reach out and take the lead, not merely react. And this is a time for America to move forward confidently and cautiously, not retreat. As the freest and the fairest and the most powerful democracy on the face of the Earth, we must continue to shine as a beacon of liberty, beacon of justice, for all the people of the world.

And those of you who are here today—Jim Baker's family, closest friends—know something that many other people will soon learn for themselves: Jim Baker will be a great Secretary of State.

Jim, congratulations! The floor is yours.
Secretary Baker. Mr. President, Barbara,

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Remarks at Secretary of January 30, 1989

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Mr. President, Barbara,

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chief Justice, distinguished Members of the Congress, my friends—most of whom are relatives—[laughter]—I am truly honored and privileged to stand before you today. Many of you have come a long distance to be here, and as you mentioned, Mr. President, you and I have come a long distance together. I hope to continue to merit your confidence. I know I will continue to enjoy our friendship. One other thing: I hope that in foreign policy we're going to make a better team than we oftentimes did on the tennis courts in Texas. [Laughter]

Ladies and gentlemen, the taking of an oath is always a solemn moment. Yet I cannot help but think that there will be even more solemn moments to follow, because it's been my experience for 8 years here now in Washington that after the swearing-in, sooner or later, comes the swearing at. [Laughter]

Mr. President, through your choice and the Senate's consent, I will occupy an office that dates from the infancy of our Republic. Over the last few weeks, I've learned a lot about the job. I find the more I learn about it the more humble I become. Yet mixed with that humility is a pride—not in myself but in our great country.

One of his statutory duties of the Secretary of State is to be the custodian of the Great Seal of the United States. We're all pretty familiar with the great eagle holding the olive branches—but also holding the

arrows. There's a reverse side to that seal, however, that interests me. And on it is an unfinished pyramid. And on the bottom, a Latin inscription which means, "A new order of the ages." It's dated 1776. To me this expresses our forefathers' conviction that our country offers something new. Our Constitution, our democracy is a new order of human activity. And the unfinished pyramid is a symbol of strength, and it's a symbol of continuity.

America rests on the broadest possible base which, of course, is the contribution of every American. But the work of America—to perfect our society, to strengthen and extend freedom—is really never finished. So, as I stand here today, very grateful to you, Mr. President, I recognize that we are entering a new era of international relations. One that's filled with more than its share of promise, but perhaps more than its share of perils as well. I also recognize that our country is ever new in our capacity to meet the challenge and to advance the cause of freedom.

I enter this office secure in the knowledge that under your leadership, Mr. President, and with the support of the Congress and the support of the American people we can continue successfully what we began two centuries ago.

Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 5:02 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

Remarks at the Swearing-in Ceremony for Elizabeth H. Dole as Secretary of Labor

January 30, 1989

The President. Well, first, my respects to the former Secretaries of Labor who are here. Secretary Usery I know is here and Secretary McLaughlin, Secretary Brock, and I hope I'm not missing others—maybe they're there. So, I bid welcome to all of you, certainly to our new Secretary Elizabeth Dole and her mother and others that are here with us today—certainly to her husband, Bob Dole, who is with us up here.

And, Reverend, thank you, sir, for those lovely, lovely words of prayer. Actually, I've been planning to come over to the Labor Department since last year to play it safe. I figured if I won the election I want to be here for Elizabeth's swearing-in, and if I lost the election I'd come by to fill out an unemployment form. [Laughter]

But I've come here to introduce the new Secretary of Labor, something that I did

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The
American Treasury

1455-1955

SELECTED, ARRANGED, AND EDITED BY
CLIFTON FADIMAN
ASSISTED BY CHARLES VAN DOREN



Harper & Brothers, Publishers

wants to buy a man, she at once crosses the Atlantic. The only really materialistic people I have ever met have been Europeans.

MARY MCCARTHY, *Perspective*, 1953

What has been done in Germany has been done in first instance by the Germans themselves. Now, looking backward, many truths are obvious that were unknown in the first days of German defeat. The dissolution of an entire nation is a social impossibility; the wreckage of Germany that so stupefied Germans and conquerors alike in 1945 was the wreckage of buildings and stone. But it was impossible to destroy the skills in the fingers of German workmen, the knowledge of German engineers, and the managerial know-how of German industrialists without the physical extermination of the German people, obviously a moral impossibility. The social capital inherent in the accumulation of years of human experience is, economically, a vaster asset than all installations of pits, turning wheels and rails. If all American industry were leveled to the ground, America would still be the greatest industrial nation on earth because of her social capital.

THEODORE H. WHITE, *Fire in the Ashes*, 1953

Almost everywhere in America, our nation has done wonderfully in laying out and hard-surfacing one lane of its inter-job highway. The sign on the other, which leads from White-collar to Overalls, still reads, "Road Closed. Proceed at Your Own Peril."

In Vermont we are proud to post the notice—and to try to live up to it, "Open for Traffic in Both Directions."

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, *Vermont Tradition*, 1953

The era is to be one of good feeling. It's being planned that way.

ANON., *U.S. News & World Report*, January, 1955, reporting that optimism "will dominate" 1955

CAPITAL AND LABOR

If we except the light and the air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us without having first cost labor. And inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of

right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all the ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "Fragments of a Tariff Discussion,"
December 1, 1847 (date assigned by Hay and Nicolay)

I hold that if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and none of the work, He would have made them with mouths only and no hands; and if He had ever made another class that He intended should do all the work and no eating, He would have made them with hands only and no mouths.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "Mud-Sill Theory of Labor"

. . . I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them or not! I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere. One of the reasons why I am opposed to slavery is just here. What is the true condition of the laborer? I take it that it is best for all to leave each man free to acquire property as fast as he can. Some will get wealthy. I don't approve of a law to prevent a man from getting rich; it would do more harm than good. So while we do not propose any war upon capital, we do wish to allow the humblest man an equal chance to get rich with everybody else. When one starts poor, as most do in the race of life, free society is such that he knows he can better his condition; he knows that there is no fixed condition of labor for his whole life. I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer, mauling rails, at work on a flatboat—just what might happen to any poor man's son. I want every man to have a chance—and I believe a black man is entitled to it—in which he can better his condition—when he may look forward and hope to be a hired laborer this year and the next, work for himself afterward, and finally to hire men to work for him. That is the true system. Up here in New England you have a soil that scarcely sprouts black-eyed beans, and yet where will you find wealthy men so wealthy, and poverty so rarely in extremity? There is not another such place on earth!

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, speech, New Haven, March 6, 1860

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The Harper Book of
AMERICAN
QUOTATIONS

Gorton Carruth and Eugene Ehrlich

A Hudson Group Book



1817

Harper & Row, Publishers, New York
Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

26 We are here to confederate the workers of this country into a working-class movement that shall have for its purpose the emancipation of the working class from the slave bondage of capitalism. . . . This organization will be formed, based and founded on the class struggle, having in view no compromise and no surrender, and but one object and one purpose and that is to bring the workers of this country into the possession of the full value of their toil.

WILLIAM D. "BIG BILL" HAYWOOD, opening the Continental Congress of the Working Class, which founded the Industrial Workers of the World, Chicago, June 27, 1905.

27 Work and pray, live on hay,
You'll get pie in the sky when you die.

JOE HILL, in a labor song, "The Preacher and the Slave," c.1910.

28 The American labor force is composed of the most uncommon collection of rugged individualists ever assembled for mutual cause. They like to do their own griping and to solve their own problems. They do not want outside help and instinctively resist it. They were never "joiners"—and that included unions.

JIMMY HOFFA, in *The Trials of Jimmy Hoffa*, 1970.

29 In the old days all you needed was a handshake. Nowadays you need forty lawyers.

JIMMY HOFFA, in *Hoffa: The Real Story*, 1975.

30 They all know I'm back, very much back, and that I will be the general president again come hell or high water. I'm not a guy who believes in limited warfare, so the rats better start jumping the ship.

Ibid.

31 When we oppose labor and capital, labor means the group that is selling its product, and capital all the other groups that are buying it.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR., in a speech in New York City, February 15, 1913.

32 Labor is the foundation of all, and those that labor are the Caryatides that support the structure and glittering dome of civilization and progress.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, "How to Reform Mankind," 1896.

33 No tin hat brigade of goose-stepping vigilantes or Bible-babbling mob of blackguarding and corporation-paid scoundrels will prevent the onward march of labor.

JOHN L. LEWIS, quoted in *Time* magazine, September 9, 1937.

34 The genesis of this campaign against labor in the House of Representatives is not hard to find. . . . It runs across to the Senate of the United States and emanates there from a labor-baiting, poker-playing, whiskey-drinking, evil old man whose name is [John Nance] Garner.

JOHN L. LEWIS, addressing a Congressional committee, August, 1939.

35 In the early days of the world, the Almighty said to the first of our race, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread"; and since then, if we except the light and the air of heaven, no good thing has been, or can be enjoyed by us, without having first cost labor.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, fragment of a discussion on tariffs, dated December 1, 1847.

36 I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them or not. I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in an address in New Haven, Connecticut, March 6, 1860.

37 Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and man deserves much the higher consideration.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in his first annual message to Congress, December 3, 1861.

38 The effort to build up unions is as much the work of pioneers as the extension of civilization

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 30, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND SECRETARY OF LABOR ELIZABETH DOLE
AT SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

10:12 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. First, pardon my voice. Please be seated. (Laughter.) Well, first, my respects to the former Secretaries of Labor who are here. Secretary Usery I know is here and Secretary McLaughlin, Secretary Brock -- and I hope I'm not missing others -- maybe they're there. So I bid welcome to all of you. To -- certainly to our new Secretary Elizabeth Dole and her mother and others that are here with us today. Certainly to her husband, Bob Dole, who is with us up here. And, Reverend, thank you, sir, for those lovely, lovely words of prayer. Actually, I've been planning to come over to the Labor Department since last year to play it safe. I figured if I won the election, I want to be here for Elizabeth's swearing-in. And if I lost the election I'd come by to fill out an unemployment form. (Laughter.)

But I've come here to introduce the new Secretary of Labor, something that I did back in 1985 when Bill Brock took his office, which he did so well. And then last year I was a guest of Ann McLaughlin here in the building, so I have some familiarity with your work. I'd be remiss if I -- as I look around this crowd -- if I didn't single out Lane Kirkland and say how pleased I am that he's here to welcome our new Secretary, too. You've heard of Elizabeth Dole. (Laughter and applause.) She obviously will be my top advisor on labor issues per se. And I will also call upon her advice as counsel, as a key policy advisor on my economic team. Because, indeed, the economic side of the labor issue is tremendously important.

To the people of this Department, you do touch the lives of virtually every American. And if at times you feel like you're taken for granted, let me just say whether you're the newest clerk-typist who just started or whether, like Jim Taylor -- (laughter) -- Now, where is Jim? Is he here? There he is, right there. You've got to see this guy. (Applause.) He's been here since the days of Secretary Frances Perkins -- (laughter) -- and it looks like he's still running about 10 miles a day, too, but -- (laughter.)

MR. TAYLOR: It's my second wind.

THE PRESIDENT: That's good. But there's something about Jim's being here and new people, as well, to show the continuity of this Department. But let me just say sometimes, I expect, you wonder if people care. I want you to know that this President does not take you for granted and never will. And when people need you you have been there. And what you do in the Labor Department is a good example of the many different ways in which government serves the American people. From enforcing child labor laws to protecting retirement pension rights; from job training to workers compensation; you look out for the working people of America.

And I want this administration to be about working

MORE

people. Part of that will come from excellence and responsiveness in government. Part of that will be holding the line on taxes -- so working people, like you and the people you serve, can keep more of the money that you earn. Part of it will be a new voluntarism, people helping people. And I know a great many of you, on your own time, do work for your churches and in your communities and for charities. And I want to thank you and I want to encourage everybody to be involved in this kind of work. I know -- from long talks with Elizabeth Dole, I know of her commitment to this whole concept of American helping American.

I believe in government service; I believe that it plays a vital role. But it must complement individual service. And nothing can replace personal commitment, both in our jobs and in our private lives. Many people look to you, the people in government, to do all things and solve all problems. Well, I think as a people we need to renew our sense of commitment, to take greater responsibility not only for ourselves, but for one another.

John Kennedy challenged us to ask ourselves what we could do for our country. And let us also each day ask, what can I do for another person? How can I make someone else's load a little lighter? How can I help to go a little farther? How can I be a friend to someone lonely, or a comfort to someone in pain? Each of us can make this a kinder and gentler nation just by the way we treat one another each day.

I believe in government that is excellent and people who are compassionate. I think of the mine safety experts from this Department who after the Mexican earthquake were able, with their special skills, to find people -- still alive -- who had been trapped under the rubble. But I also think of the secretary who after a day at the office takes the time to volunteer and help a child in the neighborhood learn how to read.

Now, the position of Secretary of Labor is a very important one, and our outgoing Secretary, Ann McLaughlin, certainly left big shoes to fill. All of you have been doing an excellent job in so many ways, and there's a lot to feel good about on the labor front. The economy is growing, producing jobs and opportunity. Those of you handling unemployment claims can see those rolls going down, and I want to keep it that way with sound, economic policies.

But there are important tasks that lie ahead, and I don't think that the working people could hope to have a greater champion than Elizabeth Dole. She is smart, she is effective, and she cares -- she cares deeply about people.

You know, earlier in her career she worked as a lawyer. Her first case -- not exactly profound, nor did it reach the Supreme Court -- (laughter) -- was to defend a fellow accused of annoying animals in the zoo. (Laughter.) He was charged with, among other things, patting a lion. (Laughter.) Elizabeth won the case -- (laughter) -- arguing that "without the lion in court as a witness there was no way to tell whether or not he was annoyed by that." (Laughter and applause.)

SECRETARY DOLE: How did you find out about that?

THE PRESIDENT: So you can see that early on she made a career of standing up for the little fellow against the lion. (Laughter.) And at the Federal Trade Commission, and again at the White House, she showed real leadership and effectiveness.

And in her four and a half years in the Cabinet, she distinguished herself. She was our longest-serving Secretary in the Department of Transportation and certainly one of the best, and she took the lead on transportation safety and she made a valuable contribution to her country -- to our country. And I know that she will do a great job over here working with all of you.

America faces important challenges as we prepare the work

force for tomorrow. There will be jobs in abundance, but we'll have to make sure that our workers have the skills that they need to fill those jobs with excellence. We have a new generation of workers, a new generation of families who are finding new ways of balancing the responsibilities of the workplace and the home.

And there are new competitive forces in the world economy that demand a commitment to excellence from every American worker so we can continue to lead America into the next century. I can think of no one better qualified to head the Department of Labor during this exciting challenge than Elizabeth Dole.

And, Elizabeth, it will be a great pleasure to have you in my Cabinet. And now we're going to watch you take the oath one more time. Congratulations. (Applause.)

(Secretary Dole is sworn in.)

SECRETARY DOLE: Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. What a joy to see you all here today.

Mr. President, thank you for your gracious remarks, for your expression of confidence and for the opportunity to serve the most valuable resource this country has, its people -- the American work force.

And as Secretary McLaughlin and Secretary Brock, Secretary Usery -- all who made such enormous and positive contributions to our nation -- to Lane Kirkland and other leaders of labor who are here today; to our members of Congress, who have been kind enough to take time to join us; to my minister, Edward Bauman, my Harvard Law classmate, Chief Judge Judith Rogers; and to each of you -- my family, my husband, of course; my friends, my coworkers and colleagues, I just thank you -- a heartfelt thanks for joining me in an occasion that, of course, is very special to me today.

Like you, Mr. President, I have built my life on the ideal of public service. And this opportunity represents to me much more than a job or a career choice. Rather, it's a personal commitment akin to a special calling. The mission of the Department of Labor is well-known and very clear -- to foster, promote and to develop the welfare of working men and women. How we define and fulfill that mission will help determine America's place in the 21st century. The policies, programs and regulatory responsibilities of this Department are front and center in assuring the continued growth of the American economy and a vital increase in our productivity and the ability of the United States to compete effectively on a global basis.

Demographic projections indicate that our work force will grow at a much slower pace than in the past. In a tight labor market, for American businesses to compete successfully abroad, they must first compete successfully for workers at home. This is good news for U.S. working men and women. It means that issues once defined as social problems will be dealt with more out of economic necessity. In tighter labor markets, employers cannot afford to discriminate. They can't afford to put workers at health and safety risk. In tighter labor markets, they cannot afford to ignore workers' obligations to family. Employers who do will simply lose out to employers who don't.

Just a week ago in my confirmation hearing, I stressed that the goal of the Department of Labor must be to coordinate a strategy of growth-plus -- that's continued economic growth plus policies to help those for whom the jobs of the future are now out of reach because of the skills gap, or because of family pressures, or due to a lack of supportive policies.

With the talents of the outstanding civil servants of this Department, I believe that we can get the job done in five broad areas: First, insuring that American workers are the world's best trained and most highly skilled, placing special emphasis on the

disadvantaged. Second, developing policies that make work and family complementary. Third, establishing sound and comprehensive pension and retirement policies. Fourth, seeing to it that the American workplace is as safe, as healthy, and as secure as we can possibly make it. And fifth, encouraging management and labor to continue to move beyond confrontation and conflict, to work together on behalf of interests held in common.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have a chance to fulfill a dream that every person in America who wants a good job can have a good job -- if they have the proper skills. (Applause.)

We don't have unlimited funds, which means we must make those funds we do have work for us. But it won't be enough to be efficient if we're not effective. If we think big, if we select the right goals, if we target our initiative, if we work smart -- in short, if we redouble our efforts without duplicating our efforts, we can assure that all of our people get their foot on the first rung of that economic ladder. And what could be more effective in the war on drugs, alcoholism, crime and poverty, than a good job?

The ideal of independence has always been one of the cornerstones of the American experience. And today, we're here to celebrate the independence, the strength, the self-reliance, and the sense of purpose that only meaningful work can provide.

What a joy it was for me this morning to hear a Job Corps graduate and Department of Labor employee, Lois Best, introduce the President of the United States. (Applause.) And to lay my hand and take my oath on a Bible held by Tony Bond, President of the Potomac Job Corps class. (Applause.) And I just might add, Tony, that that Bible is one of my most cherished possessions. It belonged to my grandmother who lived within two weeks of her 100th birthday. Imagine that -- two more weeks, she would have been 100 years old. And she was a beautiful woman of great faith.

To have so many students from Potomac and Chesapeake Job Corps Centers with us today brings an extra measure of excitement to Job Corps' 25th anniversary. With over 100 centers nationwide, this partnership of business, labor and government has touched the lives of well over a million young men and women, and made them part of a great American success story.

It's time to add new chapters to that success story. Two-thirds of the work force of the year 2000 is already on the job. Those trying to balance work and family deserve our support. Those who are older and who wish to work, but face barriers to reentry, we must enlist. Those who have been dislocated as jobs change, we must retrain. Our challenge will be to reach more of our people, whether young, old, disadvantaged, dual-career or disabled, to give them the skills and the support they need so they can to give them the skills and the support they need so they can seize their share of prosperity and help to create more of it.

Yes, we have within our reach the fulfillment of a long-awaited dream, that every American who wants a good job can have a good job. But this is not a visionary idea. It's a practical challenge -- a challenge for each of us in this Department. Our government's strength lies in the quality of those who do their jobs outside the headlines and without great fanfare. As John Gardner has said, "Democracy is measured not by its leaders doing extraordinary things, but by its citizens doing ordinary things extraordinarily well." I was told and I'm convinced that Department of Labor employees are a strong team of men and women dedicated to doing their job extraordinarily well. (Applause.)

With their help, Mr. President, and by working with a vital new generation of young people like these Job Corps members, by working with the Congress, with labor, with schools, private enterprise and community groups, by coordinating carefully with other federal departments and state and local government-- by working together as people of indomitable purpose and collective will, we can

build a culture of high expectations and we can surely help fulfill those expectations.

I'm confident that we can advance from the promise of full employment to the promise of fulfilling employment for every working man and woman in this great nation. And I believe there can be no higher calling as we approach the 21st century.

Thank you, each of you, for being here today, and God bless you all. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

10:30 A.M. EST