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**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13783  
**Folder ID Number:** 13783-001

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**Folder Title:**  
National Adoption Week 11/27/91 [OA 8319]

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November 26, 1991

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           DAVID DEMAREST  
                  TONY SNOW

FROM:               BETH HINCHLIFFE

SUBJECT:            NATIONAL ADOPTION WEEK

I.    SUMMARY

On Wednesday, November 27, at 11:45 a.m., in the Roosevelt Room, you will deliver remarks (3 minutes, on cards) to approximately 30 people gathered for a proclamation signing ceremony for National Adoption Week.

II.   DISCUSSION

Your remarks highlight the rewards of adoption and encourage future efforts to promote public awareness of adoption and bring prospective parents together with the 30,000 children now waiting for a family.

(Hinchliffe/Nix)  
November 26, 1991 5 p.m.  
ADOPTION Draft Two

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL ADOPTION WEEK**  
**November 27, 1991 11:50 a.m.**  
**Roosevelt Room**

Welcome to the White House. It's good to see Secretary Sullivan, Assistant Secretary Jo Anne Barnhart, Senator Hatch, Representative Smith, and our other distinguished guests. And welcome, especially, to those here who truly know the meaning of the holiday we celebrate tomorrow -- for those of us whose lives have been touched by adoption realize what "Thanksgiving" is all about.

It gives me particular pleasure to proclaim this our 28th National Adoption Week. Each year more than 50,000 children join new families here in America. Each year tens of thousands of lives are enriched by this act of faith, courage and generosity. That means not only the lives of children who have finally found the security and belonging they deserve -- but also the lives of their new families and friends.

During this week we have the chance -- the privilege -- to recognize those who have joined in the effort to find permanent homes for waiting children -- the counselors, social workers, physicians, attorneys, legislators, volunteers, employers, media professionals, members of the clergy, and families.

During National Adoption Week, perhaps most important of all, we also have the chance to express our admiration for the women who chose life for their unborn children.

Our family knows the value of that choice. You see -- among our 12 grandchildren are two very special little ones who were adopted. Whenever I see these miracles, I thank God for the joy each of them has brought to our family.

We must make adoption a higher priority in our nation. Every level of government and every part of society must promote policies that encourage adoption and make it easier for families who want children and who will give them loving homes.

Right now, over 30,000 children are waiting. They're legally available for adoption -- just waiting for homes and hearts to welcome them. Many of them have special needs -- but they all have special love, to receive and to give.

This week, during the upcoming holiday season, and throughout the year, let everyone in this country remember those precious youngsters who wait. Let us renew our determination to help them -- to help the American family -- to help the strength of this nation.

Thank you for being here today -- have a wonderful Thanksgiving with your families -- and God bless you all.

# # #

Contact OPL Kathy Teavens x1845

Rabbi Cooper (213) 553-9036  
Simon Weisenthal Center

Infant <sup>care</sup> <sup>Smith's</sup> Omnibus Adoption Act of 1991  
~~For~~ Will be developing  
Residential maternity homes  
Vocational programs, adoption services  
Special Needs

## Legislation

### Adoption Community 2 Groups

- Special needs - minority
- Infant

- Special needs - administration  
Not a constituency  
OK with
- Infant - Non Republican  
~~Not a constituency~~  
Is a constituency  
Disappointment in what  
we've done

Special needs - reintroducing  
Sept 1990 Tax deduction  
for families who adopt special needs

Reclamation Signage  
Roosvelt  
HHS

Jeff HHS  
Roosvelt  
245-0347

Wolnesden  
Roosvelt from Learn-Measure  
Adoption

X 7142

Roy Rosalynn  
Walden

How many were adopted  
1986 50,000  
How many including foreign  
How many waiting  
legally free & 80,000

waiting for adoption  
last 2 years being trumpeted

Have names - Wendy's  
HHS cause is adoption  
Bank provides going to adoption

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not adopted  
not adopted

adopted part  
for cost benefit  
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learn

afford 1970s response

To Michele

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time 10:50

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WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message is

Bill Caldwell called  
2499  
Operator D

To michele

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time 1010

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. Jeff Rosenberg  
of HHS

Phone 245-0347  
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WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message \_\_\_\_\_

Operator KS

September 1944

The *Finback* stayed on its war patrol in Japanese waters, and I, along with two other rescued pilots and two crewmen, spent the next 30 days standing watch and counting my blessings. We got depth-charged by Japanese ships. The submariners in the *Finback* didn't seem too concerned about that, but Jim Beckman, Tom Keene and I, the rescued pilots, didn't like that a bit. *Finback's* skipper won a Silver Star for sinking Japanese ships.

October, 1944

Back in Pearl Harbor for a week at a "rest home," then after some essential refresher flying, I hitchhiked back to the fleet—Task Force 38 under Admiral William "Bull" Halsey off the Philippines. I wondered at the tremendous naval power in and around Pearl Harbor and at Ulithi Atoll. You could feel things moving our way. We were shown pictures of Japanese atrocities. It was Hirohito's fault. Hitler was beginning to get kicked hard in Europe, but for us there was one unifying symbol—Hirohito and the evil he represented. I wanted badly to rejoin my squadron—to fly more, to do my part.

November 1944

I flew my final mission, the 58th, over the Luzon area, November 29. Puffs of anti-aircraft fire, black and menacing, were nothing like the concentrated fire over Chichi Jima. Still you wonder. There was a sense of exhilaration in our ready room. We were going home. We'd probably make it for Christmas. Several of our VT-51 Squadron mates had been killed, but that was accepted. In a sense, the ferocity of



After duty in the Pacific Bush returned home and on January 6, 1945, married Barbara Piérce at the Presbyterian Church in Rye, N.Y.

the battle helped heal the hurt. It was our duty, our honor. We were fighting for the U.S.A. against tyranny. The country was united. We, on a carrier, were a part of something great and good. At times we were scared, but there were never any doubts.

Christmas Eve 1944

I arrive home. I stop at the Rye [N.Y.] station on the way to Greenwich. There my fiancée, Barbara, climbs on the train. We go the 10 minutes to Greenwich. My mother and dad meet us. I was glad to be home for Christmas Day; I counted my blessings. I was glad to be surrounded by love. At church the next day, Christmas, I thanked God I was home—and in the quiet of our church I thought about Jim Wykes, Dick Houle, Tom Waters, Ted White, John Delaney and the others who would never come home for Christmas.

I asked "Why?" but there was not any agony about the cause. There were no divisions about the war. We were right. God was on our side. We had suffered a surprise attack and now, three years later, we were winning; and I, a 20-year-old lieutenant (j.g.), was part of the greatest fighting force in the world. I had grown up. I had flown with the best off a great carrier that flew the Texas flag into battle. I was part of a team. We cared about each other in our squadron. We understood each other's fears and loves. We played together, sang together, flew together. We bitched about our squadron commander—too tough, too demanding, too serious. But we loved to fly on his wing—we respected Don Melvin.

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~~Dave Thomas - ack?~~ No

Senator Hatch  
Congressman Chris Smith

(Hinchliffe/Nix)

November 26, 1991 9 a.m.

ADOPTION Draft One

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL ADOPTION WEEK 11:50**  
**November 27, 1991 11:45 a.m.**  
**Roosevelt Room**

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS] - See Sullivan, Asst Sec To Anne  
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those of you who truly know the meaning of the holiday we  
celebrate tomorrow. Those of you -- those of us -- whose lives  
have been touched by adoption realize what "Thanksgiving" is all  
about.

It gives me particular pleasure to proclaim this our 28th  
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new families here in America. Each year tens of thousands of  
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Pres  
Doc.

JF  
Rosenberg  
HHS  
245-0347

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recognize those who've joined in the effort to find permanent  
homes for waiting children -- the counselors, social workers,  
attorneys, legislators, volunteers, employers, media  
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During Natinal Adoption Week, perhaps most importantly of  
all, we also have the chance to express our admiration for the  
women who chose life for their unborn children.

Our family knows the value of that choice. You see -- among  
our 12 grandchildren are two very special little ones who were

adopted. Whenever I see these miracles, I thank God their parents chose life.

Each one of us in this country can do something. Every level of government, and every part of society, must promote policies that encourage adoption and make it easier for families who want children and will give them loving homes.

Right now, <sup>36,000</sup> 30,000 children are waiting. They're legally free for adoption -- just waiting for homes and hearts to welcome them. Many of these have special needs -- but they all have special love.

This week, during the upcoming holiday season, and throughout the year, let every one in this country remember those precious youngsters who wait. Let us renew our determination to help them -- to help the American family -- to help the strength of this nation.

Thank you for being here today -- have a wonderful Thanksgiving with your families -- and God bless you all.

# # #

NATIONAL ADOPTION WEEK, 1991

*Jim  
now  
file*

-----  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
A PROCLAMATION

Adoption is a wonderful act of love, generosity, and lifelong commitment -- virtues that have always gone hand in hand with building a family. This week, we acknowledge the many rewards that adoption holds for children, for parents, and for our Nation.

More than 50,000 American children are adopted each year. These youngsters are as eager to give love as they are to gain permanent homes and families of their own. Indeed, any adult who has been blessed with an adopted child or grandchild knows what tremendous affection and joy that youngster brings to the lives of others.

Although the actual process may include moments of anticipation, frustration, and worry, adoption benefits each of the parties involved -- including the biological mother who, for whatever reason, cannot keep her child and courageously decides to give him or her the chance to enjoy life in a secure, loving environment. Because strong, loving families are the foundation of stable, caring communities and nations, adoption also enriches our entire country.

Tragically, however, despite the many benefits of adoption, thousands of children continue to wait. Approximately 36,000 children in the United States who are legally available for adoption are living in foster care or in institutions. Many of these children are characterized as special needs children: older children and children with disabilities, children with siblings who need to be adopted by the same family, or members of a minority group. Regardless of the individual needs they may have, all of these children long for the kind of permanent homes and loving families that most of us have always been able to take for granted.

As a Nation, we have begun to dismantle legal, financial, and attitudinal barriers to adoption. This progress has been made possible, in large part, by the vigorous efforts of concerned public officials, parents, social workers, attorneys, counselors, members of the clergy, and others. However, because every child deserves the special love and support that only a family can provide, we still have much work to do. We must continue to promote public awareness of adoption and to find ways of bringing prospective parents together with the thousands of children who continue to wait. We must also continue to offer encouragement and assistance to those courageous women who, despite the pressures of a crisis pregnancy, reject abortion and choose life for their unborn children.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 207, has designated the week of November 24 through November 30, 1991, as "National Adoption Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 24 through November 30, 1991, as National Adoption Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our  
Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of  
the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

JMA

(Hinchliffe/Nix)  
November 26, 1991 9 a.m.  
ADOPTION Draft One

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# # #

To Michelle

Date 11/26 Time 12:10

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. Both

of \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

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TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	
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WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Christina says

both speeches are fine

Anne V.

Operator



AMPAD  
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23-021 CARBONLESS

NATIONAL ADOPTION WEEK, 1991

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

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Although the actual process may include moments of anticipation, frustration, and worry, adoption benefits each of the parties involved -- including the biological mother who, for whatever reason, cannot keep her child and courageously decides to give him or her the chance to enjoy life in a secure, loving environment. Because strong, loving families are the foundation of stable, caring communities and nations, adoption also enriches our entire country.

Tragically, however, despite the many benefits of adoption, thousands of children continue to wait. Approximately 36,000 children in the United States who are legally available for adoption are living in foster care or in institutions. Many of these children are characterized as special needs children: older children and children with disabilities, children with siblings who need to be adopted by the same family, or members of a minority group. Regardless of the individual needs they may have, all of these children long for the kind of permanent homes and loving families that most of us have always been able to take for granted.

As a Nation, we have begun to dismantle legal, financial, and attitudinal barriers to adoption. This progress has been made possible, in large part, by the vigorous efforts of concerned public officials, parents, social workers, attorneys, counselors, members of the clergy, and others. However, because every child deserves the special love and support that only a family can provide, we still have much work to do. We must continue to promote public awareness of adoption and to find ways of bringing prospective parents together with the thousands of children who continue to wait. We must also continue to offer encouragement and assistance to those courageous women who, despite the pressures of a crisis pregnancy, reject abortion and choose life for their unborn children.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 207, has designated the week of November 24 through November 30, 1991, as "National Adoption Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this  
day of , in the year of our  
Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of  
the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

peace in the world. So, somehow that's been lost today, given the understandable concerns about the Persian Gulf. But I'm glad you asked it because it is a highly significant point.

And thank you all very much.

**U.S. Role in European Affairs**

[At this point, a reporter asked a question in Russian.]

**President Gorbachev.** At this meeting, I don't think that the United States is, so to say, passing the ruling to others. The United States here is a participant who will continue to participate in all European matters; and that's, I think, the only way that is possible, that is conceivable, in European—and he has an understanding—

**President Bush.** There's only one problem in all of this. That is you get a little jet lag when you have to come from Washington, DC. It's easier for you. [Laughter]

Thank you all very much.

*Note: The exchange took place in the afternoon at the U.S. Ambassador's residence. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.*

**Proclamation 6234—National Adoption Week, 1990**

November 20, 1990

*By the President of the United States of America*

**A Proclamation**

During the holiday season that begins on Thanksgiving, our thoughts turn toward home and family. At this special time of year, most of us can recall warm memories of past family gatherings as we look forward to being reunited once again with our dearest relatives and other loved ones. Tragically, however, thousands of American youngsters will not be able to enjoy this festive and holy season with a family of their own—these are children waiting to be adopted.

Each year, some 60,000 waiting children do find permanent, loving homes in the United States. Each year, many infants are

given the chance for full and happy lives when their biological mothers choose adoption over abortion. Nevertheless, an estimated 30,000 children who are legally available for adoption still wait in foster care for permanent families. Many of these children have special needs—they are children with physical, mental, or emotional disabilities; they are older or minority children; and they are children with siblings who need to be adopted by the same family. Regardless of the individual needs they may have, all of these waiting children are eager to love and to be loved by a family of their own.

An act of faith, courage, and generosity, adoption benefits everyone it touches: the youngster who needs and desires a lasting home and loving family; the expectant mother who, for whatever reason, cannot keep her child; and the prospective parents who long to open their hearts and their homes to adoptive children. However, despite the many benefits of adoption, thousands of children continue to wait.

In both the public and private sectors, we must continue working to eliminate daunting legal, financial, and attitudinal barriers to adoption. Toward that end, my Administration has developed proposals to help individuals meet the financial commitment involved in adopting children with special needs. We are also taking steps to encourage interested Federal employees to adopt.

During National Adoption Week, we gratefully recognize all those Americans who have joined in the effort to find permanent homes for waiting children—the counselors, social workers, attorneys, legislators, volunteers, employers, media professionals, and members of the clergy who devote their time, skills, and resources to encouraging adoption. This week let us also express our admiration and pledge our support for those courageous and selfless women who choose life for their unborn children. Finally, let us also remember those precious youngsters who, on this very day, wait to be adopted—let us renew our determination to help them gain the sense of security and belonging that they so desperately need and deserve.

To promote public awareness of adoption, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution

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362, has designated the period commencing on November 18, 1990, and ending on November 24, 1990, as "National Adoption Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 18 through November 24, 1990, as National Adoption Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

George Bush

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:43 p.m., November 20, 1990]*

**Proclamation 6235—National Family Caregivers Week, 1990**  
November 20, 1990

*By the President of the United States of America*

**A Proclamation**

Traditionally, the American family has both symbolized and fostered the values that are at the heart of any truly strong and caring society—values such as faithfulness, commitment, and respect and concern for others. During National Family Caregivers Week, as we celebrate the American family and its ability to care for its members, we also reaffirm the importance of those values to us as individuals and as a Nation.

Each day millions of Americans provide various forms of assistance to relatives incapacitated by age, illness, or disability. In addition to home nursing care and companionship, these family caregivers may provide physically impaired loved ones with financial support, transportation, and help with shopping, cooking, and daily household maintenance. Their generous and devoted labors are invaluable to the relative who

might otherwise be forced to live in an institutional setting.

Through their dedicated efforts, family caregivers not only help ill and elderly loved ones to maintain their dignity and independence but also provide wonderful examples of the love and commitment that are the essence of family life. This week we proudly salute these hardworking men and women.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 525, has designated the week of November 18 through November 24, 1990, as "National Family Caregivers Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 18 through November 24, 1990, as National Family Caregivers Week. I encourage the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

George Bush

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:44 p.m., November 20, 1990]*

**Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Meetings With President Turgut Özal of Turkey and Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki of Poland**

November 20, 1990

Özal

President Bush held a wide-ranging discussion for approximately 1 hour with President Özal of Turkey this afternoon, with particular attention to the Persian Gulf. Their discussion was characterized by the same close cooperation that we have enjoyed with Turkey. President Bush noted

ElectriCities of North Carolina, Inc. Prior to this, he served as an independent consultant in Raleigh, NC, 1982-1986; principal safety engineer for the Nevada Department of Occupational Safety and Health in Carson City, 1981-1982; administrator of the occupational safety and health division of the North Carolina Department of Labor, 1979-1981; director of the division of occupational safety and health for the Industrial Commission of Arizona, 1974-1979; acting director for the division of occupational safety and health for the Indus-

trial Commission of Arizona, 1973-1974; chief elevator inspector for the division of occupational safety and health for the Industrial Commission of Arizona, 1971-1973; and chief elevator inspector for the bureau of safety at the Michigan Department of Labor, 1966-1971.

Mr. Wiseman attended Michigan State. He was born May 29, 1927, in Detroit, MI. Mr. Wiseman served in the U.S. Navy, 1945-1946. He is married, has five children, and resides in Fuquay-Varina, NC.

### Remarks on Signing the National Adoption Week Proclamation November 21, 1989

Secretary Sullivan and Senators Hatch and Humphrey and Congressman Smith, and all the children gathered here today and their families: Welcome to the White House.

This week we gather with our families to give our blessings and to celebrate the start of the holiday season. And as our thoughts turn to our families, it gives me particular pleasure to proclaim November 20th through the 26th National Adoption Week.

Each year more than 50,000 American children are adopted into new families to be loved and cherished. And each child returns one hundredfold the special joy that comes from belonging, from caring, and from sharing together. Yet thousands more continue to wait. This year an estimated 30,000 children, available for adoption, will spend their Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays without a permanent family. Most of these kids, about 60 percent, are special-needs children. Some are older, some are brothers and sisters who want to stay together, some have disabilities; but they all have special love to give.

Millions of Americans have been touched by adoption: birth parents, adoptive parents, and grandparents. Over a million childless couples and singles long for fami-

lies of their own. Adoption is not something that we celebrate only one week of the year. In September I introduced the Special-Needs Adoption Assistance Act of 1989. And under this act, an individual would be permitted to deduct up to \$3,000 from income those expenses incurred in the adoption of a special-needs child. We must make adoption a true national concern and alternative.

So, to Senator Orrin Hatch and Congressman Chris Smith, the sponsors of National Adoption Week, and to Secretary Sullivan, who has helped this administration encourage and assist those who are trying to adopt, we thank you. And to the children and the families gathered here who stand as testimony to the fact that adoption works for everyone, I thank you for being with us today at the White House as I proclaim this week National Adoption Week. And I'm now pleased to sign this proclamation, and understand that I will have some very special witnesses over here. [Laughter]

Thank you all for coming. Hope you all have a wonderful Thanksgiving.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:09 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. The proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.*

merce and Hispanic studies, 1960–1963. In addition, he has served as an assistant professor of economics at the University of Maryland, 1957–1960; and a teaching fellow in economics at the University of Texas, 1953–1955.

Dr. Glade graduated from the University of Texas (B.B.A., 1950; M.A., 1951; Ph.D., 1955). He was born July 29, 1929, in Wichita Falls, TX. He is married, has four children, and resides in Austin, TX.

## Nomination of Velma Montoya To Be a Member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission September 13, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Velma Montoya to be a member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission for the remainder of the term expiring April 27, 1991. She would succeed Robert E. Rader, Jr.

Since 1988 Dr. Montoya has served as an associate professor of finance for the School of Business Administration at California State Polytechnic University in Pomona, CA. Prior to this, she served as president of the Hispanic American Public Policy Institute, 1984; an adjunct professor at the Pepperdine University School of Business and Management, 1987–1988; director of studies in public policy and associate professor of political economy at Chapman College, School of Business and Management, 1985–1987; and an expert economist for the

Office of Regulatory Analysis, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, at the Department of Labor, 1983–1985. In addition, she has served as the Assistant Director for Strategy for the White House Office of Policy Development in the Executive Office of the President, 1982–1983; and as a staff economist for the RAND Corp. in Santa Monica, CA, 1973–1982.

Dr. Montoya graduated from St. Hugh's College, Oxford University Occidental College (B.A., 1959), Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (M.A., 1960), Stanford University (M.A., 1966), and the University of California at Los Angeles (Ph.D., 1977). She was born April 9, 1938, in Los Angeles, CA. She is married, has one child, and resides in Los Angeles, CA.

## Remarks Announcing Proposed Legislation on Special-Needs Adoption

September 13, 1989

First, welcome to the White House. And I'm especially pleased to have these distinguished and very interested Members of both bodies, Senate and the House, with us today—so many noble leaders in our effort to encourage adoption. And they're leaders not because they tell others what needs to be done but because they themselves provide homes for orphans. And as I look about the room, I see and pay tribute to Reverend Clemens, Susan Freivalds, Jane Edwards, and others who are good samaritans in the

adoption movement.

And those who adopt are given far more than they receive. And Barbara and I know that because we are blessed by one adopted grandchild. Few realize that Congress of the United States is a great source of encouragement to the adoption movement. More than 50 Members of the Congress are members of this adoption coalition, an informal group dedicated to encourage adoption. And their leaders—several of them couldn't be with us—but most here with us

today, many of whom I know Senator Bent with us, is one of those is also the proud father.

And we don't merely to those already part of ment. We are here to age more American adopt children with emotional disabilities.

30,000 American children able for adoption, and children with special physically or emotionally some are members of need to be placed in some are minority children.

And today we're seeing two legislative proposals. The Members of with us today have a legislation and to see in the Congress of the legislation is simple. To provide a \$3,000 tax deduction certain nonrecurring the adoption of a special the second bill will create a program for Federal civilian employment special-needs child will \$2,000 for nonrecurring

And I hope that this program, will serve private sector to offer

## Appointment of American Battle September 13, 1989

The President today to appoint Brig. derth, Jr., as a member Battle Monuments Commission succeed William E. Higgins Since 1974 General as program development marketing in the Saudi Arabian

from the University M.A., 1951; Ph.D., 29, 1929, in Wichita, has four children, TX.

analysis, Occupational Administration, at the 1983-1985. In addition Assistant Director White House Office in the Executive 1982-1983; and as RAND Corp. in 1982.

and from St. Hugh's University Occidental College School of Law (1960), Stanford University the University of (Ph.D., 1977). She lives in Los Angeles, CA, and resides in

## Needs

are given far more Barbara and I know that Congress of great source of adoption movement. If the Congress are in coalition, an incentive to encourage adoption—several of them most here with us

today, many of whom are adoptive parents. I know Senator Bentsen, who couldn't be with us, is one of those. Senator Humphrey is also the proud father of two adopted children.

And we don't merely want to pay tribute to those already part of the adoption movement. We are here to take action to encourage more Americans to adopt—and to adopt children with physical, mental, and emotional disabilities. Right now, more than 30,000 American children are legally available for adoption, and many of these are children with special needs. And some are physically or emotionally handicapped, some are members of sibling groups that need to be placed in the same home, and some are minority children.

And today we're sending to the Congress two legislative proposals to encourage adoption. The Members of Congress who are with us today have agreed to sponsor the legislation and to seek their swift approval in the Congress of the United States. The legislation is simple. The first bill will provide a \$3,000 tax deduction to families for certain nonrecurring costs associated with the adoption of a special-needs child. And the second bill will create a 4-year demonstration program for Federal employees. Federal civilian employees who adopt a special-needs child will be reimbursed up to \$2,000 for nonrecurring expenses.

And I hope that this program, demonstration program, will serve as a model for the private sector to offer—for their employers

to offer similar benefits to their employees. I'm happy to be able to say that many companies are involved, many have done this already. These two bills are important steps in the effort to encourage adoption in America. And believe me, this is not the last you will hear from our administration about adoption.

I've directed the Cabinet to make adoption a high priority and instructed my Domestic Policy Council to develop the adoption initiatives that we're announcing here today. And I've also directed all Federal agencies to develop plans for supporting and promoting adoption, including providing the maximum flexibility to allow leave for employees who want to adopt. And we will continue to promote adoption in the future.

These two proposals—legislative proposals—will make a contribution toward solving one of America's most difficult and saddest problems: the children with special needs who have no loving family of their own.

I want to thank you all very much for coming down here. Let's get these bills enacted into law. And thank you all for your leadership very, very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:11 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Rev. George Clements of One Church, One Child; Susan Freivalds of Adoptive Families of America; and Jane Edwards of Spence Chapin Service.*

## Appointment of David H. Sudderth, Jr., as a Member of the American Battle Monuments Commission

September 13, 1989

The President today announced his intention to appoint Brig. Gen. David H. Sudderth, Jr., as a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission. He would succeed William E. Hickey.

Since 1974 General Sudderth has served as program development manager for marketing in the Saudi Arabian program office

of the Missile Systems Division at the Raytheon Co. in Andover, MA. Prior to this, General Sudderth served as Infantry company commander, Artillery battery commander, Chief of Air Defense Artillery Personnel, Commanding General 31st Artillery Brigade and Deputy J3 (Operations) North American Air Defense Command. He

children, and resides

representative Sisisky graduated from Virginia Commonwealth University (B.S., 1949). He was born June 9, 1927, in Baltimore, MD. In addition, he served in the U.S. Navy. He is married, has four children, and resides in Petersburg, VA.

**N. Raudabaugh To National Labor**

announced his intention to nominate N. Raudabaugh to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term expiring September 2, 1992. He would succeed

Raudabaugh serves as a partner in a law firm of Constangy, Rhenolds & Smith, Atlanta, GA. Prior to 1988, he worked with Powell, Goldsmith & Finkelstein in Atlanta, GA. He graduated from the University of North Carolina (B.S., 1968); Cornell University (M.A., 1970); and the University of Iowa (J.D., 1977). He served in the U.S. Navy, 1968-1972. He is married and resides in Sioux City, IA.

**Nomination of Earl Roger Mandle To Be a Member of the National Council on the Arts**

*June 20, 1990*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Earl Roger Mandle to be a member of the National Council on the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring September 3, 1994. He would succeed Raymond J. Leary.

Since 1988 Mr. Mandle has served as the Deputy Director of the National Gallery of Art. Prior to this, he was director of the Toledo Museum of Art, 1977-1988, and associate director, 1974-1976. He was associate director of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, 1967-1974.

Mr. Mandle graduated from Williams College in 1963 and New York University (M.A., 1967). He was born May 13, 1941, in Hackensack, NJ. He is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

**Nomination of Bert W. Corneby To Be Superintendent of the United States Mint at West Point**

*June 20, 1990*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Bert W. Corneby, of New York, to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at West Point, NY, Department of the Treasury. He would succeed Clifford M. Barber.

Since 1985 Mr. Corneby has served as deputy commissioner of finance for the County of Orange in Goshen, NY. Prior to this, he served as partner/manager for ALFA Market in Central Valley, NY, 1982-1985; general manager for Vornado Inc., Sutton Place Catalog Showrooms in

Rahway, NJ, 1981-1982. Mr. Corneby served in several capacities at the Grand Union Company, Grand Catalog Showrooms in Ridgewood, NJ, including vice president/division general manager, 1978-1981; operations vice president, 1975-1978; administrative vice president, 1973-1975; director of personnel, 1972-1973; and in the super-market division, 1959-1972.

Mr. Corneby graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan College (B.S., 1959). He was born December 15, 1937, in Scranton, PA. Mr. Corneby is married, has three children, and resides in Monroe, NY.

**Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for Senator Jesse Helms in Charlotte, North Carolina**

*June 20, 1990*

Thank you, Senator. Thank you all very, very much. Thank you, Jesse. Thank you very, very much, Jesse, for that very warm introduction. And I am so pleased to be here. And to Dot Helms, my respects. Barbara sends her love. To our outstanding Governor, Jim Martin, a friend of long standing, my respects, and to his cohort from across the way, Carroll Campbell, another close friend. The Carolinians are lucky—they've got it made with these two Governors. I want to salute another friend, the Congressman from this district who's making such a superb record for himself and for North Carolina values in the United States Congress, Alex McMillan, going strong. And I'm very proud of him. Another old friend—I don't want to date Jim Gardner in a sense, but he and I were elected to the Congress on exactly the same day several years ago. And I am proud of him as he serves this State as Lieutenant Governor.

I want to salute the Mayor, Sue Myrick; our chairman, Jack Hawk; old friends of mine, Jack and Helen Laughery, who do so much for the cause and with whom I spent a nervous primary night in this State 2 years ago. Roger Milliken, from Spartanburg down here, right across the way; strong supporter of the Republican Party and the conservative cause. And, of course, the real star of tonight's show—a truly great

**Nomination of Earl Roger Mandle To Be a Member of the National Council on the Arts**

announced his intention to nominate Earl Roger Mandle to be a member of the National Council on the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring September 3, 1994. He would succeed Raymond J. Leary.

Since 1988 Mr. Mandle has served as the Deputy Director of the National Gallery of Art. Prior to this, he was director of the Toledo Museum of Art, 1977-1988, and associate director, 1974-1976. He was associate director of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, 1967-1974.



th the current. He's a e tide. Sam Ervin put of the few men with up for what he be- Helms I know also of North Carolina's cent people—people and believe in hard e of country and of esse's a man of integ- an—lovely wife, Dot, ix grandchildren. And humanity.

vealing story. Barbara ed grandchildren, the the Rose Garden 2 are a constant source es. Well, 28 years ago, d Dot were reading a cerebral palsy living phanage. And asked like from Santa Claus, mother and a father. and Dot visited that ed him—became his Brought him through nd today, he's a suc- with a family of his nd I, Dot and Jesse tion. And I know we inging the caring light

esse Helms I know—a The character which nd buy glasses for the ohnson County whom e the blackboard, or Durham's Thuy Doan. Vietnam, she tried for mother out. And Jesse

le don't always agree vays respect him. And id? You know where. id people above parti- hening the United way of example, look where naturally, the nt us to make reckless long as I'm President, ice of that happening zyzewski going to the going to happen.

And the truth is, a strong national defense has and is helping to build a more democratic world. Consider: Earlier this month, President Gorbachev and I held our Washington summit, and we signed an agreement to update and expand our 1973 pact on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Another agreement on nuclear testing will create unprecedented improvements for on-site verification—a course that Jesse has urged since the 1970's. And President Gorbachev and I also issued a joint statement on conventional armed forces in Europe in which both sides committed themselves to intensify the pace of the negotiations in Vienna and agreed that such a treaty is essential to the future security of Europe. And furthermore, we also agreed to hold future negotiations on nuclear and space arms once the START [strategic arms reduction talks] treaty is concluded.

The great humorist Will Rogers once said, "A man in the country does his own thinking—but you get him into town and he soon will be thinking second-handed." In North Carolina, even city folks are commonsense country thinkers. And you understand that giving peace a chance does not mean taking a chance on peace. As we build upon our new relationship with the Soviet Union—and I'm going to keep on trying there—America must heed the desire for self-determination for the Baltic Republics. And we will. And I was pleased to see last week's meeting between President Gorbachev and the Presidents of these three Republics. And those talks began a dialog that we hope can lead to a peaceful resolution of this situation, an end to the Soviet economic blockade of Lithuania, and freedom for millions more.

And as we work to consolidate the positive change of the past year, we must also maintain the policies and institutions that made that change possible: a strong NATO, with Germany remaining a full member, and a strong American military presence in Europe as guarantors of stability, security, and freedom. Carolinians know these challenges can only be met through an America unafraid to adjust but committed to remain strong. You see, weakness will not preserve the peace that our national defense policies have helped us win. And I need Senators

who will help our defense maintain that peace.

And where does Jesse stand? You know where Jesse stands: for a safer, more secure, and stable world. And turning to America, a lot of challenges also remain. And so, quoting Asheville's own Thomas Wolfe, let's "look homeward." And here, too, I need Jesse Helms to keep standing up for what's right.

A noted preacher once said, "A thoughtful mind, when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag only but the nation itself." And yet, what would we say to the brave men and women who fought and died for the Stars and Stripes if they were alive today? Forty-eight States had laws protecting the flag against desecration. Forty-eight States. And those laws were effectively struck down when the Supreme Court ruled that flag-burning is protected by the Constitution. Now, I know this is an emotional issue on which Americans of good faith can and do disagree. As I look at it, it's not a Republican issue or Democrat, or even a liberal or conservative issue. To me, it is an American issue.

And our forefathers, with remarkable insight, knew that the Constitution must evolve in order to be contemporary. And so, they provided a mechanism for amending this sacred and marvelous document. And like us, they knew that the flag is the unique symbol of America. And I emphasize that word "unique." I honestly can't believe that they would condone burning it under the cover of free speech. The constitutional amendment we have proposed is carefully drawn. And here's what it says: "The Congress and the States shall have power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States." I will fight for that amendment, and I am proud to have Jesse Helms at my side.

And Jesse and I, of course, agree on many other issues—things that I think we all agree could be called value issues. An example: Jesse believed that kids should have the right to have voluntary prayer in the classroom—and so do I. As an old-fashioned guy, he believes in fiscal sanity. And when it comes to solving problems, liberals measure progress made by dollars spent. And Jesse and I, on the other hand, want to clean up

the deficit through proposals requiring a balanced budget and a line-item veto. If the Congress can't make these cuts, give the President what 43 Governors have, and let him have a shot at it.

And finally, there's the issue of fighting crime. And last May I outlined our Violent Crime Act. And at its heart is the belief that for anyone killing a law enforcement officer, no legal penalty is too tough. Liberals oppose the death penalty. And where does Jesse stand? Where I do: We want to eliminate loopholes that allow these, the worst criminals, to escape just punishment. And what's more, we want to expand its coverage to include major drug traffickers. Not sometime, not someplace but right now all across America.

I'm told that Jesse's favorite movie is "Patton." And in closing, let me recite the words of Patton telling his troops that in coming months they would often wonder whether they'd retreat under fire. "Don't worry about it," he advised them. "I can assure you, you will all do your duty." For 18 years Jesse Helms has done his duty, acting as a United States Senator to protect what Mayberry's own Aunt Bee, of the beloved "Andy Griffith Show," called "home and people's feelings, and how they grew up." He continues to lead with the civility and conscience that is a metaphor for North Carolina and with a spirit that would make even General Patton proud.

Two years ago, after an operation, Jesse—typical of him—disobeyed the doctor's order by leaving his sickbed early to hit the campaign trail for me and Dan Quayle. And I'll never forget how he literally stood up to support me. And tonight, I came down here to pledge him my support. You know where Jesse stands: for a safe, strong, and moral America. And I need him in the United States Senate, so let's keep him there—for your sake, for North Carolina's sake, and for America's sake.

And thank you for this occasion. And let's reflect Jesse Helms. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 7:25 p.m. in Liberty Hall at the Merchandise Mart. In his remarks, he referred to Jack Hawk, chairman of the State Republican Party; Jack Laughery, president of Hardees; Roger*

*Milliken, president of Milliken Industries; Mike Krzyzewski, coach of the Duke University basketball team; and author Thomas Wolfe. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

### Remarks at the Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony for the Children's Inn at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland June 21, 1990

What a beautiful day! Thank you, Dr. Sullivan. And I love the music, too. I love to sing. We heard you when we were just getting ready to come out here. Thank you very much. I guess I needn't tell this group, infiltrated by so many doctors and friends from NIH, of my high regard for our Secretary of HHS, Dr. Sullivan. I'm just delighted he's with me and very proud to be introduced by him. I really want to single out those who have worked so hard, recognizing that I might, by omission, risk offending. But Bar and I've had this warm welcome here, and then we've been reading up on the hard work that's gone into it. Certainly, I want to single out Debbie Dingell for her commitment, Dr. Pizzo, Dr. Raub, Dr. Vagelos, Alan Kay, Carmala Walgren, Chris Downey, Kathy Russell, and—again, excuse me, I'll stop there—but everybody else as well.

It's good to see so many friends and believers from the Hill over here—from Capitol Hill, those who are giving this project a lot of heartfelt support—Congressmen Dingell and Downey and Walgren and Morella and Lowery. Welcome to all. And a special greeting to the kids, the parents, and the friends who have come down from NIH this morning.

I have been so impressed by what I've learned about the unique concept of Children's Inn. Barbara and I have talked about it, and she's told me of this wonderful concept. It's an extraordinarily sensitive idea to provide this place of refuge and renewal so that sick children and their families can live together during treatment. I am very moved to be here today to see how joyously your vision of caring has been realized. This

is a story of how dre you believe with all with all your might,

Yours is also an ins ery, sacrifice, and h together individuals, p sionals, volunteers, p then the Governmer Inn, this extraordina need it most, is a re. of purpose and carin Light in the hard, illness, you've given gift, and you've sho shining role which f the treatment of a sic

Carmala and Debb the congressional sp compassion and car deeply. Dr. Pizzo, mitment to this drea the remarkable lega to create will last fo Vagelos, you and M bodied in a most ex of corporate respo unique talents and g has to give. And the ous gift of land and and will change th children and so ma leadership and gifts, ical, have made thi reality.

The lesson of the the most important simple one: taking share a laugh, wi people will be doing the 36 families wh people like resident and her staff; peo fundraisers and m who have raised o struction and who \$500,000 a year f people like those at the entire campus involved in caring for years, and in August. I think it 3,000 of you came this week. And De her, I'm sure there ed—but neverthele



9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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USA TODAY

January 2, 1990, Tuesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 2A

LENGTH: 235 words

HEADLINE: Bush family welcomes new member

BYLINE: Wayne Beissert

BODY:

Marvin and Margaret Bush have ended a yearlong quest by adopting a second child, giving President and Barbara Bush their 12th grandchild.

Barbara Bush announced the adoption Monday aboard Air Force One en route to Alabama.

'Want to hear the news, the great news? Marvin had a baby, a little boy. It's so exciting,' she said.

The first lady said her son and daughter-in-law learned Friday that the baby was theirs.

The child has been named Charles Walker Bush. Walker is the family name of the president's mother and is included in his name, George Herbert Walker Bush.

Marvin, the fourth and youngest Bush son, lives in Alexandria, Va.

The couple have an adopted daughter, Marshall, 3. Margaret Bush is unable to bear children as a result of a childhood illness.

When his father took a stand against abortion rights during the presidential campaign, Marvin Bush told Donnie Radcliffe, author of *Simply Barbara Bush*, 'My view on adoption has certainly been altered. I think what a horrible crime it would have been for Marshall's mom to abort when I see this miracle I live with.'

Barbara Bush said the family learned of the adoption the same day the president's brother-in-law, Alexander Ellis, 67, of Boston, died of a massive stroke.

'I cried all day,' Barbara Bush said. 'I cried from happiness, and I cried from sadness.' The Bushes will attend Ellis' funeral today in Boston.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; b/w, Tom Stanford, USA TODAY (Marvin Bush)

CUTLINE: MARVIN BUSH: His adopted son was born in November in Texas

TYPE: Newsmakers



2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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June 10, 1990, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 768 words

HEADLINE: Bush Meets Mexican President on Trade Issues

BYLINE: By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Bush

## BODY:

President Bush welcomed Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari to the White House Sunday evening for a reception and private dinner expected to lay the groundwork for formal negotiations to lift trade barriers between the two countries.

Both presidents declined to answer reporters' questions about a free trade agreement as they posed for photographers on the mansion's North Portico facing Pennsylvania Avenue.

They went inside for a reception with top U.S. and Mexican economic officials, including, on the U.S. side, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, trade representative Carla Hills, national security adviser Brent Scowcroft and Vice President Dan Quayle.

Later, the two presidents planned to dine alone in their second White House meeting in less than nine months.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said he expected to have a written statement later, but said he expected no formal announcement on trade talks.

Administration officials said privately they expected the Bush-Salinas meeting to be followed by a formal announcement on Monday that the two countries will enter negotiations to create a free trade pact. The sources asked not to be identified.

Bush earlier Sunday declined to predict how long it might take to achieve a free trade agreement with Mexico.

"I want to talk to him first before I can say on that," Bush told reporters as he walked off the golf course at Andrews AFB in suburban Maryland earlier Sunday. But he called the meeting with Salinas "very important."

If successful, the trade negotiations could bring all of North America - 335 million people - into a single market free of tariffs and other barriers to



The Associated Press, June 10, 1990

trade. The United States and Canada entered a free trade agreement two years ago.

Bush has close ties with Salinas, who paid a formal state visit to the White House last Oct. 3. This time, their get-together was an informal one, with the two presidents dining without aides present.

Preparatory trade discussions are expected to begin shortly with an eye toward launching the formal negotiations before Bush and Salinas next meet in Monterrey in December. Two-way U.S.-Mexican trade now totals about \$52 billion a year, but experts say it has the potential to go much higher.

Bush flew by helicopter from the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., to the Air Force base just outside Washington Sunday afternoon to play golf with Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, Rep. Bill Archer, R-Texas, and Fred Zeder, chairman of the Overseas Private Investment Corp.

The reform-minded Salinas, 42, a Harvard-educated economist, is seeking to invigorate Mexico's economy. A free trade agreement could spur job creation south of the border and ease pressures that lead Mexicans to look for work in the United States illegally.

But it would require dismantling tariffs and other barriers erected decades ago to protect Mexican industry from competition from its rich American neighbor.

U.S.-Mexican ties have been strained by the recent jailing in California of a Mexican physician, Humberto Alvarez Machain, who is accused of complicity in the murder of a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent in 1985.

Bush said last month the United States played no role in abducting the doctor. But a DEA agent subsequently testified in Los Angeles that the agency had authorized a plan for Mexican police to kidnap the physician and deliver him across the border.

Salinas and Bush both were elected in 1988. They met as presidents-elect in November that year in Houston, and then again last October as heads of state.

On Monday, Bush will welcome East German Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere to the White House for talks on the new Germany and Europe. It will be the first meeting between a U.S. president and the head of East Germany, which until a few months ago was a hard-line communist state.

Bush had dinner at the White House Friday night with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. They discussed how to calm Soviet anxieties about a united Germany belonging to NATO.

The two Germanys will merge their currencies next month and are headed toward a full marriage in 1991. Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is insisting that a united Germany keep a foot in both NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Bush and his family also were holding a christening in the Rose Garden on Sunday for Walker Bush, the president's 12th grandchild. The infant was born in Texas last November and adopted by Bush's son, Marvin, and his wife, Margaret, of Alexandria, Va.



The Associated Press, June 10, 1990

The younger Bushes also have a 4-year-old daughter, Marshall.



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January 2, 1990, Tuesday, City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL/FOREIGN; Pg. 6 p

LENGTH: 611 words

HEADLINE: Bush faces array of problems as he ends vacation

BYLINE: By John W. Mashek, Globe Staff

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: GEORGE BUSH; HOLIDAY; END

BODY:

President Bush concluded a holiday in Texas and Alabama yesterday, returning to some sticky unfinished business on Panama as well as a potentially divisive battle with Congress over spending and defense priorities.

Bush topped off his 6-day vacation by fishing for bass near Montgomery, Ala., after relaxing by hunting, fishing and golfing in South Texas and in his Houston home.

Even on his getaway from the Oval Office, Bush could not escape from official duties, including his role as commander-in-chief. Still unresolved is the status of his year-long nemesis, ousted Panamanian dictator Manuel Antonio Noriega.

US negotiations continued yesterday with Vatican and Panamanian officials on how to get Noriega out of his refuge in the Vatican Embassy in Panama City.

Bush has taken a hard-line position: He wants Noriega, who has been indicted in Florida for drug smuggling, to stand trial in the United States. The stalemate continued through Bush's vacation.

White House officials continued to show optimism that Noriega eventually would be turned over to the United States.

Bush must deal, too, with the sensitive matter of how long US troops will remain in Panama. Estimates vary, but it is certain that at least a sizable contingent will have to be stationed there on an open-ended basis to maintain civil order. A new government, friendly to the United States, is still finding its way, inheriting a devastated economy.

Arriving at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., Bush said his New Year's resolution for 1990 was "peace, world peace."

His wife, Barbara, talked more about the adoption of a new grandchild, Charles Walker Bush, born in November and adopted by son Marvin and his wife, Margaret. This is the 12th Bush grandchild. There are seven girls and five boys.



(c) 1990, The Boston Globe, January 2, 1990

She said it was "sort of magical" that the baby's adoption became official last Friday, the day that Alexander Ellis, husband of the president's sister, Nancy, died in Boston. "They came sort of in juxtaposition, so I cried all day. I cried from happiness and sadness all day," she told reporters.

When congratulated on his new grandchild, the president said, "Thank you. Funny how life goes on. . . . Nancy's husband and this."

The Bushes will attend Ellis' funeral today in suburban Boston, returning to Washington immediately after the service. The time and place of the funeral, which is private, have not been announced.

On the legislative front, Bush and the Democratic Congress are liable to battle over a so-called "peace dividend." That is the savings the federal government could realize as a result of the massive democratization and relaxed tensions in Eastern Europe.

Bush has indicated that it is not time to react to the changes within the Soviet bloc by cutting back deeply in defense spending. However, some Democrats will want to shift money from the Pentagon to social programs cut during the Reagan administration and to the fight against drugs. Using the dividend to cut the mammoth federal deficit is another option.

Cutting that deficit is another order of business for Congress, which is to return to work late this month. Richard Darman, the budget director, and Democratic leaders are almost certain to square off before the year is out.

And, as if the GOP administration and Democrats needed to be reminded, 1990 is an election year. Republicans will be aiming to whittle down the Democratic majority in both houses, although there is concern they could lose seats despite Bush's personal popularity.

Politics will influence decisions on a stack of leftover legislative problems such as health costs of the elderly, clean air, child care and crime.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, 1. President Bush gives a tie tack Sunday to Sergeant First Class James Almeida of Taunton at Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio. Almeida, wounded in Panama, is with his wife and children. / AP PHOTOS 2. President Bush removes hook from a bass he caught and released during a fishing trip yesterday near Montgomery, Ala.



4TH DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Proclamation 6241 -- National Sanctity of Human Life Day,  
1991

By the President of the United States of America

27 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 47

January 11, 1991

LENGTH: 807 words

A Proclamation

On January 21, the United States will observe a Federal holiday honoring the birth of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In his efforts to end legal segregation in America, Dr. King believed that achieving peace and goodwill among all peoples depends on obedience to the will of God and the affirmation of the sacredness of all human life. "Every man is somebody," Dr. King said, "because he is a child of God."

It is this conviction -- the recognition that all people are made in the image of their Creator -- which guides our observance of National Sanctity of Human Life Day and our efforts to reaffirm in our Nation the sanctity of human life in all its stages.

For more than two hundred years, America has been the home of freedom. Our national commitment to fundamental human rights -- the "unalienable Rights" of "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" -- was eloquently proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and has been reaffirmed countless times in legislative halls; in a free unfettered press; on battlefields around the world; and, most important, in our hearts.

Despite this deep national commitment, however, there have been times when realities have not lived up to our ideals. The United States was once a land of slavery and racial segregation. For far too long, many persons with disabilities have not been able to participate fully in the mainstream of American life. And the prevalence of abortion on demand in America calls into question our respect for the fundamental right to life.

The tragedy of abortion in America affects two persons, mother and child. While sincere persons may disagree, my position is that the lives of both must be cherished and protected. We must recognize the dignity and worth of every human being in our laws, as well as in our hearts. Abortion robs America of a portion of its future and denies preborn children the chance to grow, to contribute, and to enjoy a full life with all its challenges and opportunities.

Scientific advances reinforce the belief that unborn children are persons, entitled to medical care and legal protection. We must turn from abortion to loving alternatives such as adoption. All levels of government and all sectors of society should promote policies that encourage alternatives such as adoption and make adopting easier for families who want children and will give them loving homes, particularly children with special needs.



## 27 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 47

Across America, many people are involved in efforts to protect unborn children and to assist pregnant women in need. Through their compassion, generosity, and hard work, they are helping to ensure that the value of every human life is never forgotten. We hope and pray for the day when the principle of life's sanctity will guide both private thought and public policy on this question throughout our Nation.

On this occasion we also recall with gratitude and thanks to Almighty God the millions of Americas whose work in many and various ways likewise upholds our fundamental belief in the sanctity of human life. Members of the health professions and scientists work for cures to dread diseases and to alleviate the suffering of the ill and infirm. Parents, teachers, and community leaders work together towards ending the scourge of drugs. And volunteers throughout our Nation visit the sick, the elderly, and the lonely; care for the dying; help children in need; and bring joy to the lives of many of our fellow citizens.

In affirming the sanctity of life, we realize the highest ideals of our country. We deny our very heritage when we do not. Today, mindful of our heritage and our convictions, let us not only resolve to uphold the sanctity of human life but also work to promote policies that affirm our highest ideals as a Nation. All stages of human life are precious; all demand recognition of their sanctity.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Sunday, January 20, 1991, as National Sanctity of Human Life Day. I call on all Americans to reflect on the sanctity of human life in all its stages and to gather in homes and places of worship to give thanks for the gift of life and to reaffirm our commitment to respect the life and the dignity of every human being.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:45 p.m., January 14, 1991]

Note: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 14.



2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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November 17, 1991, Sunday, Home Edition

SECTION: Opinion; Part M; Page 4; Column 1; Editorial Writers Desk

LENGTH: 441 words

HEADLINE: BE PRO-FAMILY, LOSE YOUR JOB;  
BUSH SHOULD SIGN SENSIBLE FAMILY-LEAVE BILL

BODY:

George Bush may be setting a new and inappropriate standard for domestic legislation: Only when his back is to the wall and Congress has made a credible threat to override his veto does the President seem willing to entertain a legislative compromise. In recent months, several wise bills that have captured clear majorities in both houses have been threatened with death-by-veto. The Family and Medical Leave Act, which the House passed last week by an overwhelming but not veto-proof margin, should not fall victim to this same shortsighted and devious White House strategy.

The family-leave bill would guarantee about half the nation's employees unpaid leave of up to 12 weeks for family emergencies. Men or women could take leave for their own illness or that of an immediate family member or because of the adoption or birth of a child. The bill, which applies to firms with more than 50 employees, would also guarantee the worker a job upon his return. The Senate passed a similar version of the House bill last month with a near two-thirds majority.

Despite the widespread support for family leave, Bush threatens to veto this bill, as he did similar legislation last year. He and many business people argue that family leave will cost too much and make us uncompetitive in the world market. But these arguments don't stand up to scrutiny.

At least 10 states, including California, have a parental-leave policy (other than maternity leave). A recent study of family leave in four states found that the vast majority of employers incurred minimal costs in complying with the laws. Another study, done for the Small Business Administration, found that granting unpaid leave can be cheaper than replacing workers who are terminated or resign.

Business leaders in other countries already understand this. Our strongest trading partners, including Germany and Japan, guarantee employees parental leaves far more generous than that proposed here. And last week, the 12 European Community nations agreed to guarantee women employees 14 weeks of paid maternity leave.

Opponents of the bill argue that business should be free to make private leave arrangements with employees when the need arises. Some companies are leaders in this area but too many are not.

Only about one in seven employers has such voluntary, company-wide policies, a figure which might explain why new mothers who individually negotiate time off to have a baby are 10 times more likely to lose their jobs than employees



(c) 1991 Los Angeles Times, November 17, 1991

taking other kinds of medical leave.

Bush should sign this bill; his intransigent strategy does not become him, as a President or a parent.

GRAPHIC: Photo, President with grandchild.

TYPE: Editorial

We are in a van, careening along a highway. We beep at Pat Robertson's motorcade, which is going to where we just left, and Kemp's. Maybe Ben is there. All the combined expertise of the most sophisticated men and machines is working to tell us what will happen in just two days, what the voters will do, but only one person knows. She is sitting in the back, quiet and unassuming. I think she is a secretary's mother. No no, I am told, she's Nancy Sununu, the governor's wife. Oh.

"Mrs. Sununu, you know New Hampshire, and you know these people. Is Bush going to win?"

"Oh shawuh, he's gonna win fine."

Everyone turns and looks at her.

"By how much?"

"Five to ten points. Don't worry, five to ten points."

Which was in fact correct.

## SEVENTEEN



### A Thousand Points of Light

"GOT THE TERMINAL jits!!" "Wearin' a raincoat called fear." "Fine 'cept for the family of squirrels that's living in my intestines chasing a walnut up and down." I always expressed my anxiety in a southern accent. I think it made me feel distanced, as if it were someone else waking up at 3:00 A.M. with dysrhythmia.

I was working on the vice president's acceptance speech, which was to be delivered in two weeks to the Republican National Convention in New Orleans. I had spent two days with him on the road, trailing him from plane to limo to holding room to limo to plane. Where he went I went, peppering him with questions.

In June we hadn't known it would all be so important, but then Dukakis gave his speech, and the Democrats came out of their convention fourteen points ahead, and suddenly the acceptance speech was crucial. Ten days before the Bush speech, the papers were saying if he failed in New Orleans, his campaign would be all uphill. Then came Quayle, and the controversy surrounding his choice. The speech clamor reached a crescendo: "If the speech doesn't vault him over the debris Thursday night, he will have lost his own convention; and he will never recover."

I am looking at a memo I sent to the vice president in July. It is annotated in his handwriting and shows some of the confidence he felt.

"This is arguably the most important speech of your life. More people will see you than have ever seen you before; some of them

will be making their first judgment about you." In the margin a simple "Yes."

"This is an opportunity to talk about why you went into public service and what it means to you . . . This is an opportunity to talk also about the philosophy that guides you. I suspect you think, I am in basic agreement with basic conservative principles—small government is better than big, low taxes better than high, strong defense better than weak . . . if this is what you think then let's say it." To which he wrote, "Yes, but more passion."

"It might be good if somewhere along the line you could talk a bit about how you see yourself in this race . . . What I mean is: Hubert Humphrey used to tell his aides that maybe he wasn't dramatic like Bobby and a big intellectual like Gene, but he was a good solid man with long experience and he could do the job. He understood his own unflashy superiority. If he'd been able to communicate that in a way that didn't criticize anyone else, he might have won by a point instead of losing." The vice president wrote, again on the margin: "à la N.H.'shire OK (see attached notes)."

Bringing up the combination of excitement, competitiveness, and tension that would hit anyone on the night of such a speech, I wrote, "Think of this: You're going to walk out there into the lights and face a cheering, frenzied mob . . ." On the margin he wrote, "I have no fear of that."

The "attached note" was the first of many, six handwritten pages containing his thoughts on what he wanted to communicate.

"[I] know where I want to go—have the experience to get there—jobs, peace, education.

"My background is one thing . . . I've worked, I've fought for my country, I've served, I've built—I want to lead."

On foreign policy: "Let others propose turning our decisions and our leadership over to a multilateral body—We have a special obligation to lead—we must not forsake our responsibility . . . We owe it to the free nations of the world—to lead to stay strong, to care."

On arms control/defense issues: "No unilateral cuts in the essential military strength of this country . . . Pride in staying firm until we accomplish what had *never* been done in nuclear age—ban an entire generation of weapons." And, "Chemical-

Biological—The image of mother shielding her child from invisible death—horror—I want to lead[,] would find way to ban chemical, biological weapons."

On the national character: "We are just plain the kindest nation in the world so that when a baby is starving in Ethiopia we reach out." On domestic issues: "Probably need a reference to sanctity of human life," and "Yes, I do feel kids should say the Pledge of Allegiance," etc.

More: "What hurts? an abused child a scared child an unloved child?" And: "I do not fear the future . . . Opportunity—Experience—Jobs—Private lives—Faith in God."

Even a list of words that have special meaning for him: "Family, kids, grandkids, love, decency, honor, pride, tolerance, hope, kindness, loyalty, freedom, caring, heart, faith, service to country, fair (fair play), strength, healing, excellence."

And about George Bush himself: "Others may speak better, look better, be smoother, more creative but I must be myself. I want you to know my heartbeat—this is where I'd lead" and "I'm proud of USA I'm experienced I know good honest people when I see em," more on his feelings on ethics and education and the disabled and children. Finally, of the speech itself: "Let's aim for the right or left field seats—just inside the foul line—top deck though"—and signed "GB."

More notes would come. I'd be sitting at the word processor in my living room when suddenly a long black White House car would ease down the driveway, and soon Mr. Kim, the vice president's driver, would be calling from the car phone three feet from the front door. "You come out, please—you big dog, move on!" I'd grab our too-friendly German shepherd; Mr. Kim would hand me an envelope all taped up by the vice president with more directions.

One day it was a two-page typed letter headed "WHO I AM." The vice president had, simply and without rhetoric, set down where he and Dukakis differ on current and longstanding issues. It later became a well-known and highly effective part of the speech.

"I am one who is *not* a card carrying member of the ACLU.

"I am one who feels it is *wrong* to release from prison murderers who have not served enough time to be eligible for parole.

"I am one who believes it is *right* for teachers to say the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of our country."

"I am one who opposes federal gun control—but who favors judges who will have a little less sympathy for the criminals and a little more for the victims of crime."

"I am one who would not cut the inside from our strategic defense—one who, based on experience, would build on our record of banning for the first time in this nuclear age an entire generation of missiles."

"I am one who does not believe that every Governor should have the right to veto a decision by the Commander-in-Chief to dispatch the National Guard to wherever required."

"I am one who respects the sanctity of human life and is deeply concerned about the 20 million abortions that have happened . . ."

On it went, as he drew the line between himself and Dukakis.

"I am one who knows that it is only the United States that can strongly stand up for freedom and democracy around the world."

"I am one who understands the limits of Federal Government and understands the power of the private sector—churches, families, local governments—one who understands the power of the individual to help his fellow man."

"I am the one who believes in public service and aspires to the highest possible standards. People should come to Washington to serve—not to profit."

"I am one who will work with Congress but understands that one party domination of Congress by big spenders there resulted in huge deficits. It is Congress that appropriates every dime and tells the Executive Branch how to spend every dime. I will cooperate but I will not be intimidated."

The line-item veto. Balanced-budget amendment. Support for voluntary prayer in the schools. And, "I will put a freeze on spending and I will not raise taxes."

One thing the list did was break the "I" barrier. George Bush hated to say "I." The speculation among his friends and staff was that it was due to his doughty old mom, who used to rap his knuckles for bragging, a brag apparently being defined as any sentence with the first-person singular as its subject. It was a problem for me because when I wrote "I" in a speech, rather

than change the pronoun, he'd sometimes kill the whole sentence or thought.

I became adept at pronounless sentences, I did. Instead of "I moved to Texas and soon we joined the Republican party," it was, "Moved to Texas, joined the Republican party, raised a family." Had the benefit of sounding natural and relaxed, the drawback of sometimes being hard to pull off. Imagined him raising his hand on the Capitol steps—"Do solemnly swear, will preserve and protect . . ."

During the campaign, I don't know why, the I-ectomies ended. But we were both so used to the "I"-less style that I tended to keep writing it, and he tended to keep saying it.

In the two days I spent with Bush that June I saw more of him than I had since New Hampshire, which in turn was the most I'd been exposed to him since the White House. I had known him slightly there, worked on a few speeches with him, thought he was the next president. When, in the fall of 1987, I worked with him on his announcement speech, my interest quickened.

He would be at his desk, casual, legs stretched out, head cocked. I sense his diffidence and his determination. None of the great-man manner, self-deprecating, modest. And yet: He will have this thing.

I find that it is easiest to engage him on the plane; the fact that it is speeding through the air seems to relieve his need for movement. The car is good too.

Once during the trip I was trying to push Bush to be more personal and reflective on the subject of the family—its role in society, what it means to him. He was distracted, elliptic. We were on our way from the airport into New York City, the vice president sprawled on one side of the seat, Mrs. Bush, who was traveling with him for the day, next to him, I on the jump seat.

I asked about Texas, about what it was like moving there and being young and newly wed. Mrs. Bush told funny stories about the man down the street who still went around in a horse-drawn wagon, and the man who always used to come over to say hi to George at dinnertime, so after a while she just started putting three potatoes in the oven; three chops in the pan. The vice president was looking out the window, adding a word here and there.

Finally, exasperated, I said, "Well, what made you have a family anyhow? Why did you start having kids?"

Mrs. Bush's eyes went wide. "Why, Peggy!"

"Oh my!" I said, embarrassed. "That *was* personal, and I do apologize." The vice president began to laugh. I reddened. Mrs. Bush, having caught me, saved me.

"Don't apologize. That's a perfectly appropriate question for your generation, because, of course, for all of you the decision to have a baby is truly a decision. But in our time it was different, you married and had children, it was what you did. And we did too."

The conversation gave me something: What she remembered about Texas was that it was so hot in the summer you could hardly bear it, but even with the discomfort, even though they were apart from their families, they weren't lonely or anxious. They thought it was an adventure, in part because there was a certain Eleanor-and-Franklin component to the move. Mrs. Bush told me, "George's mother was a formidable and strong woman, and so was my mother, and we wanted to get out from under the parental gaze, be on our own!" Forty years later her eyes blazed with the memory of her hunger.

She is a strong woman, not ego-driven but protective of kith and kin. Those merry eyes, the warmth, the ability to get the help cracking in a jolly way, and then not so jolly. A lack of pretension, a breeziness, but underneath she is Greenwich granite, one of the women who settled the hard gray shores of the East and summoned roses from the rocks.

They say that she had been hurt by Mrs. Reagan, patronized or ignored. I do not know if it is true. There are always such stories. But if it was, she would not take revenge, or would take it so subtly, so much the slight absence of a warmth than the presence of a coolness, that Mrs. Reagan would barely see it, and only feel later, in bed, a slight discomfort at . . . what? An undigested bit of beef, a crumb of cheese, a fragment of an underdone potato?

Resolute with an air of flexibility. A good match: a team.

One afternoon on the plane I asked the vice president when he first became aware, as an adult, of the reality of poverty. He told me of getting to know the barrios and border towns of Texas,

when he was a young man first running for Congress. He was walking in a barrio when he saw coming along the street a little boy who was wearing ragged clothing, an old undershirt, no shoes. With him was his mother. They were holding hands. Bush saw the poverty, but was struck by something else. He said, This little boy had nothing in terms of physical things, but here he is with his mother, and they're together and he's happy, there's love, and it was a feeling of how much we have in common. He was like my kids.

He talked about children, how he worries about the kids in the cities who have nothing, and he doesn't know what we can do to help them, "But that doesn't mean you give up." He spoke of going to Africa and holding in his arms children who were victims of famine. "The one I feel in my heart was when we held the seven-year-old kid in our arms in Somalia." He made a cradling motion. "Seven years, seventeen pounds. It haunted me."

I asked Bush about a note he'd sent that said, "I know what drives me . . . Everyone matters." He talked about how America has challenged the world to solve the problem of poverty. "You have to put something back in, put something back. It's caring about others."

I had already received his list of words that had special meaning for him—"kindness," "caring," "decency," "heart." I thought of what he had told me. He spoke with a gentleness that was striking. This was the genesis of "I want a kinder, gentler nation."

(People ask me if I knew it would become the phrase that people thought of when they thought of Bush and his presidency. The answer is no. I knew it was striking because it marked a break with what had been perceived, often rightly, as the careless effulgence of the Reagan era; and because it was Bush; and because it reflected the future of conservatism and the yearnings of the young of the Reagan administration. But such phrases only work if they're genuine to the man and part of the warp and woof of the text, and for that reason they don't jump out at you as you go over the speech. But I keep as a prized memento an early draft in which after "I want a kinder nation" there is a scribbled little caret with the word "gentler.")

Bush spoke of the sanctity of human life, of his son's newly

adopted daughter, how he and Mrs. Bush had wept at the christening. "Try to touch on this delicately."

On public service and ethics: Government isn't supposed to be personally profitable. "I was worth four times as much in 1960 as I am today . . . But it doesn't matter. We don't want to do fancy things or own stuff."

He told me that in his speech he wanted to take issue with the idea that America is in decline, "all that doom and gloom." He spoke of how he and Mrs. Bush had lived in forty-three houses in twenty-one cities since he'd left the service, which made him a uniquely national candidate. "When you do that, you understand this country. Its patriotism, strength, love. 'And so I come to you a national candidate.'"

There was another conversation on Friday morning, the day after Dukakis's convention speech. I had left Air Force Two as the speech began and listened to it in the car as I drove home from Andrews. It was workmanlike but undistinguished. I was relieved. "We can take this guy, I thought."

I stand by that judgment of the speech as literature, but I missed the impact of the presentation—the darkened hall, the booming rendition of "Coming to America," the dramatic entrance through the crowd, the almost glimmer Dukakis had as he seized his moment and squeezed it like a diamond. Stagecraft can make a so-so speech a fine speech, as I had well learned in the Reagan White House, and that is what happened to Dukakis that night.

But I didn't know it then. Friday morning I arrived early at Andrews, and as soon as we were in the air, the vice president called me to his cabin. I told him Dukakis was okay, no big deal. He shook his head: He was good.

But, he said, "Dukakis said, 'The Reagan era is over.' Well: Really? The era of prosperity, an era of unprecedented opportunity, an era of pride in our country?" He went through the policy differences that divided him and Dukakis and directed me again to include them in clear, blunt language. "Dukakis never mentioned freedom, democracy, liberty—what about these?," and "Our peace today is less fragile, more guaranteed. [The foreign-policy] credential is totally lacking." And, "This is no time to get someone with no experience into the ball game—with the

Communist world tremors—this is a time for tested men. This is no time to gamble."

I left that night with a final instruction from Bush: "No personal attack on Dukakis. Nothing personal. Just the issues."

I went home that weekend, gathered my notes, and began to write.

"Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much . . ."

Dukakis had spoken for almost an hour, including applause, so he probably walked in with a forty-, forty-five-minute speech. About twenty, twenty-five pages, double-spaced. We'd go as long.

I wrote every morning from nine to noon. My son was just over a year old and had recently learned to walk. He would come into the living room, drawn by the sound of TV or the stereo, see me at the computer, laugh, and run to me in a kind of dance—he was so proud of his new ability that sometimes in his excitement he'd throw both legs into the air and fall backward with a great whoosh from his diapers—climb onto me and get down to business, which is the keyboard, which he slaps palms down. He thinks the word processor is a form of TV with a black screen and squiggly green letters; he likes to make the cursor dance.

The baby-sitter would gather him up, take him down to the kitchen to play; I'd hear him gurgling and trying to speak. (Oh lucky to be a writer and not a surgeon—"Mees Noon," Carmen would say when she comes to clean on Thursdays, "You makin' a big mess with all this blood, and last week we found a leg in the pantry!"—or a trial lawyer—"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury: Do you want more coffee? Watch that chair, there's a screw loose in the back"—or a waitress. Lucky to lose neither profession nor propinquity.)

I'd break for lunch, go back to work, break at four. Every day I'd hear on the phone from a friend these words: You must be nervous, kiddo, 'cause if he's great he could win, but if he blows it he's ghost-he's-toast-he's gone.

Thanks.

"Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much. I have many friends to thank tonight. I thank the voters who supported me. I thank the gallant men who entered the contest for the presidency this year, and who have honored me with their support."

**No. 620. Adoptions, by Relationship of Petitioner, 1960 to 1986, and Foreign Adoptions, 1975 to 1989**

[Data on foreign adoptions for fiscal year ending in year shown; see text, section 9. Estimated. Data on total adoptions for 1960-1975 are generally based on material shown by Penelope Maza in "Adoption Trends: 1944-1975", Child Welfare Research Notes # 9, issued by the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families. Data on domestic adoptions for 1982 and 1986 are based on data collected by the National Committee for Adoption from various State health, welfare, adoption, and statistical offices. For further comments, see source.]

YEAR	TOTAL ADOPTIONS						FOREIGN ADOPTIONS <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Related petitioners	Unrelated petitioners by type of agency making placement				Year	Number	Country of origin of adoptee	Number
			Total	Public agency	Private agency	Independent				
1960	107,000	49,200	57,800	13,300	20,800	23,700	1975	5,633	1989, total <sup>2</sup>	7,948
1965	142,000	65,300	76,700	20,700	32,200	23,800	1980	5,139	Korea	3,552
1970	175,000	85,800	89,200	29,500	40,100	19,600	1985	9,286	Colombia	735
1975	129,000	81,300	47,700	18,600	18,100	11,000	1986	9,945	India	677
1982 <sup>3</sup>	141,861	91,141	50,720	19,428	14,549	16,743	1987	10,097	Philippines	481
1986 <sup>3</sup>	104,088	52,931	51,157	20,064	15,053	16,040	1988	9,120	Peru	269

<sup>1</sup> Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Statistical Yearbook of Immigration and Naturalization Service*.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes other countries, not shown separately. <sup>3</sup> Domestic adoptions only.  
 Source: Except as noted, National Committee for Adoption, Inc., Washington, DC, *Adoption Factbook II, 1989* (copyright) and unpublished data.

**No. 621. Women, 20 to 54 Years Old, Who Have Ever Adopted a Child, by Relationship Before the Adoption: 1987**

[In thousands, except percent. If a woman adopted more than one child of a different relationship, she would be counted once in each category. If adopted children are same relationship, she is counted once. Based on National Health Interview Survey; see Appendix III]

CHARACTERISTIC	Women ever married	WOMEN WHO EVER ADOPTED				CHARACTERISTIC	Women ever married	WOMEN WHO EVER ADOPTED			
		Total <sup>1</sup>		Un-related <sup>2</sup>	Re-lated			Total <sup>1</sup>		Un-related <sup>2</sup>	Re-lated
		Number	Per-cent					Number	Per-cent		
Total <sup>3</sup>	49,422	1,064	2.2	831	178	Hispanic origin:					
Age:						Hispanic	3,811	<sup>4</sup> 38	<sup>4</sup> 1.0	<sup>4</sup> 20	
20-24 years	4,598	<sup>4</sup> 6	<sup>4</sup> 0.1	<sup>4</sup> 4	(NA)	Non-Hispanic	45,368	1,023	2.3	807	
25-29 years	8,218	50	0.6	<sup>4</sup> 26	<sup>4</sup> 16	Years of school completed:					
30-34 years	9,186	134	1.5	97	<sup>4</sup> 28	Less than 12 years	7,880	118	1.5	59	
35-39 years	8,799	205	2.3	169	<sup>4</sup> 24	12 years	21,948	415	1.9	314	
40-44 years	7,277	243	3.3	200	<sup>4</sup> 32	13-15 years	10,301	272	2.6	228	
45-49 years	5,966	237	4.0	186	<sup>4</sup> 43	16 or more years	9,033	260	2.9	229	
50-54 years	5,379	190	3.5	148	<sup>4</sup> 35	Family income:					
Race:						Less than \$15,000	7,967	102	1.3	56	
White	42,635	956	2.2	772	134	\$15,000-\$24,999	9,309	193	2.1	145	
Black	5,010	85	1.7	<sup>4</sup> 41	<sup>4</sup> 40	\$25,000-\$34,999	9,235	202	2.2	153	
Other	1,777	<sup>4</sup> 24	<sup>4</sup> 1.4	<sup>4</sup> 18	<sup>4</sup> 4	\$35,000 or more	17,098	470	2.7	404	

NA Not available. <sup>1</sup> Includes women who ever adopted with unknown relationship, not shown separately. <sup>2</sup> Includes foster children. <sup>3</sup> Includes unknown responses, not shown separately. <sup>4</sup> Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.  
 Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital and Health Statistics, Advance Data, No. 181*, January 1990, and unpublished data.

**No. 622. Weekly Child Care Expenditures: 1987**

[In thousands, except as indicated. As of fall. See headnote, table 623]

ITEM	Total <sup>1</sup>	RACE		HISPANIC ORIGIN <sup>2</sup>		MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME				POVERTY LEVEL <sup>3</sup>		
		White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than \$1,250	\$1,250-\$2,499	\$2,500-\$3,749	\$3,750 or more	Below poverty level	Near poverty level <sup>4</sup>	Not poor <sup>5</sup>
Employed women with children under 15	18,501	15,402	2,517	1,557	16,944	2,661	5,941	5,073	4,826	1,434	811	16,256
Women making payments for child care	6,168	5,106	844	590	5,578	739	1,918	1,777	1,735	346	228	5,595
Weekly child care expenses (dol.) <sup>6</sup>	48.5	51.1	34.6	42.0	49.1	39.2	40.0	47.0	63.3	35.2	38.6	49.7
Percent of income <sup>7</sup>	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.6	20.7	9.2	6.6	4.9	25.0	16.3	6.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes other races not shown separately. <sup>2</sup> Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. <sup>3</sup> For explanation of poverty level, see text, section 14. <sup>4</sup> 100-125 percent of poverty level. <sup>5</sup> 125 percent and over of poverty level. <sup>6</sup> Average (mean) expenditures for women making child care payments. <sup>7</sup> Mean weekly child care expenditure prorated to a monthly average as a percent of average monthly family income for the 4 months preceding the survey date.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-70, No. 20.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 27, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN PROCLAMATION SIGNING CEREMONY  
FOR NATIONAL ADOPTION WEEK

The Roosevelt Room

11:57 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Excuse the little slight delay here, but may I welcome Chris Smith and others, and certainly Lou Sullivan, who's doing a superb job for this country as Secretary of HHS; Assistant Secretary Barnhart. And I mentioned Representative Smith and I would consider, looking around this crowd, as all distinguished guests. And welcome, especially, to those here who truly know the meaning of the holiday we celebrate tomorrow -- for those of us whose lives have been touched by adoption realize, I think, quite profoundly, what Thanksgiving is all about.

It gives me particular pleasure to proclaim this our 28th National Adoption Week. Each year more than 50,000 children join new families here in America. Each year tens of thousands of lives are enriched by this act of faith, courage and generosity. That means not only the lives of children who have finally found the security and belonging they desire, but also the lives of their families and friend -- their new families and friends.

During this week we have the chance -- the privilege -- to recognize those who have joined in the effort to find permanent homes for waiting children -- the counselors, the social workers, the physicians, the attorneys, the legislators, the volunteers, the employers, the media professionals, members of the clergy, and families. During National Adoption Week, perhaps most important of all, we also have the chance to express our admiration for the women who chose life for their unborn child.

Our family knows the value of that choice. Among our 12 grandchildren, as many of you know, are two very special little ones who were adopted. Whenever I see these miracles, if you will, I thank God for the joy that each of them brings to our family every single day.

We must make adoption a higher priority in this nation. And every level of government and every part of society must promote policies that encourage adoption and make it easier for families who want children and who will give them loving homes.

Right now, over 30,000 children are waiting. They're legally available for adoption -- just waiting for homes and hearts to welcome them. Many of them have special needs, but they all have special love to receive and to give.

This week, during the holiday season, and throughout the year, let everyone in this country remember those precious youngsters who wait. Let us renew our determination to help them -- to help the American family -- to help the strength of this nation.

So thank you all very much for coming here today. Have a wonderful Thanksgiving with your families. And may God bless you all. And now I'm going to sign this proclamation. (Applause.)

END

12:01 P.M. EDT