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June 27 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

saying this: You have visited Australia, as you say, as Vice President; and I look forward to welcoming you to our country as President of the United States and as a true friend of Australia.

Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where Prime Minister Hawke was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Following the ceremony, the President and the Prime Minister met in the Oval Office.

Message on the Observance of Independence Day

June 27, 1989

Growing up in Connecticut—"the Constitution State"—the Fourth of July represented the best of holidays. It held the promise of parades, picnics, and fireworks. More important, however, it introduced a small boy to the promise of America.

Everywhere I turned, I would see the red, white, and blue of our flag. As I grew older, I realized that the flag has reminded generations of Americans how fortunate we are to live in a free and democratic Republic. It is a banner respected around the world. The Fourth of July is a day to pause and thank God that men such as Thomas Jefferson and Ben Franklin had the strength, courage, and insight to forge a nation predicated upon the noble ideal, "that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights. . . ."

Today, as we celebrate the 213th birthday of our Nation's founding, let us recall the words spoken by President George Washington during his first Inaugural Address on April 30, 1789: "The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people."

After 213 years, Americans can say that the experiment is a resounding success. The Fourth of July is a time to rejoice in this success, which has inspired all who seek to

break the shackles of totalitarian rule and breathe in the life-giving air of liberty.

Experience has shown us that success can exact a heavy price. We must never forget that this experiment in self-government continues to thrive because our Nation is blessed with an abundance of brave men and women who proudly serve in its Armed Forces. These individuals stand guard on the ramparts of liberty so that all Americans can say with pride and confidence, "I'm free."

To every American citizen, here and abroad, Happy Fourth of July! God bless you and God bless America!

George Bush

Toasts at the State Dinner for Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia

June 27, 1989

The President. Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke—Bob and Hazel to us, to all of you—we are just delighted to have this opportunity to welcome you back to Washington, sir. I would once more reminisce about the fondness with which I remember our visit to Australia a few years ago, and then, of course, your own previous visits to Washington, DC, as Prime Minister. And now we have been delighted with your gracious company during this all-too-brief stay.

And lest you wonder about the Prime Minister's travel plans, it is my understanding that he and Hazel go right to the airport, climb onto an airplane, and will be seen smiling and greeting the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany about 1 p.m. Federal Republic of Germany time. So, we will be brief, and—[laughter]. But I think the friendship that we feel towards our distinguished visitor is but a reflection of a deeper closeness.

Wilbur Garrett, the editor of the National Geographic, wrote that, "Both America and Australia exert an enduring fascination on each other, like brothers growing up in different parts of the world." Well, we've borne great sacrifices as brothers in war, and now we share great responsibilities as brothers in peace. And in this century, Aus-

tralia has risen in of England to nation, in culture has taken note:

In classic film "Breaker Moran Patrick White's N are moving exal emerging as this ture. Australia h contribution to i couragement at Australia is the sl lamp of liberty fo the East.

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George Bush

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tralia has risen in stature from a dominion
of England to become a nation, a great
nation, in culture and in the arts. The world
has taken note: Australia, the rising star.

In classic films like "Gallipoli" and
"Breaker Morant" and so many others—
Patrick White's Nobel Prize for literature—
are moving examples of why Australia is
emerging as this leading light in world cul-
ture. Australia has an even more profound
contribution to make to the world: the en-
couragement and spread of democracy.
Australia is the shining light in the Pacific,
a lamp of liberty for the oppressed peoples
of the East.

And so, Bob, let me just take a moment
to acknowledge your own outstanding per-
sonal leadership in the region. You've led
with ideas to better organize the trading
partners of the Pacific Basin, and you've
been a champion of freedom's cause. Your
nation's magnificent new Parliament build-
ing is a fitting monument to democratic
principles. Little wonder that so many
Americans, including Members of our own
Congress, joined you for the inauguration of
that building and even contributed to its
architecture in a reaffirmation of our kin-
ship. It's a kinship that is more profound
than heritage, deeper than a shared lan-
guage. It is the universal kinship, the
brotherhood of democracy.

Recent events in the Asia-Pacific region
show that it is not enough to let a man buy
what he wants. He must be allowed to say
what he believes. He must be allowed a
voice in the governing of the society. And
economic freedom alone and political free-
dom, indeed, go hand in hand. They
depend one on the other. And therefore, it
is very timely for us to meet, consult—and I
mean consult in the real spirit of consulta-
tion—and once again affirm the solidarity of
our U.S.-Australian alliance.

The United States is fully engaged in Asia
to support the forces of peace, democracy
and, yes, human rights. And our abiding
commitment to Australia and our friends
and allies in the region is going to remain
strong and abiding. And I know that you
stand with us, sir, not just in favor of the
free flow of goods but one of ideas and
ideals of freedom.

So, ladies and gentlemen, let me say that
Australia is a strong fellow democracy, a

very close ally of the United States of Amer-
ica. This visit, in my view, sir, has been an
outstanding success. We are delighted that
you have been with us, you and Hazel.

And now I would like to offer a toast to
Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, Queen of
Australia.

The Prime Minister. Mr. President—
George and Barbara—and friends, I think
the people of this country probably imagine
that they have a fair idea of the capabilities
of their new President, as well they should.
He has been in the public eye for a very
many, many years. I may say that Barbara
has given me a few insights into some as-
pects of his character that are probably—
[laughter]—not so well known; but I want
to assure you, my friends, that I've come to
learn, just in the last 3 days, that he has a
capacity for shrewdness which is almost
limitless.

It occurred on the golf course. [Laughter]
We were lined up there—the President, the
Prime Minister, [Secretary of State] Jim
Baker, and [House minority leader] Bob
Michel. And I know that my friend, Jim
Baker, will take no offense; and I, with my
well-known modesty, take no offense in ac-
knowledging that of the three of us, apart
from the President, there was not a doubt
that Michel is the best player. [Laughter]
So, with an innocence which was all bely-
ing, the President of the United States said,
"We will now work out who plays one with
the other." So, I thought that there would
be a fairly reasonable process that would be
followed. It was very exotic, I can assure
you. He gets his ball, and he takes a ball
from each of us. He puts his on the ground,
and he said, "Now, here they go." He said,
"The ball nearest mine will be my partner."
And there was no doubt which ball was
nearest his; it was Michel's, of course.
[Laughter] It was never going to be any
other way—a very, very shrewd operator.
[Laughter]

Now, we have shrewdness in sport, too, in
our country. George, I might say, I've had
the opportunity of sitting next to—here to
Sarah, who shares my passion for racing.
And I can tell you a brief, true story about
horse racing in Australia, which will give an
indication that there is certain shrewdness

in sport in our country. It's a true story, I can assure you.

It was a country race meeting out in the bush in Australia, and this event was a three-horse race—literally a three-horse race. This punter went up to the bookmaker and said, "I'll have \$5,000 on Blue Vein." And the bookmaker took his \$5,000 with a huge grin and shoved it into his bookmaker's bag and said, "Thank you very much. That's my horse." To which the punter replied, "It's going to be a bloody slow race, isn't it? I own the other two." [Laughter]

Well, my friend, George, coming to more serious matters, you and I and our two countries are not in a slow race. We're certainly not in a race in which we're not trying. It's an increasingly fast race. It's an increasingly serious race. It's a race which requires all of our commitments and our courage and devotion and best efforts.

George, you and I are both politicians. We've had a long experience in politics. It would be honest enough to say that there are times when you have to talk about persons, even perhaps sometimes when you have to talk about nations. And where there is no substance in the relationship with the person or the nation with which you're talking, as politicians you have to delve fairly deeply into the wells of rhetoric and platitudes to do justice to the situation.

But we're fortunately in the situation where we have to do nothing of that kind. Between our nations, there is an enormous, immeasurable substance. It's a substance, a relationship, which has been formed on the battlefields. On four occasions in this century, our soldiers have fought next to one another; they have died next to one another in defense of the fundamental beliefs that we share. And in the times of peace, our nations also have been as one in pursuing not only for the people of their own nations but for others the achievement of those ideals of freedom and liberty.

As for us as individuals, George, we have had the pleasure of not merely knowing one another but of being friends for the greater part of this decade, certainly a friendship which I cherish. And may I say to you, my friends, that in getting to know George Bush I've got to know a man whose integrity I admire, whose courage in defending lasting truths I admire, and whose

boldness in testing new frontiers of experience I have also increasingly come to admire.

It is the case, George, that you and I, through the responsibilities of leadership in our nations, have the experience now of living at a point in history which I would suggest by almost any definition is at one and the same time the most exciting and challenging of any time in this 20th century, certainly the most challenging and promising, in a sense, than at any time in the nuclear age.

We are entitled—the rest of us in the world—to say of the leadership of the United States in recent times that, by the discharge of your responsibilities, by the preparedness, as I say, to exercise boldness in testing new frontiers, that you have given us cause for a greater degree of optimism about the possibility of living in a world in peace than at any other time in the nuclear age.

When I was here 12 months ago, in speaking to a Joint Session of the Congress, I referred to that thesis which had been gaining some currency: that this was a nation in some sort of relative decline. I said then that was a thesis that I dispute, a concept that I reject, because all the evidence of recent times, in my analysis, points in the other direction. It is not merely a question of the continuation of your great economic might but on all the evidence of leadership that has been the courage of the previous administration of which you were such a leading part, and which you now, as President, have taken to new frontiers.

It is that courage, that leadership, that boldness which, with a certain responsiveness from the leadership in the Soviet Union, has offered to mankind, to this generation and to our children and to theirs, a greater hope for peace than at any other time in this nuclear age, which so frequently—almost consistently—has been fraught with the ultimate danger of obliteration.

And it takes courage, it takes strength, it takes leadership, it takes boldness to have done those things. And, George, I want to say to you that my country looks with enormous appreciation to what this country has done and what you now as President are doing. We thank you for the strength of our

alliance. May I
Ambassador-elect
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*Note: The Preside
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Continuation of
Assistant Secret
June 28, 1989

The President
David S.C. Chu
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With the strength, it
is our boldness to have
the courage, I want to
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of our strength of our

alliance. May I say in the presence of the
Ambassador-elect, who I have just recently
gotten to know—Mel Sembler and his wife,
Betty—I thank you for your decision in
choosing them as your representative in our
country. We look forward to welcoming
them, and I take your selection of Mel
Semler as an indication of the importance
that you attach to our relationship.

Our friendship, as I say, the friendship of
our two countries, forged in war and ad-
vanced in peace, rests on unshakable founda-
tions. It involves a commitment to ensure
that the peoples of our own nations, the
United States and Australia, shall advance in
prosperity and in security. But more impor-
tantly even than that, I think the strength
of our relationship is in our commitment
that we shall do everything in our power to
see that those freedoms that we have nur-
tured and which have given us our
strength, our pleasure, our hope for the
future shall be freedoms and rights that in-
creasingly, as a result of our efforts, shall be
enjoyed by men and women around the
globe. That is our great responsibility, it's
our great opportunity, and our great chal-
lenge.

And may I say, George, for me, that it is
an immeasurable pleasure that I have this
opportunity at this stage of history of shar-
ing with you the leadership of two great
countries so firmly united.

Ladies and gentlemen, may I offer you a
toast to the President of the United States
and to the abiding friendship and partner-
ship of the United States and Australia.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:25 p.m. in
the State Dining Room at the White House.
In his remarks, the Prime Minister referred
to Sarah Farish, an acquaintance of the
Bush family.*

Continuation of David S.C. Chu as an Assistant Secretary of Defense June 28, 1989

The President today announced that
David S.C. Chu will continue to serve as an
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Program
Analysis and Evaluation).

Dr. Chu has served as the Assistant Secre-
tary of Defense (Program Analysis and Eval-
uation) since July 1988. Prior to this Dr.
Chu was the Director of Program Analysis
and Evaluation in the Office of the Secre-
tary of Defense, 1981-1988. Dr. Chu also
served as assistant director for the national
security and international affairs division in
the Congressional Budget Office, 1978-
1981; as associate head of the economics
department at the Rand Corp., 1975-1978;
and as a senior economist at the Rand
Corp., 1970-1978.

Dr. Chu graduated from Yale University
(B.A., 1964; M.A., 1965; M. Phil., 1967;
Ph.D., 1972). He served in the U.S. Army
from 1968 to 1970. Dr. Chu was born in
New York City on May 28, 1944. He cur-
rently resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of Alfred C. Sikes To Be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, and Designation as Chairman June 28, 1989

The President today announced his inten-
tion to nominate Alfred C. Sikes to be a
member of the Federal Communications
Commission for a term of 5 years from July
1, 1988. He would succeed Mary Ann Wey-
forth Dawson. Upon confirmation by the
Senate he will be designated Chairman.

Since 1986 Mr. Sikes has served as Assis-
tant Secretary of Commerce and Adminis-
trator of the National Telecommunications
and Information Administration in Washing-
ton, DC. Prior to this he was president of
Sikes and Associates, Inc., a broadcast man-
agement and media consulting company,
1978-1986. From 1977 to 1978, he served
as an officer in a number of companies that
owned and operated radio stations in Texas,
Louisiana, and New Mexico. He was direc-
tor of the Missouri Department of Con-
sumer Affairs, Regulation, and Licensing,
1974-1976; director of the Missouri Depart-
ment of Community Affairs, 1973-1974; di-
rector of the Missouri transition govern-
ment for Governor-elect Bond, 1972-1973;
and campaign manager for Christopher
Bond for Governor, 1972. He also served as

~~EXCERPTS FROM SPEECHES DELIVERED IN AUSTRALIA BY U.S.
AMBASSADOR MEL SEMBLER:~~

Our close relationship is based upon common history, common language, common values and, to a large extent, common cultures. The ties that bind us -- commerce, education and cultural exchange, tourism, and even marriage -- are much more extensive today than they were in the past.

President Bush has said that we have more than an alliance; he calls it "an intimate partnership between two peoples." We proved it across the South Pacific in the darkest days of World War II. We proved it in Korea and in Vietnam. And most recently, we proved it again in the Persian Gulf where the first combined boarding to enforce UN resolutions was by the USS Brewton and HMAS Darwin.

Let me list for you some of those areas where Australia and America have been on the same course .

For example, for more than a year, Australia has taken a leading role in seeking a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian conflict under UN auspices, a solution which is nearer than ever before.

In the South Pacific, where U.S. resources have been relatively limited, Australia has taken on a central role which has served to stabilize the region. When we look at our defense relationship with Pacific nations, we consider Australia to be the southern anchor.

~~Another case in point is Australia's participation in multilateral peacekeeping forces from Cyprus to Namibia and other troubled areas of the world. Most recently, for example, your government decided to join the coalition partners aiding the Kurdish refugees in Iraq.~~

Our two nations have also worked very closely on disarmament issues. Australia played a prominent role in last year's Review Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Despite occasional differences in emphasis, we have moved in parallel to end the scourge of chemical weapons.

We have been encouraged by Australia's leadership which brought the Pacific Basin towards economic cooperation through the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation process, a forum now in its third year. And it is well known that the United States and the Cairns Group, another product of an Australian initiative, have worked closely in the Uruguay Round to reduce the level of EC agricultural subsidies...

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In conclusion, let me refer back to the upcoming fiftieth anniversary of the Coral Sea Battle. When we celebrate that event, it will be a time to remember and reflect on those days when we were united against a common foe. It will also be a time to assess our relationship. And we will see that for over half a century Australia and the United States have developed habits of cooperation and great ease in dealing with each other. We have much more in common today than we did in the past. We have greater appreciation of each other's capabilities and limitations, and each other's sensitivities. Naturally, we do have our differences -- particularly in some elements of international trade -- but we are able to keep them in perspective because we are mature partners. I could not be more pleased to be serving in a country where the United States has such a partner."

Townsville, Qsld., 7/10/91

* * * *

When I was doing my homework, prior to being confirmed as Ambassador to Australia, one of our Senators pointed out that Australia had a large sugar industry. He suggested that I become familiar with the U.S. sugar industry before going out to talk about the sugar industry with Australians.

Well, I went to North Dakota and saw how they harvested sugar beets. Then I returned to my home state of Florida where we have a substantial cane sugar industry. There, by Lake Okeechobee, I was surprised to find out that only thirty percent of our sugar was harvested mechanically -- the rest of it being cut by migrant labor. I was even more surprised to see that the mechanical harvesters that were cutting the cane, thirty-eight to be exact, had come from Queensland. Australian operators were running them and teaching us how to use them.

So, given that experience, I am not about to offer you any wisdom on harvesting sugar. But I do think I am on safe ground if I outline for you President Bush's trade policy agenda and then comment on some aspects of U.S.-Australian trade relations.

McKay, Qsld., 7/9/91

* * * *

The links between our two countries also have some interesting historical associations with the mining industry. Shiploads of Australian miners left these shores to participate in the great Californian gold rush of 1849. And just a few years later shiploads of American miners crossed the Pacific to join the great Australian gold rushes.

In early December President Bush will be visiting Australia, only the second incumbent President to do so. But the U.S. presidential connection with Australia dates back to 1897, when young Herbert Hoover was a mining engineer for more than a year in the Kalgoorlie gold mines of Western Australia. The connection continues and throughout the history of Australian mining, the names on the great mining machines have been those of American manufacturers.

Sydney, 10/14/91

* * * *

I didn't really understand how our alliance was formed until I came here as Ambassador almost two years ago and began traveling around Australia.

I went to Darwin and saw the remnants of that Japanese zero on Bathurst Island, and the monument to the aboriginal who took the first Japanese prisoner on Australian soil. I've been to Townsville and seen the old airfields and talked to people who remembered the hundred thousand Yanks who were there during the war. In Brisbane I visited MacArthur's original offices. Here in Melbourne, I've seen Melbourne High School which the U.S. Navy took over during the war. And earlier this year I was at a submariner's memorial service in Albany. There I learned that 3,707 American sailors died on ships coming out of Albany and Fremantle during the war.

In those days Americans and Australians paid a heavy price for freedom. The Australian-American Association was quick to recognize that. As early as 1946 your Victorian branch held a simple ceremony to mark the anniversary of the Coral Sea battle.

Melbourne, 10/25/91

* * * *

One of the nicest aspects of the job is that it means being President Bush's personal representative to all of Australia.

This has allowed us to travel thousands of miles around your lovely country by plane, ship, train and car.

We have gone from the Daintree rain forests of the Far North to the prisons of Port Arthur in your Deep South.

We have ventured across the continent to sunny Perth and across again to visit the Tiwis on Bathurst Island.

We have climbed Ayers Rock and sailed out to the Great Barrier Reef.

The variety and magnificence of Australia's geography are truly breathtaking. And through all our travels we have experienced the munificent hospitality of the Australian people, from the elegant receptions of Governor McCaughey in Victoria and Governor Bennet of Tasmania to the simple pleasures of a backyard barbie with our friends in Canberra.

In almost every one of the places we have visited, we have discovered some unusual link between Australia and the United States.

The Far North was the point of departure for many American airplanes during the Second World War.

The Deep South was a regular port of call for American whalers.

Both submarines and whalers bearing the stars and stripes called at Fremantle.

My colleagues recall meeting the late Lord Mayor of Fremantle, Sir Frederick Samson. Sir Freddie liked to point out that more enemy ships were sunk by U.S. submarines based at Fremantle than from any other port during World War II.

~~We are now in our fifty-first year of diplomatic relations with Australia, but the rich legacy of shared historical and cultural ties that bind our two very different nations goes far beyond that.~~

~~We were both former British colonies, nations founded by those rejected by Europe or who had rejected Europe.~~

Our nations have a legacy of the frontier, of taming vast reaches of wild territory in the quest to build a nation.

We are vigorous supporters of democracy, the rule of law, the rights of the individual and a free press.

Both of our countries are founded on dreams -- big dreams, as is appropriate for our vast continents.

Canberra 3/2/91

* * * *

KANGAROO JOKE

Both Americans and Australians have a reputation for being impressed with bigness, sometimes--dare I admit it--with amusing results.

One of my friends from Texas told me about having his ear bent by a Queenslander. The Queenslander showed him an enormous blue pumpkin. My countryman was not impressed. "Why, hey" he said, "back home we have grapes bigger than that!"

Queenslanders don't give up easily. So the Queenslander showed my Texas friend a prize Queensland watermelon. Well the Texan was still not impressed. "Ah shucks," he said, "In Texas we have cucumbers as big as that."

Now this went on for some time. Each time the Texan claimed to have something bigger than the Queenslander. Finally, along hopped a kangaroo. The Texan's eyes nearly popped their sockets and his jaw dropped.

"Well, I declare!" he finally got out. "You got me. We shore don't have grasshoppers as big as that!"

*Not used by Am
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why*

We are in the early and very critical days of laying out our campaign. These are the important days when your financial support will most help the campaign.

I know of the generous support you have given in the past. A \$UPG contribution from you today would be a major boost to my campaign effort.

I ask you, I urge you, please accept my invitation to join my campaign. I look forward to welcoming you to ^{our} team. Together, I am confident that we can win a resounding victory which will enable us to build on our success and tackle the challenges which lie ahead. ✓

Please let me hear from you today. Thank you in advance for your support.

Sincerely,

(George Bush signature)

Bush - Quayle '92 R.S.V.P. to the President

Dear President Bush:

I want to congratulate you on your decision to seek a second term. You have my wholehearted support. You have given America strong leadership during one of the most important times in world history. At home you have initiated some of the most innovative programs ever.

I accept your invitation to become a valued member of your campaign team. The goal of your campaign should be to win a victory which will give you not only a mandate to curb Congress' excesses and fully revitalize our economy but also a Congress which will be more of a partner with you in forging America's future. Enclosed is my membership contribution in the amount indicated below:

THE MEMBERSHIP LEVELS

The Bush - Quayle '92 campaign has established six membership levels: Gold, Silver and Bronze...and Red, White and Blue. You'll receive a prestigious lapel pin bearing the color of your membership level. More than becoming a prized collector's item, which these pins will most assuredly become, they will afford you the special recognition you deserve as one of the President's campaign members.

/ /\$1,000 - Gold / /\$500 - Silver / /\$100 - Bronze
/ /\$75 - Red / /\$50 - White / /\$35 - Blue / /\$_____ other

Mr. James Wolcott
1234 Lakeshore Drive
Orlando, Florida 32803

Please make check payable to Bush - Quayle '92 Primary Committee, Inc.
Post Office Box 19992, Washington, D.C. 20036-0992

Special Memorandum from Bush - Quayle '92 Finance Chairman Bobby Holt

Dear Mr. Wolcott:

As a token of appreciation for your financial support of the President's campaign I have been authorized to send you a special memento of the President's first term in office when I receive your membership contribution. Your support right away is very important. I hope you will accept the President's invitation to join his campaign as soon as possible. And I look forward to sending you your memento. Thank you.

BH (initials)



Republican
National
Committee

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: Tony Snow

OF: _____

DESTINATION FAX NUMBER: 456-6218

FROM: Mary Malaher

SENT FROM FAX NUMBER (202) 863-8774

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*I need to talk to you
about this*

Horrible:

*focus on leadership
vision, etc.*

863-8774

BUSH 92 QUAYLE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SIGN-OFF/APPROVAL SHEET

PACKAGE NAME: Formal Announcement package

DUE DATE: Tuesday December 10, 1991 COB

FROM: Amy Fisher

PHONE: (703) 739-4602

MAILDATE: unknown

DATE: December 5

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

The following letter, signed by the President, will mail the day of the formal campaign announcement. It invites Bush '88 and combined RNC, RNSC, and NRCC names to join the campaign effort by donating to the Bush - Quayle '92 Primary Committee. It asks Bush '92 donors to make a special donation. It consists of a four-page letter, a reply and a BRE. Also included is a special "memo", or lift-letter, from National Finance Chairman, Bobby Holt.

SEGMENTS: Bush - Quayle '88 and '92 Donors, RNC, RNSC and NRCC last 18 month Donors

CHECK OFF AS APPROPRIATE:

	INITIALS	DATE	COMMENTS
<u>Robert Holt</u>	_____	_____	_____
<u>Margaret Alexander</u>	<u>MA</u>	<u>12/5/91</u>	_____
<u>Charles Black</u>	_____	_____	_____
<u>Mary Matalin</u>	_____	_____	_____
<u>Robert Teeter</u>	_____	_____	_____
<u>Robert Mombasher</u>	_____	_____	_____

**Bush - Quayle '92
Formal Announcement Package**

Mr. James Prospect
1234 Baltimore Way
Baltimore, Maryland 22222

Dear Mr. Prospect:

Tonight, I will formally announce that with Barbara's support I have decided to seek a second term as your President.

* As an indication of how much I appreciate your past support, I wanted to write you before the official announcement and share with you a few of my thoughts on the challenges and possibilities which lie before us.

* I also want to take this opportunity to again invite you to join me in this campaign, which I believe will shape America's future will into the next century.

* [But first let me say,] I'm very optimistic about the future of America. I see a renaissance taking place in America.

I see a renaissance of personal and professional excellence. At home, at work and in our communities, I see Americans holding themselves to a higher standard, and I see a refreshing return to more traditional values.

* We Americans care. We care.
* In a larger sense it is a renaissance of caring -- caring
* about each other, we caring about our work, we caring about our
* communities, and as we saw so powerfully during Desert Storm, I see
* a renaissance of caring about our nation.

* As the most free nation on earth we are pioneers. From our first day as a nation to today Americans have always been called upon to sail uncharted waters. History has always given America great challenges. The tasks before us today are no less great.

Can we live up to the challenges now before us as previous generations have squarely met the challenges of their day? I am confident we can. In fact, I would say we are off to a very good start.

[false] When I first took the oath of office, drug use was exploding, [false] our schools were sinking, efforts to clean the environment had hit an impasse, there was no end in sight to Congress' higher taxes and deficit spending and a unified communist block was menacing the world.

In three short years it is a very different world. We have made enormous strides.

As a result of our programs, we are seeing real reductions in the use of drugs.

We are embarking on a new cooperative effort with the states to re-tool America's schools so that our children get an education second to none. *7EP UP*

Instead of perpetuating the failed public housing policies of the past we are beginning to turn ownership of public housing over to the residents and turning them into some of the greatest success stories ever.

Old Federal Policy Has Led To
We are making truly historic reductions in nuclear weapons. We are reshaping our defenses to meet the threats of a post cold war world and at the same time achieving enormous savings to the taxpayers paying down the debt.

At home, we have instituted some of the most innovative and successful programs in this nation's history. These aren't quick-fix programs designed to please the pundits and win votes in the next election. They are real, long term solutions to the problems of drugs, crime, education and the environment to name just a few.

Is our job done? No. Our work, no matter whether it is in the classroom, on the streets or in our wetlands has only begun. What's more, we still have a Congress which would surely bankrupt America if I weren't standing between them and the nation's treasury.

has to be
In addition to the work we have already started, certainly one of the most pressing tasks before us ~~was to~~ get a stronger grip on Congressional overspending. Congress' relentless overspending is robbing all Americans of opportunities and prosperity. It must and will be corrected in the next four years.

But all the while we have been tackling our problems at home and seeking real and lasting solutions, we have also played an historic and central role in leading the world to an unprecedented era of freedom.

We have had an unmistakable and indispensable hand in helping millions around the world enjoy their first taste of freedom.

As the communist world around us crumbled we remained steady. The attempted coup in the Soviet Union demonstrated the forces of oppression didn't suddenly evaporate.

In every Eastern European nation, there existed the threat that someone or some group would attempt to turn back the clock and derail the freedom movement before it gained full momentum.

But throughout those uncertain days, as we did during the attempted Soviet coup, America stood steadfast and supported the cause of freedom.

Every American can be proud that at the moment when our convictions counted, we could be counted on.

When a new threat to world peace appeared in the Middle East, we brought together the world community as never before in a condemnation and rejection of naked aggression.

Our international leadership and the changes in the world will not only pave the way for a generation of freedom, stability and peace but also it will mean new prosperity at home as we open new markets for our products abroad; and that means jobs to Americans.

Today, America is the largest exporter of goods and services on the world market. The opening and rebuilding of Eastern Europe and our new trade agreement with Canada along with our new, more advantageous relations with Japan will fuel America's growth well into the next century.

Yes, at home and abroad Americans have much to be proud of. But there is still much more I would like to see us do as a nation.

That is why I want to ask you for your support in my bid for re-election.

With your help, I will seek to win not only a mandate to curb Congress' excesses and fully revitalize our economy, but I want to strive to bring to office a Congress which will be more of a partner with me in forging America's future. But I cannot do that without your help today.

This will be an extraordinarily important campaign and I want you on my campaign team.

I want this campaign to reach into every community and every neighborhood in this country. I want this campaign to spark a new interest in the issues and a new faith in our American system. But I cannot do it without your personal participation.

We must win this campaign but in winning I want ~~this campaign~~ to help bind communities together and give us a sense that as a nation, we have set a course for the future.

I want this campaign to send a strong message to those who relentlessly and recklessly engage in partisan bickering for their own end. I want it to tell them and the special interests ~~which~~ ^{that} try to divide us that we have had enough and that as a nation we can and will speak with one strong and clear voice. But to do that I need your support today.

To wage such an aggressive and winning campaign in every city and town will require that I have a team of special friends such as you whom I can count on.

Can I count on you?

(Snow/Grossman)
AASHTO
Draft One
December 13, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY
AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS
HYATT-REGENCY HOTEL
DALLAS-FORT WORTH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
NOON
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1991

[Introductory acknowledgments]

[jokes]

I look out at all of you, people I had the good fortune to see just a few months ago, and I recall the words of the great sage, Peter Lawrence Berra: "It's like deja vu all over again."

Yogi always has had a way with words, but since we met in the Rose Garden this June, a lot of things have happened. The most important for you: a transportation revolution began to reshape our landscape.

What we dreamed about then -- a new transportation bill -- became reality today, not far from here. I signed the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act -- a law that will bring our transportation policy into the 21st Century and will let us build -- literally -- a road to the future. \\

You know and I know and all America ought to know: This law would never have seen the light of day without AASHTO. You seemed a lonely voice just five years ago, when you met at Smuggler's Notch, Vermont to think about the transportation future. But you had a plan -- and you made it work.

Although I can't thank all of you by name from this platform, let me single out your president, Hal Rives. While I'm at it, I'd like to congratulate Hal on finding life after DOT. He's decided to relax in his retirement by coordinating transportation operations at the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996. I don't know, Hal: When most people want to relax, they go fishing or golfing or something. \\

I'd also like to thank Sam Skinner, who was my Transportation Secretary throughout the negotiations on this bill. Sam pushed and cajoled, he fought and tussled -- and when things got tense and tough, he even resorted to using sweet reason with our friends on Capitol Hill. As a result, our dream -- at least the vast majority of it -- became reality.

Now, Sam has to follow his own act. As you know, he became my chief of staff on Monday, and I look forward to the same kind of leadership in the White House that Sam provided at DOT. \\

Sam and I have worked from Day One to breathe fresh air into transportation policy -- to unleash the experience, dilligence, and vision of the American transportation industry. It really doesn't take special genius to understand that in an international marketplace a nation will move no more rapidly than its infrastructure will permit. Ideas fly around the globe at light speed -- because we have the infrastructure. But too often, we can't get goods to market quickly, or parts to manufacturers, or workers to their jobs because our overburdened surface transportation network can't handle the traffic.

Our National Transportation Policy starts with common sense. We know that you don't get anywhere in a traffic jam. A worker can't do much for the economy, the family, or the community by sitting on a highway, listening to the radio.

We know that a vital part, trapped on a truck, trapped in traffic, won't do much for the factory that needs it.

We know that a loved one, rushing for an airport, can't rejoin the family if backlogs on the expressway or the subway or the mass transit system put everything in limbo.

Things are bad. It really came home earlier this week when Jay Leno did a little comedy performance at the National Press Club. I know, the press does a good enough job with political comedy on its own. \\

Well, he was making fun of a proposal to put microwave ovens in cars -- that's right, microwave ovens -- so drivers could feed themselves while they waited. The problem is, the proposal is serious. So I think we'd better dedicate ourselves to a microwave-free future for our highways. \\

The reason's simple: Every hour wasted on overburdened transportation systems costs us a piece of our future. Every wasted hour robs us of an hours' labor, and hours' time with family and friends, an hours' chance to build a nest-egg. Congestion caused more than 8 billion hours of delay on our Interstate System and other major highways in 1988. That's 4 million work-years -- each year!

To put that in perspective, we waste more time in traffic delays than the workforces of our [list a series of prominent American industries, beginning with automobiles, electronics, etc.] industries spend at work each year.

The waiting drains away 150 billion dollars in interstate commerce alone, and another 34 billion dollars in delays and fuel costs. Heaven knows what costs the pollution imposes on us.

If people don't think that shabby infrastructure robs us of our future, they don't know the facts. Sam and I did. We decided early on that we wanted to keep America moving. We like your battle cry: "Let's get there." \ \

Our law makes a good start. It invests in a new, 155,000-mile National Highway System. These expressways will comprise only four percent of our total public road mileage, but they will carry 75 percent of our intercity truck traffic and two-fifths of all our highway travel. That's efficiency.

More important, we encourage states to build the roads they need, not the roads some planner who lives elsewhere might want. The Highway System created by Dwight Eisenhower in 1956 revolutionized American life forever. It spawned suburbs, cultivated new centers of commerce and culture -- edge cities, as they're called in a new book. You can find a half-dozen such edge cities here in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex -- places with vast amounts of office space, shopping space and entertainment space; places that support huge work populations by day and consumer populations by night.

Most of these areas supported bare fields 30 years ago; now they support thousands of people. More than 200 such edge cities have sprouted up around major cities. Our new transportation law will help ease the congestion in these areas -- and let us continue the revolution Ike began with his highway system.

Here, in the Dallas-Forth Worth area, infrastructure construction has helped pave the way to progress -- to the more than 500,000 new jobs this area has gained in the past decade.

This law also promises to revolutionize transportation by letting local areas use the money for innovations, such as privately built toll roads. Construction on such a road will begin soon just outside of Washington, and a brand-new market for financing privately built and operated infrastructure suddenly has begun to appear on Wall Street. These roads actually pay for themselves, while also returning tax money to the treasury. They enable us to get real bang for our buck -- and to meet our vast transportation needs. It's a new day -- and the bill we all worked so hard to pass will foster brand new ways of dealing with our transportation needs.

This law provides 38 billion dollars to improve our existing national highway system. It sets aside 24 billion dollars to fund a variety of new highway and transit projects.

The measure could trim away as much as 1 billion dollars' worth of red tape for the trucking industry.

We have set aside 150 million dollars for an incentive program to prevent drunken driving and to improve occupant

safety. After all, our road systems should move our people, not lead them to their deaths.

Our law will help states meet their environmental responsibilities without casting aside their duties for building these roads, and providing the means for future prosperity, future growth -- and jobs.

Last, but not least, this new law will create good American jobs today, good American jobs tomorrow, and it will build a foundation for creating more good American jobs for years to come. The first-year funding of this measure will support up to 660 thousand construction jobs in this fiscal year. But that's just the start. Privately constructed projects funded with this money will generate even more jobs.

I won't wait to get this money moving. I've instructed the Department of Transportation to get the money moving now -- and to make it easier than ever for states to use the money as they need it. We will make the vast majority of state money from the Highway Trust Fund available at the beginning of the year. And we'll accelerate the release of 300 million dollars for mass transit projects.

So think of this bill as a highway bill, a mass transit bill, an environmental bill, a safety bill -- and a jobs bill. It's all of those. But it's also the single most revolutionary transportation breakthrough in American history.

Earlier today, I stood at a construction site not far from here, and I thought of the incredible vigor of this region -- all

fueled by transportation infrastructure. A new kind of exploration and vigor assails anyone who comes here -- the hustle, the bustle, the tornado of activity.

Here in the airport complex roads and railways and airways link, just as they do in other major cities. Here, people rush to work, go to meet family and friends, do their work -- and live their lives. Americans always have rushed toward their future, and this law will help us retain our hope and vigor.

I know it's just a start, but it will make a huge difference -- in every life. This law will help young fathers rush their wives to a delivery room. It will enable buses to ferry children safely and swiftly to school. It will help just-in-time manufacturers receive the parts they need, when they need them. It will help auto companies get new cars from factories to showrooms. It will keep America in the fast lane.

In the movie "Field of Dreams," a mysterious voice tells Kevin Costner, "If you build it, they will come." Well, if we build our roads and railways, our airlinks and our bridges. If we repair what we have and build what we need, the whole world will come -- to watch, to enjoy, and to do business.

And my friends, we will build it -- and they will come.

Our surface transportation network has transformed America from a land of relatively isolated villages and towns into a thriving network of cities and states, counties and townships -- all fitting together, working together, joining to build a rich and exciting future.

Every American understands the importance of transportation. When we talk about economic renewal, we say we want to get America moving. When we talk about any kind of progress, we talk about getting things moving. Well, the time for talk has come to an end. Today, we start doing. \\
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I have enjoyed this chance to talk a little bit about new hopes and opportunities for everyone. The roads are equal opportunity escorts to the future -- all our futures.

Thank you. May God bless each of you and the United States of America.

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