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

OA/ID Number: 13759
Folder ID Number: 13759-015

Folder Title:
South Lawn Address - 100 Days 6/12/91 [OA 8324] [2]

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JUNE 12 SPEECH

FACT-CHECK

Goizueta phonetic

GB + Kemp @ Charles Houston Community
Kemp 708-3161

Widow. Ramona Younger
pik tenants are becoming homeowners

Mary Brunette
Pat Kirk

David Caplana
619-8207

Travis lyrics

Mad Dads - event, site, date

D.C. General Hospital, date, activities

Teacher of the Year

Night School

Mrs Younger ??

CHECK ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Anthony Henderson

Dr. Payton, Tuskegee

Goizueta

White House Fellow

Governors

D.C. Central Kitchen

60 Points o' Light

John Bryant, + story

Mack Stolariski, + story, + spelling

Mrs. Floyd, + story

Justin Dart + Evan Kemp, + story

* How much has Headstart expanded?

[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, WELCOME]

DRAFT B

Thank you, good evening. Rae Ellen McKee, our National Teacher of the Year, welcome. Mrs. [Jones] Head Start graduate and now Head Start Program Chair, welcome. [John Smith] CEO of the ABC Corporation, welcome to you, sir. And to the rest of this extraordinary audience -- the governors, [I see Delaware's Mike Castle], the Cabinet, the fifty Points of Light who have joined us, the leaders of business and industry and all their associations, and all ^{you - sounds exclusionary} [the others] who have made America the land of opportunity, welcome to the South Lawn of the White House. ✓

Over the past thirty months, the world has changed at a dramatic pace. America has been called upon to meet one challenge after another. And we met them -- each and every one of them. From Panama, to Eastern Europe, to Kuwait, our country ^{stands} ~~has stood~~ as a champion of freedom. ✓

Ninety-eight days ago, I asked Congress to tackle the urgent problems in our own backyard with the same energy we dedicated to tackling the crisis in the Gulf. I asked that they pass just two laws in a hundred days -- a comprehensive anti-crime bill, and a transportation bill. **Neither will be on my desk by Friday, and that tells us something profound.** ✓

It is hard for the American people to understand why a bill to fight crime cannot be enacted in a hundred days. They don't understand the complication, the inaction, the bickering -- particularly when they do understand what it takes to solve problems in their own neighborhoods.

I don't mention this to bash the Congress. I don't mention this to run down government. The government is not the enemy -- in many cases the government is part of the solution. Yet, there are still those in Congress who think government is the **only solution**. The American people disagree. Almost universally, intuitively, they know that **solutions don't begin in Washington D.C.** If politicians would just listen to the people, they would begin to understand what America is trying to tell us.

Tonight, gathered here in the twilight shadow of Washington's Monument, are many extraordinary Americans. If you will permit me, I'd like to share some of your successes with the rest of America. You have already demonstrated how working together we **can** solve acute domestic problems. You already grasp the need to combine our efforts -- those of a government properly defined, the marketplace properly understood, and service to others properly fulfilled. **Together we can transform America, and create communities everywhere that are whole and good.** Tonight I am asking all Americans to lead the way.

We **should** be confident about what lies ahead. America has a track record of success. We have shaped that success with our own hands. Sometimes, in our impatience, we've made mistakes -- but when we do, we dust ourselves off, and go at it again. But we have always acted out of a conviction to do what's right. **Every American should think about that, just for a moment, and feel proud.** But for all the good we've done, it's time to do **better, and plan for the next American century.**

For many years I have crisscrossed this nation. As President, part of my job -- an exciting part -- is getting out and talking with ^{the people.} *sounds imperious - Americans from all walks of life ✓* Small towns, big cities, schools, neighborhoods and playgrounds, factories, farms, and fields -- those are the places where you find out what's good and right about our country -- and what's going wrong, too.

I grew up blessed with a loving family, a host of friends, and a lot of breaks. I defined the American Dream as a family, a career, and a chance to make the world a better place -- and I believed it was literally around every corner. I believed that all you had to do to succeed was believe in yourself, work hard, respect others, and have faith in God. I still try to follow those principles each day. But now, after a lifetime of experiences, I think there's more to the American Dream, and more to achieving it.

It's not as simple as I once thought. Nor is it that complicated either. The state of our nation is the sum of her communities. If our communities are in trouble, our nation's in trouble. So we must seek a nation of communities that are whole and good. What defines whole and good?

First it is a community that cares for the needs of its young people by building character, values and good habits for life. Second, it's a community that provides excellent schools - schools that spark a lifelong interest in learning. Next, there are jobs at respectable wages, and job training too. Fourth, it's a place with good health care, and a clean

environment -- where a sense of well-being and belonging is nurtured within its people. Finally, its neighborhoods are decent and safe.

Because thousands of Americans have chosen to lead the way, there are thousands of communities just like that in America.

They are communities where millions upon millions of Americans **have** achieved the American Dream. We should never lose sight of

that. Across the board, ~~XXXXXX~~ America is the most prosperous and

productive, educated and enlightened nation on earth. And we

intend it keep it that way.

219-1664
Richard
Whalen

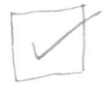
K-Larry
Lindsey, X6402

- on achievement - no
- but on the broad spectrum - yes

But a great nation must have the courage to be self-critical. And we are a great nation. No one can deny that we have enormous problems. Many of our communities are in serious trouble -- not all Americans are living the American Dream. Many Americans can't even imagine it.

There is the impoverished America, the poor and the hopeless, the hungry and the homeless. There are those unable to read and write. There is the America gone astray, the kids on drugs, the broken families, the teenage mothers. And then there is an America uneasy, troubled and bewildered by the dizzying pace of change.

Over these last twenty or thirty years, despite our best intentions, the ranks of these Americans have grown. That cannot continue. The question is, what to do about it. I believe, it is time for America to ^{abstract} re-invent itself. Time for America to think and act anew -- and plan for the next American century.



Conventional wisdom once held that all solutions were in the hands of government: call in the best and brightest and hand over the keys to the national treasury. Bigger government was better government: compassion measured in dollars and cents; progress by price tag. We tried that course. After twenty years, with our economy strangling on inflation, unemployment, and sky-high interest rates, America turned away from government.

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So conventional wisdom then turned to the genius of the free market. We began a decade of unparalleled economic growth -- and created twenty million new jobs. But the rising tide could not lift all boats. Twenty million new jobs later, our streets are still not safe, our schools have lost their edge, and millions still trudge the path of poverty. We tried the marketplace, and learned that alone, it didn't solve all our problems either.

Will there always be those that are left behind? **America must answer unequivocally. The answer is No.**

During this past year we have witnessed America at its best. The War in the Gulf was not just a military achievement. It was something much, much more. It was a victory for the parents who believe in the **talent of our young people**; a victory for workers who believe **America can produce quality like the Patriot missile**; a victory for **neighbors who help neighbors** -- the outpouring of support right here at home for our men and women in the Gulf was magnificent. It was also our government at its best. **America's triumph was, in short, the conquest of doubt.**

We can learn from this experience to see how to build communities that are whole and good all across America. It requires all three forces of national life. First, **there is the magic of the free market**; second, **a government that acts competently and compassionately**; third, **the ethic of serving others -- what I call Points of Light -- is vital to America's future**. These three powerful forces worked in common purpose in the Gulf. Right here at home, each is crucial to creating the conditions for whole and good communities -- and it's time we harnessed all of them to transform America.

Power belongs where it will work for the greater good. It belongs in the hands of people who seize opportunities. It belongs in the hands of entrepreneurs, like _____; in the hands of [teacher of the year], in the hands of [point of light]. We have within our reach the power to transform America.

Let's start with the force of the free market. The entrepreneurs who are with us tonight, _____ know exactly what I'm talking about.

What so much of the world only covets, we take for granted: food on the shelves of our supermarkets, and at our shopping centers, cutting-edge, quality products of infinite variety. Nothing has proved better than the free market at generating good jobs at decent wages, in workplaces that are safe and healthy.

The good news is that the free market is now applying its resources and know-how, its creativity and sense of purpose, to many of our social problems. Numerous companies, recognizing

that tomorrow's workers are today's students, are leaders of a revolution in American education. They are partners with us in our Education 2000 strategy. Others are leading the way in environmental protection, while still others are actively promoting innovation from health care to child care.

But the market can only go so far by itself. To transform America, government needs to be dynamic as well. Today our government guarantees our rights, and our liberties. It provides an important safety net for the needy. It creates economic incentives, settles disputes within the marketplace, and supports our national infrastructure. But to be the government of Jefferson and Lincoln and Roosevelt -- the instrument of the people -- it must truly be a force for good. **A compassionate and competent government must help transform America.**

I believe in this kind of government. Here tonight, for example is Mrs. _____. She teaches preschoolers in a marvelous government program this Administration expanded called "Head Start." And a year ago I signed our child care bill to make child care available to those that the market cannot reach. We fought for a Clean Air Act that puts the free market in the service of the environment -- and we succeeded. The Americans with Disabilities Act has brought a new opportunities to our nation's disabled -- some of you were right here when I signed it. Jack Kemp and I stood with Mrs. _____, in Prospect Gardens project in Missouri, to make America's public housing tenants America's newest homeowners. And our crime bill will help make America's

Jans
(Cecilia)
X6563 OPD

Bertha Gilkey Cochran

St. Louis

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neighborhoods safe. This is not big government, this is good government. And it too leads to communities whole and good.

Finally, for America to be a nation of these communities, the forces of the free market and the government by themselves are not enough. To them must be added the ethic of voluntary service -- Points of Light. It is not a phrase about charity. It is about the light that is within us all -- the light that can brighten the lives of others -- and make the lives of those who shine it, complete as well.

Points of Light is a call to every American to serve another in need. But no one of us can solve big problems like drug abuse or poverty by ourselves. Only the combined attention from every school, every business, place of worship, club, group, and organization can turn the tide.

Whether it's a company's after-hours literacy program for its workers, or a law firm's mentoring class, a police station's counseling sessions for tough kids, or third graders who phone homebound senior citizens, Points of light are giving those in need a sense that someone cares, that they matter and belong.

When Points of Light join with the power of government and the awesome power of the marketplace we can truly overwhelm social problems in America. This is how we must usher in the next American Century. Every one of us, our businesses, our school boards, our associations, our clubs, our churches -- all of us have the responsibility to lead.

Chicago
Al Vasquez

- comm.
mental
health

strong town families

LA

Luis NATA
- mental care - health ed. etc.
anti gang

} Both are here

Only then, can we truly think and act anew. Our challenge is to re-invent America -- understand the successes and failures of the past -- and create an ambitious approach for the future.

We have always been a nation of problem solvers -- a people aware of the responsibility to live up to our ideals. No one in America is without a gift to give, a skill to share, a hand to offer.

The people gathered here tonight represent those who refuse to rest easy. You represent those millions of Americans who use power to inspire a greater good. We must carry forward what is good, and reach out and embrace what is best. I know you will. I know you have. **For that your country is grateful, and for that your country will endure.**

#



Head Start 245-0347
 Jeff Rosenberg

<u>FY 90</u>	→	<u>FY 91</u>
\$317M increase		\$394M increase 400
		89 \$1.235B → 91 \$1.952B
		150,000 kids incr. 89: 450,000 91: Proj 596,000

CHILD CARE

Administration of George Bush, 1990 / Oct. 27

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 27.

Exchange With Reporters in Honolulu, Hawaii October 27, 1990

101st Congress

The President. Let me start with a statement and then be glad to take some questions. But I've just been informed that the United States Senate has just passed the House-Senate conference report on the budget. This completes congressional action on an agreement to reduce the Federal deficit by over \$490 billion over the next 5 years.

This budget blueprint represents corrective action on a pattern of Federal spending gone out of control. We have put on the brakes, and the process has sometimes been painful. But I will sign this legislation because, for the first time, it makes significant and long-term cuts in Federal spending that should have a positive impact on America's economic future. All political points of view have sacrificed to bring this agreement about. And, needless to say, I don't like raising taxes and never will, but there is a price to divided government, and that means that I have had to compromise on items that I feel strongly about in order to do what I think is best for the country, and that is to reach an agreement.

At the same time, we've cut Federal spending programs and applied some self-discipline, steps that also may not be popular. But the essential ingredient which has produced bipartisan agreement is that we must get the deficit down, get interest rates down, and keep America moving. And I might add, I'm told that the final enforcement provisions are very, very strong, so that we're guarding against more spending—out-of-control spending next year and into the future, covered by this agreement.

In addition, I am pleased that many of my proposals on child care are incorporated in this budget reconciliation bill. The legislation provides tax credits, grants, and vouchers that put choice in the hands of

parents rather than in the hands of bureaucrats. So, I'm very pleased about the child-care provision, something I've been fighting for.

I intend to sign the agreement. And I will also review closely the various appropriations bills to make sure that they conform to this new spending agreement. We've made the tough decisions, and now it's time to move on.

And I am pleased that the Congress also has passed historic Clean Air Act amendments which will reduce acid rain, urban smog, and toxic air pollutions. We proposed this far-reaching environmental cleanup legislation some 15 months ago with the hope that this initiative by the administration would break the logjam that had prevented a clean air bill from being passed previously. This is an important milestone in preserving and protecting America's natural resources, and I look forward to signing the bill.

I want to conclude by thanking everyone involved, including the bipartisan leadership in Congress for their tireless efforts in forging and passing the new budget agreement. The Speaker [Thomas S. Foley], Minority Leader Bob Michel, the Majority Leader Dick Gephardt, Senator Mitchell, and Senator Dole have all had to compromise some. And they've stayed with it long, long hours, trying to hammer out this agreement, so I want to take this opportunity to thank them.

I'll be glad to take a few questions, and then we've got to head on.

Budget Agreement

Q. Mr. President, you signed on to this budget agreement and your negotiators negotiated it with Congress, including the tax increases that you vowed you wouldn't do when you ran for office. Are you prepared now to give it a sound endorsement and urge Republican candidates to go out and sell it to the voters as well—

The President. No—

Q. —or are you going to turn your back on it and blame the Democrats for the tax increases that you agreed with?

The President. I'm going to say, look, I've reluctantly signed this. There are things in it that if I controlled both Houses of Con-

Nov. 1 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

Republican Party; Steve Pierce, minority leader of the State house of representatives and chairman of the Bill Weld campaign; Andrew H. Card, Jr., Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Chief of Staff; and Paul Cellucci, candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Mashpee, Massachusetts
November 1, 1990

Thank all of you for this warm welcome. I'd like to single out all the kids here today from Mashpee Middle School—music to my ears. You were just great!

And now I have the pleasure, if I haven't fouled this thing up, to ask the Falmouth High School Band to play the national anthem for us. I think it's most appropriate on a day like this. And if—are you guys geared up? Let's fire it up.

[At this point, the band played the national anthem.]

Great. Thank you so very much, all of you.

Let me say how great it is to be back on the Cape, to breathe the deep magic of this place. You know, Henry David Thoreau, Massachusetts native son, once said about the Cape: "A man may stand here and put all America behind him." Way back in 1943, in the fall, just about this time in 1943, I spent some time at the Cape, stationed at the naval air station, then at Hyannis. I've never forgotten the joy and the wonder of the Cape. It's great to be back, and it's great to be back with these winners.

Let me first say hello to a friend and a candidate I want to see added to the Republican ranks down on Capitol Hill. I'm talking about John Bryan—whoops, here he is. He made it. John Bryan, the right man for the Cape in the 10th District. Good luck to you.

And of course, I want to mention two that are helping me so much in the White House, two of Massachusetts sons: Andy Card, one of our top staff people there, and

Ron Kaufman, the national committeeman for the State.

And now to the team that's ready to run things for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: your next Senator, Jim Rappaport. We need him in Washington. Another man I've known for years, a Republican of fine standing, a leader—I'm talking about Joe Malone, the next State treasurer.

One of my earliest supporters in politics—and some of you all on the Cape might remember this—is the next Lieutenant Governor of this State, Paul Cellucci, who is with us today. And then, of course, the man of the hour, the man we're counting on to turn this State around, Bill Weld, the next Governor. I am for him 100 percent.

You know, this area, I'm told—doing a little homework for this visit—I'm told that Mashpee has a long independent streak, as long as the winters are out here on the Cape. Here in Mashpee, you know better than most that the time has come for a change. If there's ever been a State in the Union that has been a playground for one-party politics, it's Massachusetts. The Democrats are the ones that have every statewide office, and they are the ones that hold all but one of the congressional seats, and they are the ones holding 8 of 10 seats in the statehouse in the senate. And the Massachusetts taxpayers—they're the ones holding the bag. We are going to change that by the election of this outstanding team.

I like the way they are campaigning for change, because I believe that one of the most important things that we can do together is to get more Republicans elected at every level. Because this party is the party with an agenda; the party of change, not the status quo; and the party of new ideas with a finger on the pulse of this nation.

There is no higher domestic Republican agenda item than this nation's economy, because America's economy is the job-creating engine that every family in the country counts on.

You know, in the events in Eastern Europe—and I'm sure some of you kids have been reading about these in schools—and around the world—other changes—if they've reminded us of anything, it is that

free markets and free enterprise are good for people. And America still does it better than anybody else. Still, in recent months, we've seen some uncertainty and some concern about slower economic growth. And that's one reason that getting a budget agreement was crucial, why I was willing to go the extra mile.

I couldn't agree more with Jim; there's an awful lot of it I don't like. The negotiations were difficult; they were tough. But we finally reached an agreement with the Democratic majority that controls both Houses of the Congress. And there were clear differences between the parties. They wanted to raise taxes, including income tax rates. I wanted to reduce the deficit in the way my budget called for: reduce it with spending cuts, not by raising taxes on the working man and woman of this country.

We did get a \$492 billion, 5-year reduction program, about a half a trillion dollars. And \$350 billion of that was in spending cuts—the largest cut in history. And then—this is critical—we did manage, through a lot of hard work by the Republican leaders, to get Congress on a pay-as-you-go plan, the enforcement provision. I'm sure there's a lot of skepticism anytime that Congress takes action. But the enforcement provisions of this agreement are real, they are strong, and no longer will these programs be funded with red ink, mortgaging the future of the young people here in Mashpee today.

And as we landed at Otis, I thought of another thing. We did hold the line against the reckless cuts of our Armed Forces. Defense spending went down; but I can certify to the American people, I think, given the changes in the world, I believe we do have proper levels now to sustain United States interests around the world. And I am determined to ensure that this nation's defense remains strong and prepared. And certainly we owe that much to our men and women now serving with pride in the Persian Gulf.

And there were some other things in there that were good. You know, we're the party that knows nothing is more precious than the well-being of our children. So, that's why we called for a child-care bill, one that would put the choice in the hands of the parents, in the hands of the American family, empowering parents.

Some in Congress tried to build a bigger day-care bureaucracy at double the cost of our bill. Then the House outdid the Senate—Democratic-controlled House—by tripling our request. But we turned the classic, budget-busting bidding war around and gave choice back to the families. And we've got a child-care bill that puts dollars in the pockets of low- and middle-income parents, because we know Americans don't want government-sponsored day-care centers to warehouse our kids, designed and managed by bureaucrats miles away. Keep the child care close to the family. Because—as Bill said and Jim said—because Republicans care about change, American parents will now have increased choice in child care.

There's still more work to be done, lots more on our agenda, the agenda I outlined for you several years ago when I was here. American education has got to be second to none. This party understands that our ability to compete demands that our kids' education is nothing less than the very best. That's why we sent Congress the Education Excellence Act: for fundamental education reform; to reward achievement; to encourage accountability; and to give parents more say, more choice in their kids' education.

Where some called for a bigger bureaucracy, we called for flexibility. Where the liberal Democrats said throw more money at the status quo—we spend more per capita than almost any country in the world on education—we call for reform, finding a way to do it better. We need excellence in education. This party is committed to fundamental change in American education. I know that Jim Rappaport in the Senate and Bill Weld right here in the statehouse in Massachusetts agree with me: Reform and change is what is needed to make education better for these kids.

So, we are at a turning point. There are so many other issues that we are making some progress on. I'll be signing a clean air bill in a few days. We would never have done it if we hadn't had Republicans fighting for that legislation.

We'll be signing—I think there will be some kind of crime legislation. But the kind of crime legislation that I want, the one that defends the police officers and a little

GB + Kemp

Cochran Gardens,
St. Louis, MO

May 3 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Bertha Gilkey

On the island, other developments contributed to a more positive environment between the two communities. First, on February 12, several Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot political leaders met jointly for the first time in almost a year at the Ledra Palace Hotel in the buffer zone. On March 18 several Greek Cypriot political leaders crossed the buffer zone to north Nicosia to attend an anniversary reception for a Turkish Cypriot opposition political party. Additional intercommunal contacts among political party delegations followed.

Second, on March 21 the Minister of Defense of the Government of Cyprus, Mr. Andreas Aloneftis, announced that his government's defense fund expenditures for 1991 were to be cut in half. This is a welcome development.

With respect to U.S. involvement in the Cyprus issue, I am pleased to report that Secretary of State James Baker met on March 1 with Foreign Minister George Iacovou of the Republic of Cyprus for a thorough discussion of prospects for movement on the Cyprus issue. Foreign Minister Iacovou also met with my Assistant for National Security Affairs, Brent Scowcroft, Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Seitz, and my Special Cyprus Coordinator, Ambassador Nelson Ledsky.

In mid-February Foreign Minister Alptemecin visited Washington to continue a dialogue on Cyprus that he and Secretary Baker had established through an exchange of letters in January. He had meetings with Secretary Baker and me. On March 15, during his trip to Ankara, Secretary Baker discussed the Cyprus question with Turkish President Ozal and Foreign Minister Alptemecin.

On March 23 I discussed the Cyprus issue with President Ozal during his visit to Camp David. At that time Secretary Baker also continued his discussions with the Turkish President. In all of these discussions Secretary Baker and I have had as our firm objective the facilitation of the U.N. Secretary General's good offices mission.

I believe these developments provide hope that we are on the right path to completing a draft outline. I note with pleasure the cautious optimism of the Secretary General that, with the help of the leaders of the two Cypriot communities, the task can be

completed within the next few months. The United States will continue to do all it can to facilitate this process.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

**Remarks to Cochran Gardens
Community Members in St. Louis,
Missouri**

May 3, 1991

Thank you, Governor, and thank all of you. Bertha was telling me you've been out there in the rain for 2 hours. That's beyond the call of duty, as we say over there—as General Schwarzkopf would say. But let me just say how pleased I am to be here. Bertha asked about Barbara Bush, and wish she was with me today; she wishes she were here, too. But she's doing an awful lot to help kids learn to read. And I hope all of you kids here today will take a lesson on that and do your level-best in reading and in studying.

Bertha was telling me about the wonderful spirit here. And I wish I'd heard the drum and bugle corps in action. Maybe we'll get to hear them when we finish here. But we congratulate all of you over there.

Let me salute our two Senators, Senator Bond and Senator Danforth. And of course, I'm delighted to have with me here today a man who has been here before, who lives this ideal of homeownership, tenant management, and that's Jack Kemp, our Secretary of HUD. What a job he's doing.

On the way over here, we passed an extraordinary place—that new children's playground and once was called Little Nam—a war zone of drugs and decay—you've created a field of dreams where dope dealers once roamed, children now can be children. They can learn, and they can laugh, and they can play. And you deserve great credit for giving these kids hope.

You know, people who have never seen housing development don't understand how significant a small playground can be. But this playground is just one of your many achievements. You've shown an entire nation what great things people accomplish when they get an opportunity to take control of their own communities, when men and women seize their homes and streets from drug dealers, when we empower people and not the bureaucracy.

What a contrast to the dismal legacy of projects like Pruitt-Igoe. Think of how Pruitt-Igoe suffocated this community, attracted crime and sheltered drugs and shattered hope. To me—to many of us here—that vacant tract symbolizes the failure of the past.

And today, more and more Americans know that the solutions of the 1960's can't meet the challenges of the nineties, that a system that puts government bureaucracy in charge of everything leaves no room for individual dignity—the dignity that Bertha's fighting for, that all of you believe in—a system that warehouses people, strips them of their humanity. I'm here to say, if the system's not helping build a better life, then we must change the system.

Last November I signed the National Affordable Housing Act, the most radical departure in Federal housing policy in two decades. And I want to thank Kit Bond—Senator Bond—who serves on the Senate Banking Committee, who worked hard with Secretary Kemp to get that act through the Congress. Its core is HOPE—you see the sign right there: Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere. HOPE moves policy in a new direction. It lets public housing residents like you manage your property and eventually own your property.

Although I'm proud that under our administration the number of residents groups training to become resident managers has leaped from 13 to 100, we've got to do more. Today—now, listen to these numbers—three million people live in public housing. Yet barely 9,000 units—barely 9,000—are managed by their residents. I call on Congress to give us full funding—\$855 million in fiscal '92. We don't just want a piece of the program; we want the whole darn thing: one million new low- and

moderate-income homeowners by the end of 1992.

I also would like to announce two new initiatives today, initiatives that honor people's dignity and ability. The first is the Enterprise Zone and Jobs-Creation Act of 1991, which I'm proud to say will be introduced in Congress next week by our own Senator John Danforth and by Senator Joe Lieberman. This act would plant the seeds for a real urban revival. It designates up to 50 enterprise zones over a 4-year period, one of which could very well end up right here in St. Louis.

Now, you all understand the concept beside enterprise zones: They convert poor neighborhoods into centers of work, centers of opportunity, and they ensure that the most successful entrepreneur in a neighborhood—ensure that that entrepreneur will not be a crack dealer. It will be that a man or woman who starts a business, demonstrates the value of hard work, offers jobs to local residents.

You also know that you can't start up a business without money. This bill also eliminates capital gains taxes on the development in the zone. It tells potential investors: Put your money right here; put the jobs right here. And that's where I need your help.

It also gives these enterprise zones priority as a free-trade area status. That would let businesses in the zone import materials duty-free if the products are sold abroad. Our Tax Code ought to promote growth. It ought to promote investment and entrepreneurship and opportunity throughout the land. And that's why I have tried repeatedly to get the Congress to cut the capital gains tax. That tax is a tax on the American dream. It is a tax on growth. And we ought to get rid of it so you can have more jobs and opportunity right here in this very area.

You know, the Enterprise and Jobs-Creation Act of '91 makes it possible to turn communities that were once riddled with despair and isolation into neighborhoods that are greenlined for growth and jobs and opportunity. And in that spirit, I'm proud to announce a second initiative—the Community Opportunity Act of 1991, which we will transmit to Congress today. This legisla-

tion rejects the idea that Washington knows best. It challenges localities like yours to develop "community opportunity systems." And these would enable poor citizens to tailor Federal programs to meet their actual needs. The bill also lets Federal officials set aside regulations that might otherwise prevent citizens from devising programs that work.

This act shifts power from the heavy hand of the state to the dedicated hands of the people. I have enough confidence in the American people to believe that they will create new hope and opportunity, that they will devise new and effective solutions if they are just given a chance. You don't want a crutch. You want a ladder, a ladder of opportunity to a better future. And that is what we are determined to provide.

Most Members of Congress, you know, say they want to revive our cities. And now we can test them. We can put them to the test. I call on the Congress to support our HOPE program fully. I call on the Congress to pass the Enterprise Zone and Jobs-Creation Act of 1991. And I call on the Congress to enact the Community Opportunity Act of 1991 right now.

Bertha—Bertha Gilkey—I've got this quote of hers: "We don't want to be taken care of; we want to take care of ourselves." That is, to be treated like human beings, not numbers in a housing project.

And people all across this country said: Yes, we want dignity, we want independence, we want responsibility, and we want to own our own homes, and we want to control our destinies. And I would say to the Congress: Congress, you ought to start thinking anew. Give the people a chance now, and pass this new legislation, and don't go back to the old answers that have failed the people of St. Louis year in and year out. It's time to think anew. So, I am convinced that together we can build upon your success. We can offer new opportunity, new optimism, new hope to people condemned to daily bleakness and hardship.

So, please join me. You do have some power in your hands. Get ahold of your Congressman; convince him to think anew and give these new ideas a chance. Because Bertha is right: homeownership builds dignity. Homeownership offers people a real

bite of the apple, a chance for the great American dream to come to everybody.

Thank you all, and God bless you, and may God bless our great country, the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:40 p.m. in the Cochran Gardens Community Center. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. John D. Ashcroft of Missouri; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; and Bertha Gilkey, president of the National Tenant Union and chairperson of the Cochran Gardens Tenant Management Corp.

Message on the Observance of Cinco de Mayo

May 3, 1991

I am delighted to send warm greetings to all those celebrating Cinco de Mayo.

As you recall the events of the Battle of Puebla, it is fitting that you pay tribute to the brave individuals whose tenacious love of freedom helped to secure independence for Mexico. Through your parades, festivals, dances, and speeches, you not only celebrate their victory but also ensure that every generation continues to learn about Mexico's perseverance on the long road to freedom.

Today, the United States and Mexico are determined to follow a path that will promote greater opportunity and prosperity for our two peoples.

As we celebrate Cinco de Mayo, we reaffirm our friendship and our commitment to the successful conclusion of the North American Free Trade Agreement. By working together to remove barriers to trade and investment, we can promote growth and prosperity for our countries and throughout this hemisphere.

Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes for your celebration.

George Bush

Appointment of David M. Carney as Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Political Affairs

March 5, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of David M. Carney as Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Political Affairs at the White House in Washington, DC.

Mr. Carney has been the Acting Director of Political Affairs since June 1, 1990. Prior to assuming that position, he served as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of the Office of Political Affairs. Before joining the President's staff, Mr. Carney was deputy chief of staff to Governor John H. Sununu. He served on Governor Sununu's personal staff for 7 years, and was the field director for Governor Sununu's four statewide campaigns in New Hampshire. He is a 1982 graduate of New England College in Henniker, NH. Currently Mr. Carney serves as a member of the New England College Board of Trustees.

Mr. Carney, a resident of Hancock, NH, resides in Arlington, VA, with his wife, Lauren. The Carneys are expecting their first child this spring.

Appointment of Ronald C. Kaufman as Deputy Assistant to the President for Political Affairs

March 5, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Ronald C. Kaufman as Deputy Assistant to the President for Political Affairs at the White House in Washington, DC.

Mr. Kaufman has served as Deputy Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel since February 1989. Prior to joining the President's staff, Mr. Kaufman served as the northeast regional political director for the 1988 Bush-Quayle campaign. During President Reagan's first term, Mr. Kaufman served as the national political director for the Republican National Committee and later coordinated Vice President Bush's reelection campaign in 1984. In the 1980

campaign, Mr. Kaufman helped direct primary efforts in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. Currently he serves as the Republican national committeeman for the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Kaufman attended Bridgewater State College after graduating from Quincy Junior College in Quincy, MA. In addition, Mr. Kaufman serves as a member of the board of trustees for Quincy Junior College.

Mr. Kaufman is a lifelong resident of Quincy, MA. He and his wife Alison have two daughters, Carlin, 11, and Kathryn, 10.

Address Before a Joint Session of the Congress on the Cessation of the Persian Gulf Conflict

March 6, 1991

Speaker Foley. Mr. President, it is customary at joint sessions for the Chair to present the President to the Members of Congress directly and without further comment. But I wish to depart from tradition tonight and express to you on behalf of the Congress and the country, and through you to the members of our Armed Forces, our warmest congratulations on the brilliant victory of the Desert Storm Operation.

Members of the Congress, I now have the high privilege and distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

The President. Mr. President. And Mr. Speaker, thank you, sir, for those very generous words spoken from the heart about the wonderful performance of our military.

Members of Congress, 5 short weeks ago I came to this House to speak to you about the state of the Union. We met then in time of war. Tonight, we meet in a world blessed by the promise of peace.

From the moment Operation Desert Storm commenced on January 16th until the time the guns fell silent at midnight 1 week ago, this nation has watched its sons and daughters with pride—watched over them with prayer. As Commander in Chief, I can report to you our armed forces fought with honor and valor. And as President, I can report to the Nation aggression is defeated. The war is over.

Mar. 6 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

This is a victory for every country in the coalition, for the United Nations. A victory for unprecedented international cooperation and diplomacy, so well led by our Secretary of State, James Baker. It is a victory for the rule of law and for what is right.

Desert Storm's success belongs to the team that so ably leads our Armed Forces: our Secretary of Defense and our Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Dick Cheney and Colin Powell. And while you're standing—[*laugh-ter*—this military victory also belongs to the one the British call the "Man of the Match"—the tower of calm at the eye of Desert Storm—General Norman Schwarzkopf.

And recognizing this was a coalition effort, let us not forget Saudi General Khalid, Britain's General de la Billiere, or General Roquiejoffre of France—and all the others whose leadership played such a vital role. And most importantly, most importantly of all, all those who served in the field.

I thank the Members of this Congress—support here for our troops in battle was overwhelming. And above all, I thank those whose unfailing love and support sustained our courageous men and women—I thank the American people.

Tonight, I come to this House to speak about the world—the world after war. The recent challenge could not have been clearer. Saddam Hussein was the villain; Kuwait, the victim. To the aid of this small country came nations from North America and Europe, from Asia and South America, from Africa and the Arab world—all united against aggression. Our uncommon coalition must now work in common purpose: to forge a future that should never again be held hostage to the darker side of human nature.

Tonight in Iraq, Saddam walks amidst ruin. His war machine is crushed. His ability to threaten mass destruction is itself destroyed. His people have been lied to—denied the truth. And when his defeated legions come home, all Iraqis will see and feel the havoc he has wrought. And this I promise you: For all that Saddam has done to his own people, to the Kuwaitis, and to the entire world, Saddam and those around him are accountable.

All of us grieve for the victims of war, for the people of Kuwait and the suffering that scars the soul of that proud nation. We grieve for all our fallen soldiers and their families, for all the innocents caught up in this conflict. And, yes, we grieve for the people of Iraq—a people who have never been our enemy. My hope is that one day we will once again welcome them as friends into the community of nations. Our commitment to peace in the Middle East does not end with the liberation of Kuwait. So tonight, let me outline four key challenges to be met.

First, we must work together to create shared security arrangements in the region. Our friends and allies in the Middle East recognize that they will bear the bulk of the responsibility for regional security. But we want them to know that just as we stood with them to repel aggression, so now America stands ready to work with them to secure the peace. This does not mean stationing U.S. ground forces in the Arabian Peninsula, but it does mean American participation in joint exercises involving both air and ground forces. It means maintaining a capable U.S. naval presence in the region—just as we have for over 40 years. Let it be clear: Our vital national interests depend on a stable and secure Gulf.

Second, we must act to control the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the missiles used to deliver them. It would be tragic if the nations of the Middle East and Persian Gulf were now, in the wake of war, to embark on a new arms race. Iraq requires special vigilance. Until Iraq convinces the world of its peaceful intentions—that its leaders will not use new revenues to rearm and rebuild its menacing war machine—Iraq must not have access to the instruments of war.

And third, we must work to create new opportunities for peace and stability in the Middle East. On the night I announced Operation Desert Storm, I expressed my hope that out of the horrors of war might come new momentum for peace. We've learned in the modern age geography cannot guarantee security and security does not come from military power alone.

All of us know the depth of bitterness that has made the dispute between Israel

and its neighbors so painful and intractable. Yet, in the conflict just concluded, Israel and many of the Arab States have for the first time found themselves confronting the same aggressor. By now, it should be plain to all parties that peacemaking in the Middle East requires compromise. At the same time, peace brings real benefits to everyone. We must do all that we can to close the gap between Israel and the Arab states—and between Israelis and Palestinians. The tactics of terror lead absolutely nowhere. There can be no substitute for diplomacy.

A comprehensive peace must be grounded in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of territory for peace. This principle must be elaborated to provide for Israel's security and recognition and at the same time for legitimate Palestinian political rights. Anything else would fail the twin test of fairness and security. The time has come to put an end to Arab-Israeli conflict.

The war with Iraq is over. The quest for solutions to the problems in Lebanon, in the Arab-Israeli dispute, and in the Gulf must go forward with new vigor and determination. And I guarantee you: No one will work harder for a stable peace in the region than we will.

Fourth, we must foster economic development for the sake of peace and progress. The Persian Gulf and Middle East form a region rich in natural resources—with a wealth of untapped human potential. Resources once squandered on military might must be redirected to more peaceful ends. We are already addressing the immediate economic consequences of Iraq's aggression. Now, the challenge is to reach higher—to foster economic freedom and prosperity for all the people of the region.

By meeting these four challenges we can build a framework for peace. I've asked Secretary of State Baker to go to the Middle East to begin the process. He will go to listen, to probe, to offer suggestions—to advance the search for peace and stability. I've also asked him to raise the plight of the hostages held in Lebanon. We have not forgotten them, and we will not forget them. To all the challenges that confront this region of the world there is no single solution—no solely American answer. But we

can make a difference. America will work tirelessly as a catalyst for positive change. But we cannot lead a new world abroad if, at home, it's politics as usual on American defense and diplomacy. It's time to turn away from the temptation to protect unneeded weapons systems and obsolete bases. It's time to put an end to micromanagement of foreign and security assistance programs—micromanagement that humiliates our friends and allies and hamstring our diplomacy. It's time to rise above the parochial and the pork barrel, to do what is necessary, what's right, and what will enable this nation to play the leadership role required of us.

The consequences of the conflict in the Gulf reach far beyond the confines of the Middle East. Twice before in this century, an entire world was convulsed by war. Twice this century, out of the horrors of war hope emerged for enduring peace. Twice before, those hopes proved to be a distant dream, beyond the grasp of man. Until now, the world we've known has been a world divided—a world of barbed wire and concrete block, conflict, and cold war.

Now, we can see a new world coming into view. A world in which there is the very real prospect of a new world order. In the words of Winston Churchill, a world order in which "the principles of justice and fair play protect the weak against the strong. . . ." A world where the United Nations—freed from cold war stalemate—is poised to fulfill the historic vision of its founders. A world in which freedom and respect for human rights find a home among all nations. The Gulf war put this new world to its first test. And my fellow Americans, we passed that test.

For the sake of our principles—for the sake of the Kuwaiti people—we stood our ground. Because the world would not look the other way, Ambassador al-Sabah, tonight, Kuwait is free. And we're very happy about that.

Tonight, as our troops begin to come home, let us recognize that the hard work of freedom still calls us forward. We've learned the hard lessons of history. The victory over Iraq was not waged as "a war to end all wars." Even the new world order cannot guarantee an era of perpetual peace.

But enduring peace must be our mission. Our success in the Gulf will shape not only the world order we seek, but our mission here at home.

In the war just ended, there were clear-cut objectives—timetables—and, above all, an overriding imperative to achieve results. We must bring that same sense of self-discipline, that same sense of urgency, to the way we meet challenges here at home. In my State of the Union Address and in my budget, I defined a comprehensive agenda to prepare for the next American century.

Our first priority is to get this economy rolling again. The fear and uncertainty caused by the Gulf crisis were understandable. But now that the war is over, oil prices are down, interest rates are down, and confidence is rightly coming back. Americans can move forward to lend, spend, and invest in this, the strongest economy on Earth.

We must also enact the legislation that is key to building a better America. For example, in 1990, we enacted an historic Clean Air Act. And now we've proposed a national energy strategy. We passed a child care bill that put power in the hands of parents. And today, we're ready to do the same thing with our schools and expand choice in education. We passed a crime bill that made a useful start in fighting crime and drugs. This year, we're sending to Congress our comprehensive crime package to finish the job. We passed the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act. And now we've sent forward our civil rights bill. We also passed the aviation bill. This year, we've sent up our new highway bill. And these are just a few of our pending proposals for reform and renewal.

So, tonight I call on Congress to move forward aggressively on our domestic front. Let's begin with two initiatives we should be able to agree on quickly—transportation and crime. And then, let's build on success with those and enact the rest of our agenda. If our forces could win the ground war in 100 hours, then surely the Congress can pass this legislation in 100 days. Let that be a promise we make tonight to the American people.

When I spoke in this House about the state of our Union, I asked all of you: If we can selflessly confront evil for the sake of

good in a land so far away, then surely we can make this land all that it should be. In the time since then, the brave men and women of Desert Storm accomplished more than even they may realize. They set out to confront an enemy abroad, and in the process, they transformed a nation at home. Think of the way they went about their mission—with confidence and quiet pride. Think about their sense of duty, about all they taught us about our values, about ourselves.

We hear so often about our young people in turmoil—how our children fall short, how our schools fail us, how American products and American workers are second-class. Well, don't you believe it. The America we saw in Desert Storm was first-class talent. And they did it using America's state-of-the-art technology. We saw the excellence embodied in the Patriot missile and the patriots who made it work. And we saw soldiers who know about honor and bravery and duty and country and the world-shaking power of these simple words. There is something noble and majestic about the pride, about the patriotism that we feel tonight.

So, to everyone here—and everyone watching at home—think about the men and women of Desert Storm. Let us honor them with our gratitude. Let us comfort the families of the fallen and remember each precious life lost.

Let us learn from them as well. Let us honor those who have served us by serving others. Let us honor them as individuals—men and women of every race, all creeds and colors—by setting the face of this nation against discrimination, bigotry, and hate. Eliminate them.

I'm sure that many of you saw on the television the unforgettable scene of four terrified Iraqi soldiers surrendering. They emerged from their bunker—broken, tears streaming from their eyes, fearing the worst. And then there was an American soldier. Remember what he said? He said: "It's okay. You're all right now. You're all right now." That scene says a lot about America, a lot about who we are. Americans are a caring people. We are a good people, a generous people. Let us always be caring and good and generous in all we do.

100 DAYS

Soon, very soon, our troops will begin the march we've all been waiting for—their march home. And I have directed Secretary Cheney to begin the immediate return of American combat units from the Gulf. Less than 2 hours from now, the first planeload of American soldiers will lift off from Saudi Arabia, headed for the U.S.A. It will carry men and women of the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division bound for Fort Stewart, Georgia. This is just the beginning of a steady flow of American troops coming home. Let their return remind us that all those who have gone before are linked with us in the long line of freedom's march.

Americans have always tried to serve, to sacrifice nobly for what we believe to be right. Tonight, I ask every community in this country to make this coming Fourth of July a day of special celebration for our returning troops. They may have missed Thanksgiving and Christmas, but I can tell you this: For them and for their families, we can make this a holiday they'll never forget.

In a very real sense, this victory belongs to them—to the privates and the pilots, to the sergeants and the supply officers, to the men and women in the machines, and the men and women who made them work. It belongs to the regulars, to the reserves, to the National Guard. This victory belongs to the finest fighting force this nation has ever known in its history.

We went halfway around the world to do what is moral and just and right. We fought hard and, with others, we won the war. We lifted the yoke of aggression and tyranny from a small country that many Americans had never even heard of, and we shall ask nothing in return.

We're coming home now—proud, confident, heads high. There is much that we must do, at home and abroad. And we will do it. We are Americans.

May God bless this great nation, the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:12 p.m. in the House Chamber at the Capitol. He was introduced by Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The address was broadcast live on nationwide television

and radio. A tape was not available for verification of the content of the address.

White House Statement on Weapons of Mass Destruction *March 7, 1991*

The United States has taken a major step in its continuing efforts to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction with the issuance of regulations extending export controls over chemicals, equipment, and other assistance that can contribute to the spread of missiles and chemical and biological weapons.

Saddam Hussein's use of chemical weapons against his own citizens, his use of Scud missiles to terrorize civilian populations, and the chilling specter of germ warfare and nuclear weapons have brought home the dangers proliferation poses to American interests and global peace and stability.

Our continuing efforts to stem the spread of weapons of mass destruction will contribute to the construction of a new world order. The new regulations will enhance our ability to head off these dangers so that in the future we will not be forced to confront them militarily as we have in Iraq. At the same time, the new regulations are sensitive to the importance of U.S. exports to our economic vitality and will not unfairly restrict legitimate commerce.

The expanded U.S. export controls apply to equipment, chemicals, and whole plants that can be used to manufacture chemical or biological weapons, as well as to activities of U.S. exporters or citizens when they know or are informed that their efforts will assist in a foreign missile or chemical or biological weapon program.

But the United States cannot do the job alone. Our experience in the Gulf has reinforced the lesson that the most effective export controls are those imposed multilaterally. The administration has therefore initiated vigorous efforts to obtain allied support for chemical and biological weapon export controls in the Australia Group, missile export controls in the Missile Technolo-

enable low-income persons to take control of their lives through homeownership. We must use available Federal housing funds more effectively to provide opportunity and hope for low-income Americans. I am also disappointed that the Congress has chosen to impose new restrictions on the ability of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to manage his Department. It would be much better for the Congress to work cooperatively with the Administration to overcome previous HUD management problems.

I am also disappointed that the Congress failed to provide an adequate increase for the research activities of the National Science Foundation. Support for basic research, particularly individual researchers, underlies the Nation's long-term economic growth. The reductions made by the Congress are regrettable and will certainly contribute to the decline in support for individual investigators.

The Congress has an especially difficult task balancing the competing priorities funded in this diverse Act with the resources available. I appreciate their efforts. We will continue to work with the Congress to seek solutions for the deficiencies I have noted.

George Bush

The White House,
November 5, 1990.

Note: H.R. 5158, approved November 5, was assigned Public Law No. 101-507.

Statement on Signing the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990
November 5, 1990

Today I am signing H.R. 5835, the "Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990," the centerpiece of the largest deficit reduction package in history and an important measure for ensuring America's long-term economic growth. This Act is the result of long, hard work by the Administration and the Congress. No one got everything he or she wanted, but the end product is a compromise that merits enactment.

H.R. 5835, and the discretionary spending caps associated with it, will achieve nearly \$500 billion—almost half a trillion dollars—in deficit reduction over the next 5 years. Over 70 percent of that deficit reduction derives from outlay reductions; less than 30 percent from revenue increases. In addition, the Act enacts significant budget process reforms to ensure that the agreement is fulfilled and that budgetary discipline is extended and strengthened.

Entitlement Reforms. The Act provides for the most comprehensive and substantial reform of mandatory "entitlement" programs ever—about \$100 billion in savings from restructuring and reforms in the following major programs:

- Farm programs;
- Federal housing programs;
- Student loan programs;
- Veterans programs;
- Postal subsidies;
- Federal employee benefits; and
- Medicare.

Discretionary Program Caps. The Act establishes 5-year caps on overall discretionary spending that will result in savings of over \$180 billion. To keep domestic and international spending from growing any faster than inflation, the Act creates new automatic "mini-sequesters." The Act also provides for an orderly defense reduction without threatening national security.

Energy Security. The Act provides incentives for energy conservation and for exploration and development of domestic energy resources.

Social Security. Social Security is fully protected and taken off-budget.

Enforcement and Process Reform. The Act contains the toughest enforcement system ever. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequester process is extended and strengthened with caps, mini-sequesters, and a new "pay-as-you-go" system.

Credit Reform. The Act implements a new Federal accounting and budgeting system to expose and limit previously hidden (and rapidly growing) liabilities.

Tax Changes. The Act includes a tax rate cut from 33 percent to 31 percent for about 3.5 million middle and upper-middle income taxpayers and an overall decrease in taxes paid by those with incomes under

\$20,000. There are higher excise taxes on luxury items and limitations on itemized deductions and the personal exemption for higher income taxpayers. The total net tax changes comprise 28 percent of the deficit reduction package.

This Act creates the conditions that should allow future interest rates to be lower than they would be otherwise. Lower interest rates can benefit the entire economy. They can mean more housing starts; more Americans driving new cars; reductions in mortgage payments for homeowners; more long-term investment; greater productivity; and increased numbers of jobs.

In signing this landmark Act, I pledge the continuing best efforts of my Administration to maintain not only the letter, but the spirit of the new fiscal order for the Federal Government that is embodied in this agreement.

H.R. 5835 also contains *Child care* provisions, strongly supported by this Administration, that will enlarge the opportunities of parents to obtain the child care they desire, including care that is provided by sectarian institutions if the parents so choose. The largest portion of this new child care program will come from tax credits to people—as requested by the Administration. In addition, a Child Care and Development Block Grant program includes provisions for the issuance of child care certificates or vouchers that would enable parents to exercise their own judgment as to what type of child care best suits the particular needs of their own child.

I note my understanding of these child care provisions and sign the bill based on that understanding, as follows:

First, I understand that the definition of child care certificates in section 658P(2) ensures that States may not restrict parental choice by limiting the range of providers from whom parents may seek child care, using certificates as payment, and that such certificates shall not be considered to be grants or contracts.

Second, section 658N(a)(1)(B) specifically permits sectarian organizations that are child care providers to require that all of their employees adhere to the religious tenets and teachings of the organization and comply with rules forbidding the use of

drugs or alcohol. As I understand it, the term "sectarian organization" in this provision includes religious organizations generally.

Third, as used in sections 658N(a)(2)(B) and 658N(a)(3)(B), the term "organization" means not only the particular provider but also a broader association with which that provider may be identified.

Finally, all of the provisions of the Child Care and Development Block Grant program will be interpreted in light of the requirements of the establishment and free exercise clauses of the First Amendment.

I would also note certain constitutional difficulties in other titles of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. In particular, section 4117 of the Act requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in certain conditions, to treat the States of Nebraska and Oklahoma as single fee schedule areas for purposes of determining the adjusted historical payment basis and the fee schedule amount for physicians' services furnished on or after January 1, 1992. Such treatment is made to depend on the Secretary's receiving written expressions of support for treatment of the State as a single fee schedule area from each member of the congressional delegation from the State and from organizations representing urban and rural physicians in the State. This provision requires the Secretary to base a substantive decision on the allocation of Federal benefits on the statements of members of congressional delegations and other persons who are not appointed by the President. Therefore, it must be understood either (1) as an attempt to vest significant authority to execute Federal law in those persons, in which case it violates the Appointments Clause, Article II, section 2; see *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1 (1975); or (2) as an attempt to confer lawmaking power on individual members of the Congress and others, in which case it violates Article I, section 7; see *INS v. Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919 (1983). Accordingly, this requirement is without legal force, and I am so instructing the Secretary of Health and Human Services. I am also instructing the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to prepare remedial legislation to amend this section for submission to the

Nov. 5 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

next session of the Congress, so that the Act can be brought into compliance with the Constitution's requirements.

Further, the Constitution empowers the President to "recommend to [Congress] such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." U.S. Const. Art. II, Sec. 3. Several sections of the Act raise constitutional difficulties by appearing or purporting to impose requirements that the executive branch submit legislative proposals of a predetermined kind. The executive branch has consistently treated provisions of this type as advisory rather than as mandatory, and to avoid a constitutional question will so construe the provisions at issue here.

George Bush

The White House,
November 5, 1990.

Note: H.R. 5835, approved November 5, was assigned Public Law No. 101-508.

**Statement on Signing the Treasury,
Postal Service and General Government
Appropriations Act, 1991**
November 5, 1990

Today, I have signed into law H.R. 5241, the "Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1991." This Act provides appropriations for a number of critical programs under the Department of the Treasury, the General Services Administration, the Office of Personnel Management, the Executive Office of the President, and several other independent agencies. Funding for these central management agencies is essential to carry out the primary financial and administrative functions of the Federal Government.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the Congress for addressing objections raised by the Administration concerning provisions that purported to forbid the implementation or enforcement of certain nondisclosure agreements required of Government employees with access to classified information. These provisions, which were first enacted in the omnibus continuing resolution for fiscal year 1988 (Public Law No.

100-202), raised profound constitutional concerns and resulted in lengthy litigation. Section 617 of H.R. 5241 accommodates the concerns of the executive branch, provided that it is not construed in a manner that interferes with my constitutional authority to protect national security information. In this connection, I note that nothing in section 617 purports to interfere with the authority of executive branch agencies to implement and enforce the prepublication review clause included in many of their nondisclosure forms.

Finally, I note that the provisions of H.R. 5241 authorizing appropriations for the Office of Management and Budget forbid the expenditure of those funds "for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)." These restrictions raise constitutional concerns because they impair my ability as President to supervise the executive branch.

George Bush

The White House,
November 5, 1990.

Note: H.R. 5241, approved November 5, was assigned Public Law No. 101-509.

**Statement on Signing the National
Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
Year 1991**
November 5, 1990

Today I have signed into law H.R. 4739, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991." This Act authorizes appropriations for Department of Defense and Department of Energy national security activities and extends and amends other programs. This Act, which reflects most of the Administration's major defense priorities, will provide for a strong national defense during fiscal year 1991.

I have signed this Act notwithstanding the reservations that I have regarding certain of its provisions. I am particularly concerned about those provisions that derogate

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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01. List	Re: South Lawn Event Attendees; personal information. (1 pp.)	06/12/91	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: South Lawn Address - 100 Days 6/12/91 [2]

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FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
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MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
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<p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p>	<p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p>
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6597

June 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR DEBRA ANDERSON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

FROM: 6597 WILLIAM J. CANARY, JR.
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS



RE: JUNE 12TH, SOUTH LAWN EVENT

The following is our list of attendees for the President's speech on the South Lawn, tomorrow night the 12th, as of this morning:

Ed Ferguson
Acting Executive Director of NACo

city commission KMG

*** Ann Klinger
Merced County Commissioner, CA
and Immediate Past President of NACo

Past Assoc. of the Counties

She's been supportive of POTUS initiatives

Kaye Braaten
Richland County Commissioner, ND
and 1st Vice President of NACo

=> high profile local elected official

*** The Honorable Sue Myrick
Mayor
City of Charlotte, NC

Repub, Head of Repub

*** The Honorable Richard Hackett
Mayor
City of Memphis, TN

Housing

Gov is not the problem

Richard D. Martin
Retired U.S. Army Colonel

all on housing

they symbol what is right about gov

cc: Bobbie Kilberg and Molly Osborne

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

11-Jun-1991 02:58pm

TO: Barbara G. Kilberg
FROM: Mary A. McClure *Mary*
Intergovernmental Affairs

SUBJECT: 100 DAYS EVENT

Suggested ^{state} legislators for inclusion in the President's speech are:

→ Delegate Ellen Sauerbrey, Chairman
American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC)

Ellen is a Republican from Maryland.

→ Representative Betsy Millard (Mil-lard), Chairman
Eastern Regional Conference
Council of State Governments (CSG)

Betsy is a Republican from New Hampshire

→ JUST
→ POTTSOM STAGE

who is
DC Control
Kittan

Governor Castle,
which other Governor***

Bill Camp
has 3
POC
mayor

June 10, 1991

→ Gov person
→ another kind of teacher

MEMORANDUM FOR MOLLY OSBORNE

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

who is
for
Delaware
O'connor?

→ College Presidents

SUBJECT: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS/EXAMPLES FOR JUNE 12 SPEECH

62
p/s
w/one

Head Start work
- new
she
teaches
pre school
- Mrs?

innovative?
- ?

The following should illustrate the various blanks we're trying to fill:

→ Helen Taylor
DD said NO w/c.

- 1) Model entrepreneur: "Power belongs in the hands of people who will seize opportunities. It belongs in the hands of entrepreneurs, like _____." **JOHN BRYANT** → city leadership
- 2) ~~Teacher of the year: "in the hands of _____"~~
- 3) Exemplary point of light: "in the hands of _____" **STUART LEVIN** **MACK STOLARSKI**
Roberto
- 4) Another entrepreneur: "Let's start with the force of the free market. The entrepreneurs who are with us tonight, _____ know exactly what I'm talking about."
Paul O'Neil, Jim Burke, of chm of Coca Cola → 601 ZUETA
1604 sunset
- 5) Head Start teacher: "Here tonight is Mrs. _____. She teaches preschoolers in a marvelous government program this Administration has expanded called 'Head Start.'" → Mrs. Lauren Floyd, who a few head st stand in 1st pos '65, how she's a teacher
- 6) ADA: "The Americans with Disabilities ACT has brought new opportunities to our nation's disabled -- some of you, like _____ were here when I signed it." Justin Dart → Evan Kemp
- 7) Tenant management activist: "Jack Kepm and I stood with Mrs. _____, in the Prospect Gardens project in Missouri, to make America's public housing tenants, America's newest homeowners." **Ramona Younger** → Charles Houston Cnty Ctr. Alexandria, VA
- 8) Head Start honcho: "Mrs. _____, Head Start graduate and now Head Start Program Chair, welcome."
- 9) CEO of the ABC Corporation: **Daniel Barker** w/c WO
doutful mother

OTHER: Preson

10) Is there a Neighborhood Watch/Take Back the Streets type activist in the audience?

11) A community activist? **Paul Carey** coordinate of **Patrol Neighborhood**
FIND Joseph, Leigh Ann

Do we have anyone assigned for this?

- 12) Anyone who embodies any of America 2000's four tracks?
Intergenerational tutor? Business organization donating time, training? Adult high school graduate? These are just a few examples; I'm open to ideas.
- 13) Do we have an entrepreneur whose work exemplifies making market forces work in the service of the environment?
- 14) Finally, any outstanding guests who you feel we should try to work into the speech in some way?

CRIME
ANGLE
CMP

- 2 w/o state treasurers
- apprehended a crim for Canada
- success story
- escaped for just ~~some~~ killed
- ~~some~~ people
- shot 5:0

Dobson wait
to come

Barcroft Elem School

- POTUS visited

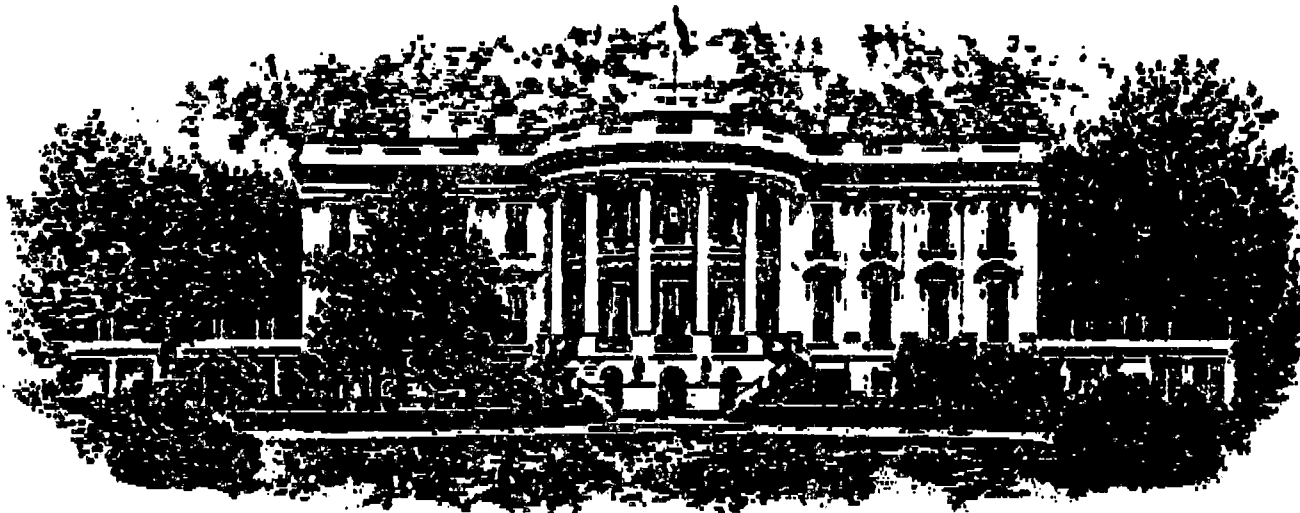
Anthony Henderson

Arlington?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Andrew L. Batavia ("Drew") is a 1990-91 White House Fellow and is assigned to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh at the Department of Justice. He holds a masters degree from Stanford Medical School and a law degree from Harvard. In 1988, Drew received the Distinguished Disabled American Award from the President's Committee on the Employment of Persons with Disabilities. Recently, he served as associate director of the National Rehabilitation Hospital Research Center and as a member of the faculty of the Georgetown University School of Medicine. Last month, Drew achieved a personal goal when he visited the top of the Great Wall in China with his White House Fellows Class during their international trip.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER _____

DATE _____

TO David Demarest

FAX NUMBER _____

OFFICE NUMBER _____

OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

FROM Bobbie Kilberg

COMMENTS _____

OFFICE NUMBER _____

FAX NUMBER (202) 456-1647

[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, WELCOME]

DRAFT B

Thank you, good evening. ~~Rae Ellen McKee, our National~~
Teacher of the Year, welcome. ^{Lauren Floyd} Mrs. [Jones] Head Start graduate
~~and now Head Start Program Chair, welcome.~~ [John Smith] CEO of
the ABC Corporation, ^{no Roberto Goizberto} welcome to you, sir. And to the rest of
this extraordinary audience -- the governors, [I see Delaware's
Mike Castle], the Cabinet, ^{cheat} the fifty Points of Light who have
joined us, the leaders of business and industry and all their
associations, and all the others who have made America the land
of opportunity, welcome to the South Lawn of the White House.

Over the past thirty months, the world has changed at a
dramatic pace. America has been called upon to meet one
challenge after another. And we met them -- each and every one
of them. From Panama, to Eastern Europe, to Kuwait, our country
has stood as a champion of freedom.

Ninety-eight days ago, I asked Congress to tackle the urgent
problems in our own backyard with the same energy we dedicated to
tackling the crisis in the Gulf. I asked that they pass just two
laws in a hundred days -- a comprehensive anti-crime bill, and a
transportation bill. Neither will be on my desk by Friday, and
that tells us something profound.

It is hard for the American people to understand why a bill
to fight crime cannot be enacted in a hundred days. They don't
understand the complication, the inaction, the bickering --
particularly when they do understand what it takes to solve
problems in their own neighborhoods. ^{Neighborhood control type.}

Paul Avery

I don't mention this to bash the Congress. I don't mention this to run down government. The government is not the enemy -- in many cases the government is part of the solution. Yet, there are still those in Congress who think government is the **only solution**. The American people disagree. [Almost universally, intuitively, they know that solutions don't begin on Washington D.C.] If politicians would just listen to the people, they would begin to understand what America is trying to tell us. *switch?*

Tonight, gathered here in the twilight shadow of Washington's Monument, are many extraordinary Americans. If you will permit me, I'd like to share some of your successes with the rest of America. You have already demonstrated how working together we can solve acute domestic problems. You already grasp the need to combine our efforts -- those of a government properly defined, the marketplace properly understood, and service to others properly fulfilled. Together we can transform America, and create communities everywhere that are whole and good. Tonight I am asking all Americans to lead the way. *neighborhood action? community activists*

We should be confident about what lies ahead. America has a track record of success. We have shaped that success with our own hands. Sometimes, in our impatience, we've made mistakes -- but when we do, we dust ourselves off, and go at it again. But we have always acted out of a conviction to do what's right. Every American should think about that, just for a moment, and feel proud. But for all the good we've done, it's time to do better, and plan for the next American century.

For many years I have crisscrossed this nation. As President, part of my job -- an exciting part -- is getting out and talking with the people. Small towns, big cities, schools, neighborhoods and playgrounds, factories, farms, and fields -- those are the places where you find out what's good and right about our country -- and what's going wrong, too.

I grew up blessed with a loving family, a host of friends, and a lot of breaks. I defined the American Dream as a family, a career, and a chance to make the world a better place -- and I believed it was literally around every corner. I believed that all you had to do to succeed was believe in yourself, work hard, respect others, and have faith in God. I still try to follow those principles each day. But now, after a lifetime of experiences, I think there's more to the American Dream, and more to achieving it.

It's not as simple as I once thought. Nor is it that complicated either. The state of our nation is the sum of her communities. If our communities are in trouble, our nation's in trouble. So we must seek a nation of communities that are whole and good. What defines whole and good?

First it is a community that cares for the needs of its young people by building character, values and good habits for life. Second, it's a community that provides excellent schools - schools that spark a lifelong interest in learning. Next, there are jobs at respectable wages, and job training too. Fourth, it's a place with good health care, and a clean

challenging national task list, under pt. 2

SO. who embodies one of 4 tracks? school

Conventional wisdom once held that all solutions were in the hands of government: call in the best and brightest and hand over the keys to the national treasury. Bigger government was better government: compassion measured in dollars and cents; progress by price tag. We tried that course. After twenty years, with our economy strangling on inflation, unemployment, and sky-high interest rates, America turned away from government.

So conventional wisdom then turned to the genius of the free market. We began a decade of unparalleled economic growth -- and created twenty million new jobs. But the rising tide could not lift all boats. Twenty million new jobs later, our streets are still not safe, our schools have lost their edge, and millions still trudge the path of poverty. We tried the marketplace, and learned that alone, it didn't solve all our problems either.

Will there always be those that are left behind? **America must answer unequivocally. The answer is No.**

During this past year we have witnessed America at its best. The War in the Gulf was not just a military achievement. It was something much, much more. It was a victory for the parents who believe in the talent of our young people; a victory for workers who believe America can produce quality like the Patriot missile; a victory for neighbors who help neighbors -- the outpouring of support right here at home for our men and women in the Gulf was magnificent. It was also our government at its best. **America's triumph was, in short, the conquest of doubt.**

→ ok?

We can learn from this experience to see how to build communities that are whole and good all across America. It requires all three forces of national life. First, there is the magic of the free market; second, a government that acts competently and compassionately; third, the ethic of serving others -- what I call Points of Light -- is vital to America's future. These three powerful forces worked in common purpose in the Gulf. Right here at home, each is crucial to creating the conditions for whole and good communities -- and it's time we harnessed all of them to transform America.

Power belongs where it will work for the greater good. It belongs in the hands of people who seize opportunities. It belongs in the hands of entrepreneurs, like _____; in the hands of [teacher of the year], in the hands of [point of light]. We have within our reach the power to transform America.

Let's start with the force of the free market. The entrepreneurs who are with us tonight, _____ know exactly what I'm talking about.

What so much of the world only covets, we take for granted: food on the shelves of our supermarkets, and at our shopping centers, cutting-edge, quality products of infinite variety. Nothing has proved better than the free market at generating good jobs at decent wages, in workplaces that are safe and healthy.

The good news is that the free market is now applying its resources and know-how, its creativity and sense of purpose, to many of our social problems. Numerous companies, recognizing

local
govt

that tomorrow's workers are today's students, are leaders of a revolution in American education. They are partners with us in our Education 2000 strategy. ^{→ 2000? Corp tutors, donors} Others are leading the way in environmental protection, ^{→ ex entrepreneur workplace insurance of enviro} while still others are actively promoting innovation from health care to child care.

But the market can only go so far by itself. To transform America, government needs to be dynamic as well. Today our government guarantees our rights, and our liberties. It provides an important safety net for the needy. It creates economic incentives, settles disputes within the marketplace, and supports our national infrastructure. But to be the government of Jefferson and Lincoln and Roosevelt -- the instrument of the people -- it must truly be a force for good. **A compassionate and competent government must help transform America.**

I believe in this kind of government. Here tonight, for example is Mrs. . ^{Head St. Teacher} She teaches preschoolers in a marvelous government program this Administration expanded called "Head Start." And a year ago I signed our child care bill to make child care available to those that the market cannot reach. We fought for a Clean Air Act that puts the free market in the service of the environment -- **and we succeeded.** The Americans with Disabilities Act has brought ~~a~~ new opportunities to our nation's disabled -- some of you were ^e right here when I signed it. Jack Kemp and I stood with Mrs. , ^{ten. mgmt.} in ^{the} Prospect Gardens project in Missouri, to make America's public housing tenants America's newest homeowners. And our crime bill will help make America's

neighborhoods safe. This is not big government, this is good government. And it too leads to communities whole and good.

Finally, for America to be a nation of these communities, the forces of the free market and the government by themselves are not enough. To them must be added the ethic of voluntary service -- Points of Light. It is not a phrase about charity. It is about the light that is within us all -- the light that can brighten the lives of others -- and make the lives of those who shine it, complete as well.

Points of Light is a call to every American to serve another in need. But no one of us can solve big problems like drug abuse or poverty by ourselves. Only the combined attention from every school, every business, place of worship, club, group, and organization can turn the tide.

Whether it's a company's after-hours literacy program for its workers, or a law firm's mentoring class, a police station's counseling sessions for tough kids, or third graders who phone homebound senior citizens, Points of light are giving those in need a sense that someone cares, that they matter and belong.

When Points of Light join with the power of government and the awesome power of the marketplace we can truly overwhelm social problems in America. This is how we must usher in the next American Century. Every one of us, our businesses, our school boards, our associations, our clubs, our churches -- all of us have the responsibility to lead.

Only then, can we truly think and act anew. Our challenge is to re-invent America -- understand the successes and failures of the past -- and create an ambitious approach for the future.

We have always been a nation of problem solvers -- a people aware of the responsibility to live up to our ideals. No one in America is without a gift to give, a skill to share, a hand to offer.

The people gathered here tonight represent those who refuse to rest easy. You represent those millions of Americans who use power to inspire a greater good. We must carry forward what is good, and reach out and embrace what is best. I know you will. I know you have. **For that your country is grateful, and for that your country will endure.**

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

who?

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 16, 1990

The President today named the D.C. Central Kitchen, of Washington, D.C., as the 275th "Daily Point of Light." The D.C. Central Kitchen ensures that leftover food does not go to waste, offering it to those who are hungry.

Founded in 1989 by Robert Egger, the D.C. Central Kitchen collects leftover food from local restaurants, hotels, and caterers for distribution to the homeless, the elderly, and after-school programs. Through this effort, the food service industry helps ensure that those in need can obtain proper nourishment.

In 1989 alone, more than 40 tons of food were donated to the Central Kitchen and an estimated 80 tons will be donated this year. Unemployed homeless people are invited to attend an eight week training program, during which they learn how to properly handle food and complete a CPR (Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation) course, skills which helps them obtain employment in the food service industry. Seven individuals who have been trained by the D.C. Central Kitchen currently have full-time employment in the food service industry.

The President salutes the D.C. Central Kitchen as the 275th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the D.C. Central Kitchen; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

Community activist Neighborhood/crime watch
"so in so know on some bills"

Paul E. Cevey
DOB: 11/8/19
Retired Col./US Army

← is he the best example for

Coordinator of Camelot Community Patrol Neighborhood Watch Group. Mason District of Fairfax County.

note
...

Has been involved for 14 years.

Edits newsletter. Handles scheduling volunteers for Neigh Watch patrols.

Assist Fairfax County Police in organizing watch groups throughout County. Has developed a Speakers Bureau to assist Police in promoting/training new Watch groups.

Member of Mason District Citizens Advisory Committee

Member of National Association of Town Watch.

Coordinates annual "National Night Out" (NNO) crime prevention activities in Mason District and has helped promote NNO celebrations county wide.

Member of Fairfax County Police/Citizens Advisory Council.

Board Member: Northern VA Crime Prevention Association

Member: VA Crime Prevention Association.

Has received Fairfax County Human Rights Award.

→ See accompanying article for stats on Fairfax County crime watch and crime prevention programs, involvement, etc.

Matt Peskin
NATW

Molly -
Pls give to Jennifer & David -
Thanks -
Shirley →

THE WASHINGTON POST

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1991 Va. 3

NEIGHBORS

Watch Volunteers Thanked by Police

Fairfax County Police thanked 309 volunteers from 12 neighborhood watches last weekend for keeping eyes and ears alert for suspicious activity in the Mason police district for at least 10 years.

"According to statistical information, the average life of a neighborhood watch is 18 months," said Capt. David Franklin, commander of the Mason district police station, who helped give out lapel pins to the veteran crime watchers at a ceremony at Annandale High School. "It's just phenomenal to have over 300" active participants "in an area this size," he said.

Neighborhood patrol groups started forming in the county about 12 years ago. There are now about 750 watch groups with about 35,000 volunteers, including about 150 groups in the Mason police district.

The secret to a successful crime-watch group is strong leadership and organization and the ability to keep the community cohesive and on its toes, said Larry Clark, a crime prevention officer.

Clark said the Camelot Community Patrol is an example of a strong neighborhood watch. Some Camelot volunteers have donated several thousand hours each to patrolling their community. Last year, with the Broyhill Crest neighborhood watch, Camelot members helped police reroute traffic after a tanker truck exploded on Interstate 495.

Camelot volunteers also found, within a few minutes, a small boy who had disappeared while trick-or-treating last Halloween.

Police estimate that the number of burglaries per 100,000 county residents dropped from 1,133 in 1980 to 355 in 1989.

Other watch groups honored included Broyhill Crest, Columbia Pines, Glen Forest, Holmes Run Acres, Holmes Run Valley, Mantua, Pine Ridge, Ravensworth-Bristow, Sleepy Hollow, South Woodley and Sutton Place.

'We don't want handouts. We want access.'

By Leslie Phillips
USA TODAY

When John Bryant was 10 years old in Compton, Calif., he realized he could save the neighborhood children a trip to the candy store if he opened one of his own.

He made \$300 a week buying candy wholesale and selling it retail. He's been a success ever since.

Now, at 25, he's the owner of a small, multimillion-dollar financial holding company and works with Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley on inner city development.

"Quotas have not helped to put me where I am," he said Monday as the National Federation of Independent Business met in Washington.

Bryant and other business

owners fear the civil rights bills — to be debated by the House today — will force them to hire by quotas to avoid expensive discrimination suits.

But Bryant says a civil rights bill — without quotas — is needed.

"We don't want charity," he says. "We don't want handouts. We want programs that allow minorities to access capital markets and commerce."

Bryant, who voted for Bush in 1988, believes the president cares about minorities and that Democrats think their bill avoids quotas.

"Neither side is malicious, or trying to conceal or misrepresent information," he says.

But "when it comes to so-



By Tim Dillon, USA TODAY
BRYANT: 'Quotas have not helped to put me where I am.'

cial issues, I instinctively trust Democrats. When it comes to business, I trust Republicans."

But he's frustrated by what

he sees as the lack of programs to promote the economic prosperity of minority and female business owners.

"Economically," he says, blacks "are in the Dark Ages ... a \$250 billion buying force that doesn't own anything."

Bryant says he's usually the "first black" or the "only black" at business functions.

And he knows why he gets seated at front-row tables as he did Monday during President Bush's address on the civil rights bill.

The fact that he's getting used to such treatment depresses him.

"The big problem with black America is self-esteem," Bryant says. "It's very important, from a psychological standpoint that some bill passes."

tion, has little to lose. He vetoed the Civil Rights Act of 1990 and did nothing politically.

House Majority Leader Richard D. Armey, D-Mo., accused the inflaming of the issue as a "ploy to divide us"

THREE PLANS UNDER CONSIDERATION

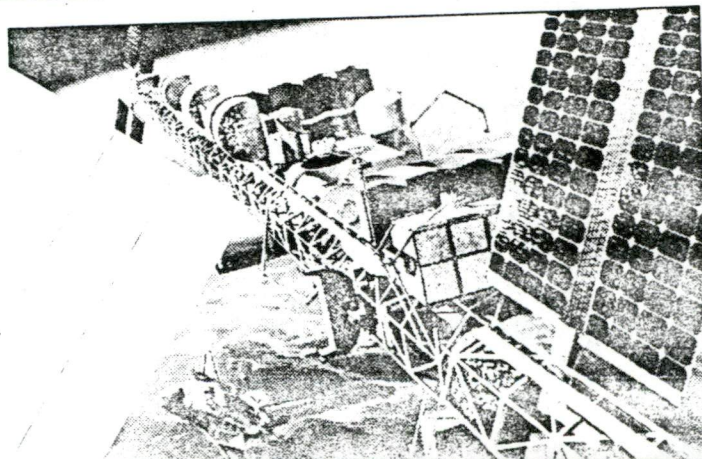
The House will consider three civil rights plans:

► **Women, Black Caucus:** Unlimited monetary awards for women, religious minorities and disabled people who prove intentional discrimination; employers must prove hiring and promotion practices may unintentionally discriminate are neces-

sary for "effective job performance."

► **Republican substitute:** A \$150,000 award to victims of workplace harassment; employers must meet a more lenient standard to defend their hiring and promotion practices; forbids scoring employment aptitude tests according to race.

► **Democratic leadership:** Awards of up to \$150,000 for women, religious minorities and disabled people who prove intentional discrimination; explicit ban on quotas and a more rigid standard for employers to defend hiring and promotion practices; bans scoring job tests by race and "unfair" tests.



USA TODAY TUESDAY JUNE 4, 1991 4A

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Intergenerational

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 16, 1990

The President today named Mack Stolarski, of Williamsburg, Virginia, as the one hundred forty-fourth "Daily Point of Light." Mr. Stolarski, 77, has literally hammered, sawed, and drilled the dreams of many disadvantaged individuals into reality.

Mr. Stolarski answered the President's call, "if you have a hammer, find a nail." He has been a part-time carpenter throughout his life and owns equipment for almost any construction job. Upon retirement, he became active with "Some Young Carpenters," an initiative of the Catholic Student Association at the College of William and Mary. On any given Saturday, Mr. Stolarski and his student apprentices can be found building a new house or repairing a dilapidated one for low-income and disabled individuals. They fix plumbing and electrical problems, lay roofing, construct siding, and build steps.

As a result of Mr. Stolarski's work, a group of concerned citizens established the Housing Partnership, a non-profit organization which uses volunteer labor to rebuild houses for the disadvantaged. Mr. Stolarski and his team of students comprise 70 percent of the work force for the Housing Partnership.

The President salutes Mack Stolarski as the one hundred forty-fourth "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Mr. Stolarski; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Robert Marbut
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Education - Teacher of the Year
Pres. Hampton Sydney
Pres. Commencement address
GED graduate

ADA

Mentor Programs

Crime - Police officer
Drug Program

Community Activist

Business Community - Budget, Clean Air, Fast Track

Housing - Tenant ownership

Environment

Health

"Points of Light"

Foundations - "Cities-in-Schools"
"One-on-One"

Religious Leader

Conf

Intergenerational
tu to R

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 6, 1991

The President today named Stuart Levin, of New York, New York, as the 475th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. Mr. Levin, a 61-year old retired restaurateur, left behind a fast paced life as a business executive to teach employable skills to young people who are recovering from drug addictions.

After learning in 1986 that he has multiple sclerosis and retiring from his successful career, Mr. Levin decided he did not want to waste his skills. He recalled having once catered a fundraising dinner for Phoenix House and Phoenix Academy, residential facilities devoted to counseling young people who are addicted to drugs. Mr. Levin, who must use a wheelchair or walker to move, decided to dedicate his life to sharing his culinary talents with the young people who live at the two facilities..

In 1987, Mr. Levin started teaching culinary arts and restaurant service one day a week. Today, he spends five days a week voluntarily teaching ten-week elective courses for the young residents of both facilities. He teaches the students menu planning and writing, setting a formal table, cooking, and proper service techniques. He also offers interesting stories on the history of food. Many of Mr. Levin's friends in the food industry invite the young people to tour their restaurant facilities and some even give the youngsters a chance to prove their new skills, eventually working into a full-time job. Some of the students have been accepted by reputable culinary schools. In addition, many of the young people maintain contact with Mr. Levin, calling on him when they are in need.

The President salutes Stuart Levin as the 475th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Stuart Levin; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 10, 1990

The President today named SCALE (Student Coalition for Action in Literacy Education), of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, as the 270th "Daily Point of Light." SCALE, founded in 1988 by University of North Carolina students Lisa Madry and Clay Thorpe, unites students nationwide in the fight for literacy.

Ms. Madry and Mr. Thorpe both were actively involved with a campus literacy project when they realized the need for coordination of college literacy programs at a national level. They combined their experience to establish SCALE, a national network of college and university students, administrators, and faculty, working together to combat illiteracy.

Ms. Madry and Mr. Thorpe administer a variety of programs to recruit literacy volunteers. The team publishes a newsletter which profiles existing literacy efforts to stimulate their replication by other student groups across the country. They coordinate a nationwide literacy awareness day, assist colleges with program development, and train new volunteers. Their work has infused the literacy movement with youthful vitality and vigor and has contributed to the effectiveness of literacy attainment nationwide.

The President salutes SCALE as the 270th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of SCALE; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 7, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Shipleys Choice Elementary School's BUDDY-BUDDY Program, of Millersville, Maryland, as the 476th "Daily Point of Light. Through the BUDDY-BUDDY Program, students in grades 2 - 6 are learning that everyone has a gift to give.

The BUDDY-BUDDY Program is promoting friendships between the general education and special education students. The benefits of the BUDDY-BUDDY Program are two-fold: the disabled youngsters who were once shunned by their peers now develop close relationships with other young people, and students who were once reluctant to befriend disabled individuals now realize the special gifts that their new friends have to share. While there are only 25 special education students at the school, more than 130 students have volunteered. In order to ensure that each student can participate, four volunteers are matched to one special education child, serving as a buddy on an assigned day.

The youngsters who participate in the BUDDY-BUDDY Program serve as a buddy or a peer-tutor, sometimes as both. As a buddy, the friends spend lunch and recess time together. The student volunteers ensure their friend is included in recess activities and games. As a peer-tutor, students forego their recess period to visit their buddy in class. They engage in learning activities which reinforce motor sensory skills, such as balance and eye/hand coordination. Many of the students have requested to be matched with the same friend during the next school year.

The President salutes the volunteers of Shipleys Choice Elementary School's BUDDY-BUDDY Program as the 476th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the BUDDY-BUDDY Program; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 8, 1991

The President today named Baker Industries, of Paoli, Pennsylvania, as the 347th "Daily Point of Light." Baker Industries employs those who are disabled or homeless, training them so they may obtain permanent employment in the future.

Founded in 1980, Baker Industries was established in response to the Bakers' frustrating search to find employment for their son who is afflicted with severe epilepsy. Baker Industries, located in Paoli and Philadelphia, specializes in bulk mailing and product packaging. The Paoli facility employs individuals with severe epilepsy, emotional disabilities, physical disabilities, memory impairments, and head injuries, and the Philadelphia facility employs the homeless.

A variety of community members, including retired business professionals, help operate the business. They serve as the sales force, obtaining job contracts for the firm. They also train and supervise the employees, teaching them good work habits, such as punctuality, cleanliness, enthusiasm, and self-esteem. In addition, the staff and volunteers of Baker Industries assist the homeless employees in obtaining permanent housing.

The President salutes Baker Industries as the 347th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Baker Industries; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, WELCOME]

DRAFT B

Thank you, good evening. Rae Ellen McKee, our National Teacher of the Year, welcome. Mrs. [Jones] Head Start graduate and now Head Start Program Chair, welcome. [John Smith] CEO of the ABC Corporation, welcome to you, sir. And to the rest of this extraordinary audience -- the governors, [I see Delaware's Mike Castle], the Cabinet, the fifty Points of Light who have joined us, the leaders of business and industry and all their associations, and all the others who have made America the land of opportunity, welcome to the South Lawn of the White House.

Over the past thirty months, the world has changed at a dramatic pace. America has been called upon to meet one challenge after another. And we met them -- each and every one of them. From Panama, to Eastern Europe, to Kuwait, our country has stood as a champion of freedom.

Ninety-eight days ago, I asked Congress to tackle the urgent problems in our own backyard with the same energy we dedicated to tackling the crisis in the Gulf. I asked that they pass just two laws in a hundred days -- a comprehensive anti-crime bill, and a transportation bill. Neither will be on my desk by Friday, and that tells us something profound.

It is hard for the American people to understand why a bill to fight crime cannot be enacted in a hundred days. They don't understand the complication, the inaction, the bickering -- particularly when they do understand what it takes to solve problems in their own neighborhoods.

I don't mention this to bash the Congress. I don't mention this to run down government. The government is not the enemy -- in many cases the government is part of the solution. Yet, there are still those in Congress who think government is the **only solution**. The American people disagree. Almost universally, intuitively, they know that **solutions don't begin on Washington D.C.** If politicians would just listen to the people, they would begin to understand what America is trying to tell us.

Tonight, gathered here in the twilight shadow of Washington's Monument, are many extraordinary Americans. If you will permit me, I'd like to share some of your successes with the rest of America. You have already demonstrated how working together we can solve acute domestic problems. You already grasp the need to combine our efforts -- those of a government properly defined, the marketplace properly understood, and service to others properly fulfilled. **Together we can transform America, and create communities everywhere that are whole and good.** Tonight I am asking all Americans to lead the way.

We should be confident about what lies ahead. America has a track record of success. We have shaped that success with our own hands. Sometimes, in our impatience, we've made mistakes -- but when we do, we dust ourselves off, and go at it again. But we have always acted out of a conviction to do what's right. **Every American should think about that, just for a moment, and feel proud.** But for all the good we've done, it's time to do better, and plan for the next American century.

For many years I have crisscrossed this nation. As President, part of my job -- an exciting part -- is getting out and talking with the people. Small towns, big cities, schools, neighborhoods and playgrounds, factories, farms, and fields -- those are the places where you find out what's good and right about our country -- and what's going wrong, too.

I grew up blessed with a loving family, a host of friends, and a lot of breaks. I defined the American Dream as a family, a career, and a chance to make the world a better place -- and I believed it was literally around every corner. I believed that all you had to do to succeed was believe in yourself, work hard, respect others, and have faith in God. I still try to follow those principles each day. But now, after a lifetime of experiences, I think there's more to the American Dream, and more to achieving it.

It's not as simple as I once thought. Nor is it that complicated either. The state of our nation is the sum of her communities. If our communities are in trouble, our nation's in trouble. So we must seek a nation of communities that are whole and good. What defines whole and good?

First it is a community that cares for the needs of its young people by building character, values and good habits for life. Second, it's a community that provides excellent schools -- schools that spark a lifelong interest in learning. Next, there are jobs at respectable wages, and job training too. Fourth, it's a place with good health care, and a clean

environment -- where a sense of well-being and belonging is nurtured within its people. Finally, its neighborhoods are decent and safe.

Because thousands of Americans have chosen to lead the way, there are thousands of communities just like that in America. They are communities where millions upon millions of Americans have achieved the American Dream. We should never lose sight of that. Across the board, America is the most prosperous and productive, educated and enlightened nation on earth. And we intend it keep it that way.

But a great nation must have the courage to be self-critical. And we are a great nation. No one can deny that we have enormous problems. Many of our communities are in serious trouble -- not all Americans are living the American Dream. Many Americans can't even imagine it.

There is the impoverished America, the poor and the hopeless, the hungry and the homeless. There are those unable to read and write. There is the America gone astray, the kids on drugs, the broken families, the teenage mothers. And then there is an America uneasy, troubled and bewildered by the dizzying pace of change.

Over these last twenty or thirty years, despite our best intentions, the ranks of these Americans have grown. That cannot continue. The question is, what to do about it. I believe, it is time for America to re-invent itself. Time for America to think and act anew -- and plan for the next American century.

Conventional wisdom once held that all solutions were in the hands of government: call in the best and brightest and hand over the keys to the national treasury. Bigger government was better government: compassion measured in dollars and cents; progress by price tag. We tried that course. After twenty years, with our economy strangling on inflation, unemployment, and sky-high interest rates, America turned away from government.

So conventional wisdom then turned to the genius of the free market. We began a decade of unparalleled economic growth -- and created twenty million new jobs. But the rising tide could not lift all boats. Twenty million new jobs later, our streets are still not safe, our schools have lost their edge, and millions still trudge the path of poverty. We tried the marketplace, and learned that alone, it didn't solve all our problems either.

Will there always be those that are left behind? **America must answer unequivocally. The answer is No.**

During this past year we have witnessed America at its best. The War in the Gulf was not just a military achievement. It was something much, much more. It was a victory for the parents who believe in the talent of our young people; a victory for workers who believe America can produce quality like the Patriot missile; a victory for neighbors who help neighbors -- the outpouring of support right here at home for our men and women in the Gulf was magnificent. It was also our government at its best. **America's triumph was, in short, the conquest of doubt.**

We can learn from this experience to see how to build communities that are whole and good all across America. It requires all three forces of national life. First, there is the magic of the free market; second, a government that acts competently and compassionately; third, the ethic of serving others -- what I call Points of Light -- is vital to America's future. These three powerful forces worked in common purpose in the Gulf. Right here at home, each is crucial to creating the conditions for whole and good communities -- and it's time we harnessed all of them to transform America.

Power belongs where it will work for the greater good. It belongs in the hands of people who seize opportunities. It belongs in the hands of entrepreneurs, like _____; in the hands of [teacher of the year], in the hands of [point of light]. We have within our reach the power to transform America.

Let's start with the force of the free market. The entrepreneurs who are with us tonight, _____ know exactly what I'm talking about.

What so much of the world only covets, we take for granted: food on the shelves of our supermarkets, and at our shopping centers, cutting-edge, quality products of infinite variety. Nothing has proved better than the free market at generating good jobs at decent wages, in workplaces that are safe and healthy.

The good news is that the free market is now applying its resources and know-how, its creativity and sense of purpose, to many of our social problems. Numerous companies, recognizing

that tomorrow's workers are today's students, are leaders of a revolution in American education. They are partners with us in our Education 2000 strategy. Others are leading the way in environmental protection, while still others are actively promoting innovation from health care to child care.

But the market can only go so far by itself. To transform America, government needs to be dynamic as well. Today our government guarantees our rights, and our liberties. It provides an important safety net for the needy. It creates economic incentives, settles disputes within the marketplace, and supports our national infrastructure. But to be the government of Jefferson and Lincoln and Roosevelt -- the instrument of the people -- it must truly be a force for good. **A compassionate and competent government must help transform America.**

I believe in this kind of government. Here tonight, for example is Mrs. _____. She teaches preschoolers in a marvelous government program this Administration expanded called "Head Start." And a year ago I signed our child care bill to make child care available to those that the market cannot reach. We fought for a Clean Air Act that puts the free market in the service of the environment -- **and we succeeded.** The Americans with Disabilities Act has brought a new opportunities to our nation's disabled -- some of you wer right here when I signed it. Jack Kemp and I stood with Mrs. ____, in Prospect Gardens project in Missouri, to make America's public housing tenants America's newest homeowners. And our crime bill will help make America's

neighborhoods safe. This is not big government, **this is good government. And it too leads to communities whole and good.**

Finally, for America to be a nation of these communities, the forces of the free market and the government by themselves are not enough. To them must be added the ethic of voluntary service -- Points of Light. It is not a phrase about charity. It is about the light that is within us all -- the light that can brighten the lives of others -- and make the lives of those who shine it, complete as well.

Points of Light is a call to every American to serve another in need. But no one of us can solve big problems like drug abuse or poverty by ourselves. Only the **combined attention** from every school, every business, place of worship, club, group, and organization can turn the tide.

Whether it's a company's after-hours literacy program for its workers, or a law firm's mentoring class, a police station's counseling sessions for tough kids, or third graders who phone homebound senior citizens, **Points of light are giving those in need a sense that someone cares, that they matter and belong.**

When Points of Light join with the power of government and the awesome power of the marketplace we can truly overwhelm social problems in America. This is how we must usher in the next American Century. Every one of us, our businesses, our school boards, our associations, our clubs, our churches -- **all of us have the responsibility to lead.**

Only then, can we truly think and act anew. Our challenge is to re-invent America -- understand the successes and failures of the past -- and create an ambitious approach for the future.

We have always been a nation of problem solvers -- a people aware of the responsibility to live up to our ideals. No one in America is without a gift to give, a skill to share, a hand to offer.

The people gathered here tonight represent those who refuse to rest easy. You represent those millions of Americans who use power to inspire a greater good. We must carry forward what is good, and reach out and embrace what is best. I know you will. I know you have. For that your country is grateful, and for that your country will endure.