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OA/ID Number: 13799
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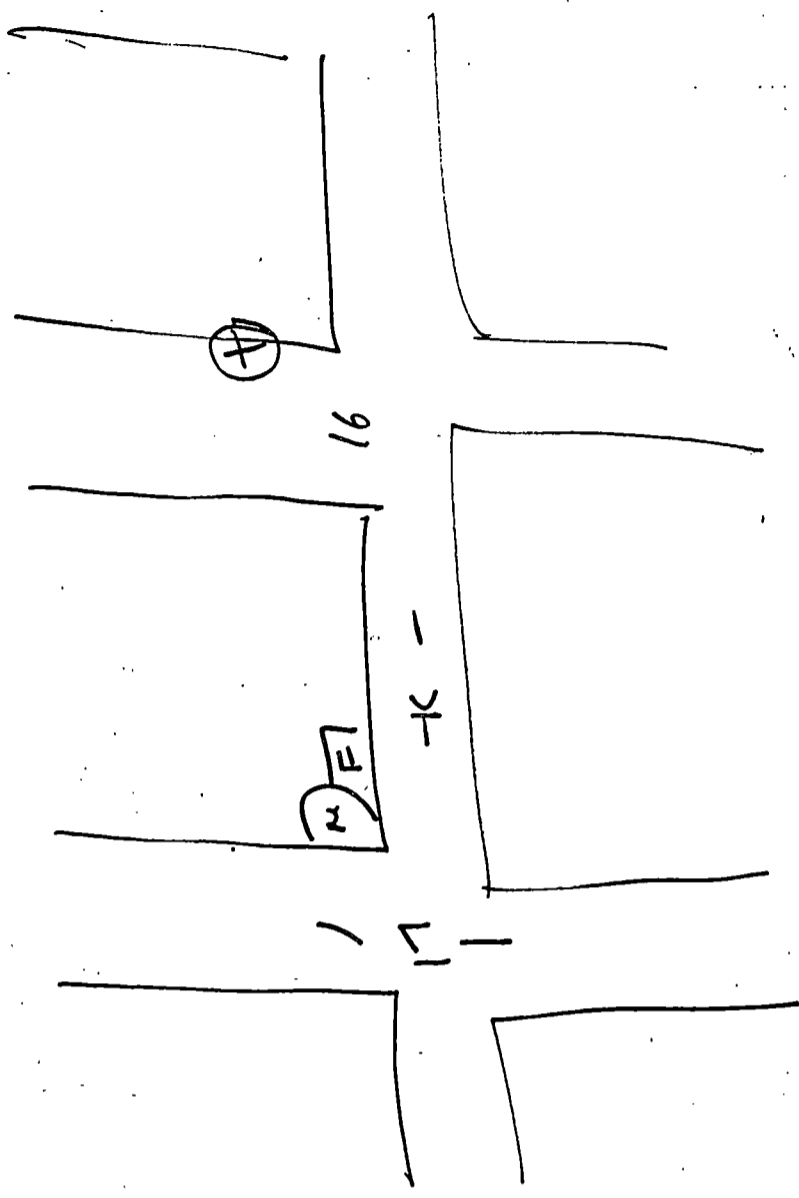
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VIA SATELLITE TO NASHVILLE



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STATE LEGISLATORS SERVING IN THE PERSIAN GULF
(As of 2/19/91)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>LEGISLATOR</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
✓ Colorado	Rep. Mike Coffman (R)	State Legislators Magazine - Feb. '91
✓ Connecticut	Rep. Chris Burnham (R)	CT Minority Leader's Office/Assoc. Press
✓ Louisiana	Rep. Hunt Downer (D) (At Ft. Polk, LA)	State Government News - Feb. '91
✓ Nevada	Rep. Jim Gibbons (R)	State Government News - Feb. '91
NO Pennsylvania	Rep. Paul McHale (D)	State Legislators Magazine - Feb. '91
✓ South Carolina	Rep. James H. Harrison (R)	SC House Minority Office
NO South Carolina	Sen. Phil Leventis (D)	SC House Minority Office
✓ South Carolina	Sen. Mike Mullinax (D) Stationed at Ft. Jackson	SC House Minority Office
NO Wisconsin	Rep. Stephen Nass (R)	State Government News - Feb. '91

= ALEC Members (per ALEC)

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such as tossing

Moreover, the discoloration of Carver's
face indicates "the heart was beating" when
the terry-cloth ligature was applied, Carver
said. Blood trapped in her left hand in-
dicates she was alive when her hands were
bound as well, according to Carver.

Evidence from the body also indicates that
Laczynski was manually strangled before the
terrycloth ligature was applied, Carver
added under questioning by prosecutor John
Malone.

Her killer also wrapped a black vinyl belt
around her neck, but that was loosely placed,
Carver said.

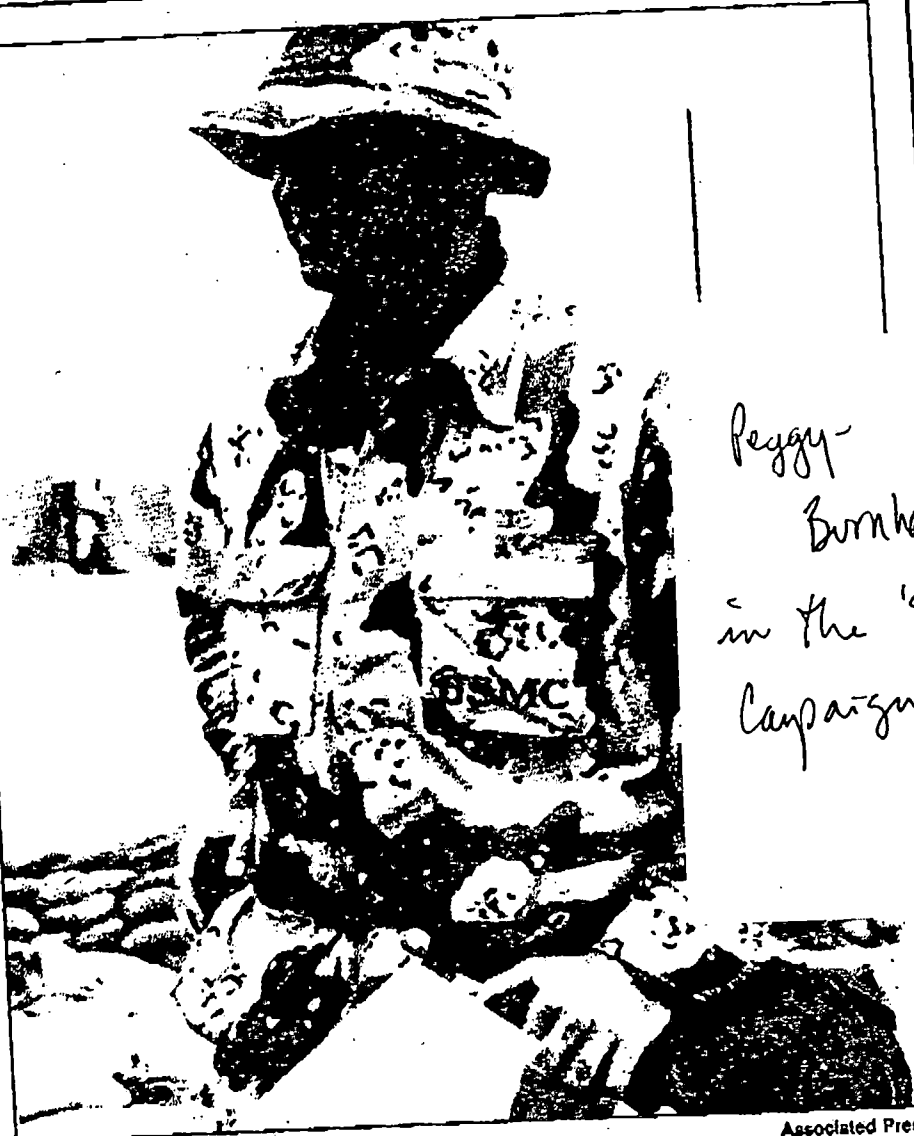
He added that his examination showed no
signs of a sexual assault.

Defense lawyer Joseph Moniz was to
begin his cross-examination of Carver today.

testified Wednesday, recalling the
what she saw in Laczynski's ransacked apart-
ment. She was the first police officer to
arrive at the scene.

The apartment appeared "very dark"
when she first entered at about 12:30 p.m.
on Oct. 5, Rivera testified. A living area's
light was off, although the bathroom light
was on, Rivera testified. The living area's
blinds were shut, she added.

Doreen Hood, the co-worker who found
Laczynski's body, testified Monday that
Laczynski's apartment lights were on around
6:30 a.m. on Oct. 5. Hood, who lived in the
building next to Laczynski's, noticed the
lights when she opened the blinds in her own
apartment.



Associated Press

On the front line

U.S. Marine Capt. Chris Burnham of Stamford, holds papers certifying that he is a Connecticut State Representative after taking the oath of office for a third term at his station in eastern Saudi Arabia. "I think that this is a call to honor," said the 34-year-old combat reservist, who left his job as a New York investment banker to take part in Operation Desert Shield. "My first oath of office is to the United States, and as such, I'm serving now at the pleasure of the president." Burnham has been in Saudi Arabia just over a week. His commanding officer administered his legislative oath in a brief ceremony Wednesday, the same day other members of the General Assembly were sworn in during ceremonies in Hartford.

hearts, and South played low
next led the jack of hearts —
obviously with an air of total
honesty, since South played low
again.

East couldn't stifle a horselaugh
as he took four more hearts, and
South turned crimson as he went
down four.

WRONG PLAY

No reader would be so impolite
as to laugh at poor South; still, his
play was not merely unlucky, but
wrong.

If West has A-x-x of hearts
South must lose three hearts, a
diamond and the ace of clubs. If
West has A-x of hearts and East
has the ace of clubs, South's play
looks right at first glance.

But if West had A-x of hearts
and no other high card, he'd surely
overtake the first heart with the
ace and return his other heart to
get out of his partner's way.

South must therefore courageously
play the king of hearts —
Trick Four.

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Active duty for state legislators

State capitols are not immune to the massive call-up of military forces in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The mobilization has hit executive and legislative staff in almost every state, and in some instances has reached into the legislative chambers themselves.

Among those called to active duty are Louisiana Speaker Pro Tem H.B. "Hunt" Downer, Nevada Rep. Jim Gibbons and Wisconsin Assemblyman Stephen L. Nass.

Downer, a 15-year veteran of the Louisiana House and an attorney, also is a major with the 256th Infantry Brigade of the Louisiana Na-

tional Guard and serves with the Judge Advocate General's Office. The unit was called to active duty in December and quartered at Fort Polk near Baton Rouge to await further orders.

While preparing to go on active duty, Downer found time to draft a military service relief act for Louisiana to clarify the legal and employment rights for reservists called up and their families.

Nass was elected to his first term in the Wisconsin House in November. Nass took his oath of office at a special ceremony two weeks ahead of other newly-elected legislators before shipping out to the Persian Gulf.

Nass, a Republican from White-water, is a staff sergeant with the 128th Air Refueling Group of the Wisconsin Air National Guard.

Another air national guardsman who has been sent overseas is Rep. Gibbons, a Republican from Reno, Nev. A pilot with Delta Airlines, Lt. Col. Gibbons also serves with the 152nd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron of the Nevada Air National Guard.



State officials are among those who have been called to active duty. Shown is a sentry on the USS Columbus. Photo courtesy of the US Navy

Getting tough on deadlines

California lawmakers seeking to ensure that the Legislature approves the next state budget on time — avoiding a repeat of last summer's month-long delay — have proposed changes to prod their colleagues toward that end.

Assemblywoman Jackie Speier introduced legislation in December that would force lawmakers to forfeit \$112 in per diem expenses for each day the budget has not passed.

"We had a job to do and we did not

do it on time," said Speier. "In a corporate environment we would have lost our jobs. Instead we were paid."

Another proposal by Sen. Quentin Kopp would take away salaries and expenses from the governor and the legislators for every day they fail to meet the budget deadline.

Kopp said in an interview in the Jan. 1 issue of *Cal-Tax News* that the Legislature has been late an average of three weeks during 14 of the last 19 years.

Sen. Alfred Alquist, chair of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, wants to establish a constitutional revision commission to reform the budgetary approval process.

Alquist said he planned to place the issue before the voters in 1992.

Said Kopp, "Budget problems will worsen until we address the underlying structural constraints that we have placed in the process."

Bills Aim at Fakers Mouthing It on Stage

Legislators in five states — Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New Jersey and California — have written bills to require concert promoters to advertise conspicuously the fact that a musical artist or group uses recorded vocal tracks during a live show.

The bills appeared just days after the Grammy-award-winning duo Milli Vanilli was forced to surrender their gold prize after news stories reported they did not sing on their album *Girl You Know It's True*.

The five bills are similar; each makes it mandatory for promoters to make clear before a consumer buys a ticket that an act will be lip-synching.

Massachusetts Representatives William Vernon and Kevin Poirier come from districts that house the state's two biggest performing arts venues, Foxboro Stadium and Great Woods Performing Arts Center.

"We thought it appropriate to file legislation to protect consumer rights," says Vernon. "These people shell out substantial sums of money for a ticket. It's really a matter of truth in advertising."

The Massachusetts bill would fine both ticket agents (up to \$5,000) and promoters (up to \$50,000) who don't tell consumers what's in the act ahead of time. Representative Vernon says he is confident the measure will pass.

New York lip-synch bill sponsor Assemblyman Jerrold Nadler agrees that legislation in his state was necessary.

"Concertgoers spend mil-

lions of dollars annually to hear the same music they could listen to at home. This is at the very least fraud, very possibly larceny," he says.

Michigan Senator George Hart agrees: "It's a consumer issue. You pay for a live concert [and wonder if] they are actually singing. There's an aspect of misrepresentation to it."

Cambridge, Mass. concert promoter Don Law thinks the so-called lip-synch bills are unwarranted.

"The marketplace takes care of itself," says the New England buyer of the biggest musical acts on tour. He is opposed to any such legislation mostly because he says the issue is between a legislator and the artist, not the promoter.

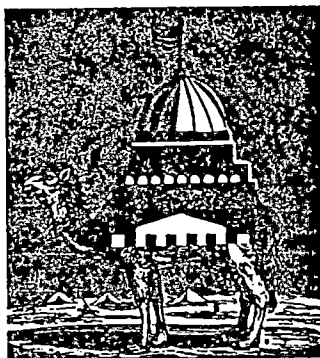
"We have no foreknowledge of what the exact act will be before it goes on. It's the artist that's in every case 100 percent, not 90 percent, not 95 percent but 100 percent in control of what he

does," Law says.

"You will not find one buyer in America who has any right to adjust a show in any way. You either buy it (the show) or you don't."

Law says his office has received no complaints or refund requests that he knows of from disgruntled consumers. He suggests that legislators who receive complaints should plan to catch the artist for ticket refunds the next time he or she is booked in the area.

Desert Duty Replaces Capitol Duty



Some state legislatures — like police departments, hospitals, bakeries and others — will be operating short-handed until the crisis in the Persian Gulf is resolved or members who serve in the National Guard are rotated home. The handful of legislators who are in the Gulf should keep an eye on how long their stay is, for if they remain on active duty for more than 180 days, the military may require them to resign their legislative seats.

Representative Paul McHale of West Bethlehem,

Pa. is one of a small number of state legislators who are currently stationed in the Saudi Arabian desert rather than in the state capitol. McHale is a major in the Marine Corps reserves and is part of a front line infantry unit. McHale volunteered for Gulf duty in December saying, "I felt that, in light of world events, the proper place for me was on active duty in the Marine Corps."

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has granted McHale an extended excused absence from the legislature, as the Colorado House of Representatives did for Representative Mike Coffman of Aurora. Coffman, like McHale, is a member of the Marine Corps. Both men have made arrangements for their constituents by asking their senator to handle constituent requests. McHale stated that he will resign his seat if he has

to stay in the Gulf for more than six months. "I'm very sensitive to the fact that my constituents are entitled to voting representation in Harrisburg," McHale said before being shipped out. Coffman arranged for a fellow member to carry a bill he was committed to.

In June 1990, the Department of Defense issued a directive that prohibits members on active duty from holding civil office in a federal, state or local government. It also prohibits political activities such as attending partisan political events or raising money for a political cause. According to a Pentagon spokesman, the directive will not apply to state legislators until they have been in the Gulf for six months; then they will have to decide whether they will resign their military commission or their seat in the state house.

The great difficulty with politics is that there are no established principles. —Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821) (A liberal politician calls it share-the-wealth; a conservative calls it soak-the-rich.)

Congress is a middle-aged, middle-class, white male power structure . . . no wonder it's been so totally unresponsive to the needs of this country. —Bella Abzug (In politics the only occupational ailment is bad posture.)

Governments last as long as the under-taxed can defend themselves against the over-taxed. —Bernard Berenson

If men were angels, no government would be necessary. —James Madison (1751–1836)

The disclosure mania will make for more cliques that meet privately beforehand to agree on concerted actions subsequently revealed only at the public meeting. —Warren Bennis

To rule is easy, to govern difficult. —Johann W. von Goethe (1749–1832)

Applause, mingled with boos and hisses, is about all that the average voter is able or willing to contribute to public life. —Elmer Davis

Here is my first principle of foreign policy: good government at home. —William Ewart Gladstone (1809–1898)

Many people consider the things which government does for them to be social progress, but they consider the things government does for others as socialism. —Chief Justice Earl Warren

Our task now is not to fix the blame for the past, but to fix the course for the future. —John F. Kennedy

Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun. —Mao Tse-tung

Any party which takes credit for the rain must not be surprised if its opponents blame it for the drought. —Dwight W. Morrow

A state is better governed which has but few laws, and those laws strictly observed . . . —René Descartes (1596–1650)

That government is best which governs the least, because its people discipline themselves. —Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826)

* *

The difference between politics and statesmanship is philosophy. —Will and Ariel Durant

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of every government is some principle or passion in the minds of the people. . . . Honor is a principle which ought to be sacred . . . but at most, is but a part of virtue, and therefore a feeble basis of government. . . .

All sober inquirers after truth, ancient and modern, divines, moralists, and philosophers, have agreed that the happiness of mankind, as well as the real dignity of human nature, consists in virtue; if there is a form of government whose principles and foundation is virtue, will not every wise man acknowledge it more likely to promote the general happiness than any other?

JOHN ADAMS

To John Penn, January, 1776; *Ibid.*, p. 203

13. The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government is to secure the existence of the body politic; to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquillity, their natural rights and the blessings of life. . . .

JOHN ADAMS

Report of a Constitution . . . for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; *Ibid.*, p. 219

14. Mobs will never do to govern states or command armies.

JOHN ADAMS

To Benjamin Hichborn, Jan. 27, 1787; *Works*, IX, 551

15. You are apprehensive of monarchy; I, of aristocracy. I would therefore have given more power to the President and less to the Senate.

JOHN ADAMS

To Thomas Jefferson, Dec. 6, 1787; *Ibid.*, VIII, 464

16. The declaration that our People are hostile to a government made by themselves, for themselves, and conducted by themselves, is an insult.

JOHN ADAMS

Address in Westmoreland County, Va., July 11, 1789

17. The essence of a free government consists in an effectual control of rivalries.

JOHN ADAMS

Discourses on Davila, 1789; *Works*, VI, 280

18. The existence of such a government as ours for any length of time is a full proof of a general dissemination of knowledge and virtue throughout the whole body of the people. . . . If national pride is ever justifiable or excusable it is when it springs, not from power or riches, grandeur or glory, but from conviction of national innocence, information, and benevolence.

JOHN ADAMS

Inaugural Address, Mar. 4, 1797

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19. My worthy fellow-citizens! Our form of government, inestimable as it is, exposes us, more than any other, to the insidious intrigues and pestilent influence of foreign nations. Nothing but our inflexible neutrality can preserve us.

JOHN ADAMS

To the Boston *Patriot*, 1809; *Works*, IX, 277

20. While all other sciences have advanced, that of government is at a standstill—little better understood, little better practised now than three or four thousand years ago.

JOHN ADAMS

To Thomas Jefferson, July 9, 1813; *Works of Jefferson*, VI, 159

21. The question before the human race is whether the God of nature shall govern the world by His own laws, or whether priests and kings shall rule it by fictitious miracles.

JOHN ADAMS

To Thomas Jefferson, June 20, 1815; *Ibid.*, VII, 423

22. The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

To Virginia delegates to Congress, August, 1774; *Writings*, I, 209

23. Governments [derive] their just powers from the consent of the governed.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

The Declaration of Independence, 1776

24. It is not by consolidation, or concentration of powers, but by their distribution, that good government is effected.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Autobiography, 1787; *Writings*, I, 122

25. The spirit of resistance to government is so valuable on certain occasions, that I wish it to be always kept alive. It will often be exercised when wrong but better so than not to be exercised at all. I like a little rebellion now and then. It is like a storm in the atmosphere.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

To Abigail Adams, Feb. 22, 1787; *Ibid.*, V, 263

26. The earth belongs always to the living generation: they may manage it, then and what proceeds from it, as they please, during their usufruct. They are masters, too, of their own persons, and consequently may govern them as they please. But persons and property make the sum of the objects of government. The constitution and the laws of their predecessors are extinguished then, in their natural course, with those whose will gave them being. This could preserve that being, till it ceased to be itself, and no

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longer. Every constitution, then, expires at the end of thirty-four years. If it be enforced longer, it is an act of force, and not of right.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Letter to James Madison, Sept. 6, 1789; *Works, III*, 106

27. A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned—this is the sum of good government.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

First Inaugural Address, Mar. 4, 1801

28. I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world. . . .

I deem . . . the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

First Inaugural Address, Mar. 4, 1801

29. That government is the strongest of which every man feels himself a part.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

To Gov. H. D. Tiffin, Feb. 2, 1807; *Works, V*, 38

30. The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

To Republican Citizens of Maryland, Mar. 31, 1809; *Writings, XVI*, 359

31. No government can be maintained without the principle of fear as well as of duty. Good men will obey the last, but bad ones the former only.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

To John Wayles Eppes, Sept. 9, 1814; *Writings (Ford), IX*, 484

32. The way to have good and safe government, is not to trust it all to one, but to divide it among the many, distributing to every one exactly the functions he is competent to [perform].

It is by . . . placing under every one what its own eye may superintend, that all will be done for the best.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Letter to Joseph C. Cabell, Feb. 2, 1816; *Works, VI*, 541

33. A single good government is a blessing to the whole earth.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

To George Flower, Sept. 12, 1817; *Ibid., VII*, 84

GOVERNMENT 123

34. The principles and modes of government are too important to be disregarded by an inquisitive mind and I think are well worthy a critical examination by all students that have health and leisure.

JAMES MADISON

To William Bradford, Dec. 1, 1773;
James Madison (Brant), I, 112

35. Governments destitute of energy, will ever produce anarchy.

JAMES MADISON

Speech to Virginia Convention, June 7, 1788;
Writings (Hunt), V, 141

36. Energy in government is essential to that security against external and internal danger, and to that prompt and salutary execution of the laws which enter into the very definition of good government. Stability in government is essential to national character and to the advantages annexed to it, as well as to that repose and confidence in the minds of the people, which are among the chief blessings of civil society.

JAMES MADISON

"Publius," 1788; *Federalist, No. 37*

37. In all great changes of established governments, forms ought to give way to substance.

JAMES MADISON

"Publius," 1788; *Ibid., No. 40*

38. But what is government itself, but the greatest of all reflections on human nature? If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary.

JAMES MADISON

"Publius," 1788; *Ibid., No. 51*

39. A good government implies two things: fidelity to the object of government, which is the happiness of the people; secondly, a knowledge of the means by which that object can be best attained.

JAMES MADISON

"Publius," 1788; *Ibid., No. 62*

40. Government is instituted to protect property of every sort; as well that which lies in the various rights of individuals, as that which the term particularly expresses. This being the end of government, that alone is a just government, which *impartially* secures to every man, whatever is his *own*.

JAMES MADISON

National Gazette, Mar. 29, 1792; *Writings, VI*, 102

41. We have established a common Government, which, being free in