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

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**OA/ID Number:** 13808  
**Folder ID Number:** 13808-007

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**Folder Title:**  
Radio Address 4/16/92 [OA 7571]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

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McGroarty/Bunton  
April 15, 1992  
12:45 P.M.  
[RADIO]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RADIO ADDRESS  
TO BE TAPED APRIL 16, 1992  
8:15 A.M.

This past week, I spent some time in the town of Fraser, Michigan. I met with workers at a major machine tool factory, and talked with them and local business leaders about a program I call Job Training 2000. Thursday, I was in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in the Lehigh Valley -- one of the first communities to take up our America 2000 crusade to revolutionize this nation's schools.]

In Michigan and in Pennsylvania, I announced specific proposals -- initiatives aimed at helping people with two of the real building blocks of opportunity: [advancing their education and sharpening their job skills.] If acted on by Congress, these initiatives will make a real impact on the way people live -- not just in Fraser and in Allentown -- but all across America.

Let me start with a concept I call the [Lifetime Education and Training Account -- a line of credit, a package of grants and loans worth \$25,000 dollars to every eligible American,] to use to further their education or acquire new job skills to make the most of their abilities. It's a new way of thinking about an old idea known as "student aid" -- and it's based on this simple fact: Education doesn't end with graduation.

How will this Lifetime Education Account help real families? Think of a single mother: struggling to balance her

4-14-92  
Dearborn  
Michigan

Lehigh Valley  
Special  
4-16-92

Rose Nelson  
fact sheet  
for Lehigh valley

responsibility for her family and for her job -- against her own hopes for the future. Her dream is to set aside one night a week -- and take one college course at a time. But money's tight, and under present federal rules as a part-time student -- she doesn't qualify for the grant or loan that would help pay tuition.

That just doesn't make sense. Here's a woman willing to work hard to better herself -- stopped short by a program that works against her.

With our lifetime line of credit, all that would change. The woman would be able to go to school -- bring that distant dream another day closer. When government can help people help themselves -- that's the kind of government we need.

The other proposal I announced was a new Apprenticeship Initiative -- a companion program to our Job Training 2000.

To see what kind of difference this initiative can make, take that same family -- the working Mother I mentioned earlier, this time with a 17-year-old son, a senior in high school. He's made the decision that it's time for him to enter the working world, to help out by bringing home a paycheck. Right now, he faces a tough choice -- juggling school and a job. He's trying to do both -- and both are suffering. He doesn't want to close the door on college -- but he's feeling pressure to drop out.

Our Apprenticeship initiative can help that young man stay in school, keep his job -- and keep his options open. It will let him sit down with his school and his employer -- put together a course of study and a job schedule that will keep him on track

Roe Nelson  
Fact sheet.

Youth Apprenticeship  
Act of 1992

from  
4-14-92  
Dearborn  
Michigan

4-14-92  
Dearborn  
Michigan

4-14-92  
Dearborn, Michigan

for graduation. [ Later on, if that young man wants to change careers or go to college, he's got a skill certificate to show future employers -- and a diploma that really means something. ]

Each one of these initiatives begins with the same question: What can government do to open the doors of opportunity to every American? As President, I've made it my mission to preserve and advance three legacies close to all our hearts: a world at peace. An economy with good jobs. A nation of strong families. ]

/ The initiatives I've talked about today can help Americans make those legacies their own. //

Thank you for listening today -- and as so many of you celebrate Passover or prepare for Easter Sunday, may God bless the United States of America.

# # #

*from Rae Nelson by Gina*

32211355

Document No.

### WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/15/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00PM, TODAY, APR. 15

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RADIO ADDRESS  
APRIL 16, 1992  
8:15AM

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALIO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YEUTTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINDLAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			MCGROARTY		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please provide comments on the attached directly to Dan McGroarty, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN 4:00PM, TODAY!! , WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

Thank you.

**RESPONSE:**

**PHILLIP D. BRADY**  
Assistant to the President  
and Staff Secretary  
Ext. 2702

McGrearty/Bunton  
April 15, 1992  
12:45 P.M.  
[RADIO]

12 APR 15 12:53

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TO BE TAPED APRIL 16, 1992  
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In Michigan and in Pennsylvania, I announced specific proposals <sup>WHICH ARE</sup> ~~initiatives~~ aimed at helping people with two of the real building blocks of opportunity: advancing their education and sharpening their job skills. If acted on by Congress, these initiatives will make a real impact on the way people live -- not just in Fraser and in Allentown -- but all across America.

LEGISLATIVE ✓

Let me start with a concept I call the Lifetime Education and Training Account -- a line of credit, a package of grants and loans worth \$25,000 dollars to every eligible American, to use to further their education or acquire new job skills to make the most of their abilities. It's a new way of thinking about an old idea known as "student aid" -- and it's based on this simple fact: Education doesn't end with graduation.

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How will this Lifetime Education Account help real families? Think of a single mother: struggling to balance her

responsibility for her family and for her job -- against her own hopes for the future. Her dream is to set aside one night a week -- and take one college course at a time. But money's tight, and under present federal rules as a part-time student -- she doesn't qualify for the grant or loan that would help pay tuition.

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LEGISLATIVE

The other <sup>COMPONENT OF</sup> proposal I announced was a new Apprenticeship Initiative, -- a ~~companion program~~ to our Job Training 2000.

✓ ✓  
✓ ✓  
ACK  
COMPONENT OF JTD  
INITIATIVE

To see what kind of difference this initiative can make, take that same family -- the working Mother I mentioned earlier, this time with a 17-year-old son, a senior in high school. He's made the decision that it's time for him to enter the working world, to help out by bringing home a paycheck. Right now, he faces a tough choice -- juggling school and a job. He's trying to do both -- and both are suffering. He doesn't want to close the door on college -- but he's feeling pressure to drop out.

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SEE  
ATTACHED  
SUBSTITUTE  
LANGUAGE  
(PREPARED  
BY OMB;  
OPD  
SUPPORTS)

**Radio speech: insert for page 2**

this time with a 16 year old daughter, a junior in high school. The young woman is not sure if she wants to go to college, but she is sure she needs to make some money to help out at home. She wants the work she does and the rest of the time she spends in high school to make her ready for a good paying skilled job <sup>or</sup> and able to do her best in college. No low-wage dead end job for this ambitious young woman.

Right now, she is facing tough choices and juggling school and work. She can't do both well and both are suffering. She wants to keep the possibility of college open but is under pressure to drop out of high school.

Our Youth Apprenticeship Act initiative can help her stay in school, work and keep her options open. She can sit down with an employer committed to helping young people prepare for high skilled jobs, with her school, which is committed to tailoring her last two years of high school so she can get both a high school degree and a certificate of workplace and job skill competency, and with her mom, who will help her work it all out. She gets a high quality high school education, valuable work experience, needed pay, training in a good paying occupation, and the opportunity to continue on the payroll of this employer, show other employers her documented skills, or go to college.

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for graduation. Later on, if that young man wants to change careers or go to college, he's got a skill certificate to show future employers -- and a diploma that really means something.

Each one of these initiatives begins with the same question: What can government do to open the doors of opportunity to every American? As President, I've made it my mission to preserve and advance three legacies close to all our hearts: a world at peace. An economy with good jobs. A nation of strong families. / The initiatives I've talked about today can help Americans make those legacies their own. //

Thank you for listening today -- and as so many of you celebrate Passover or prepare for Easter Sunday, may God bless the United States of America.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Dearborn, Michigan)

April 14, 1992

For Immediate Release

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN ADDRESS TO GIDDINGS & LEWIS FRASER PLANT EMPLOYEES  
AND MACOMB COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Giddings & Lewis Manufacturing Facility  
Fraser, Michigan

2:50 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very, very much. And, Governor Engler, thank you. I'm proud to be introduced by our great Governor here. I want to salute our Secretary of Labor, Lynn Martin. You met her when she came in. She is doing a lot, an awful lot in terms of job retraining, in terms of hope and opportunity for America's workers.

I want to thank the CEO of Giddings & Lewis and Bill Rife here, who greeted us and has given us a short tour. Thanks to some of the workers here in this wonderful plant; and then to Barbara Hollett and Linda Walling and Geary Maluri and James Williams Warren, and to all the others from the six chambers of commerce. May I thank you for being here. I just want you to know I'm delighted to be with you today.

I'm sorry that Barbara Bush is not here. She's out in the state of Oregon today. But I take great pride in the fact that she's doing her part. I see these kids here trying to hit a blow for literacy in this country, and she asked me to extend her very best wishes.

I want to talk to you today about the things that we really must do together -- government and business, public servants, private citizens -- to leave our children a legacy worthy of this great country of ours. You see, I am not one who is so pessimistic about America. We are the leaders of the world, the undisputed leaders of the world, and now we've got great things to do here at home. I think that we've got to agree on what that legacy is going to be. Clearly, we want a world at peace. People say to the American people: Well, how are things going? And I take great pride in the fact that -- see these little kids here -- they won't go to sleep at night worrying about nuclear warfare the way the generations preceding had done. We want a world at peace. We want strong, wholesome families, and we want an economy that provides rewarding jobs for all.

More than any country on Earth, America has afforded each generation the opportunity to leave such a legacy. Today, we have that opportunity once again. The world is changing at a pace undreamed of a generation ago. And now America, which has led the world's transformation, must change as well. This afternoon I want to discuss five areas which I believe are overdue for reform -- five key ways in which America must change, if we are to honor coming generations with the legacy that they deserve.

As businessmen and women and as Giddings & Lewis employees you understand the urgency. For each of these five problems presents itself to you not as some abstraction, but in the most immediate way: as a cost of doing business. Too often these costs are beyond your control, drawing resources away from your primary goals, or expanding your companies and creating good jobs for your communities.

When our legal system -- and the Governor touched on this -- becomes incapable of resolving disputes in a civil and timely manner, business loses the incentive to innovate, loses the incentive to take risks. And when health care costs escalate, business picks up much of the tab. And when government imposes barriers to trade, business pays the cost in lost markets. And then when our kids, our children leave school without rudimentary skills, business bears in the lost productivity. And when government freezes in gridlock, business can no longer plan rationally for the future.

So let me start with Washington -- and again, the Governor referred to that -- if America is going to change, the government must change. Ten days ago, I presented seven specific proposals to cure the paralysis that grips the United States Congress. My proposals range from an elimination of these special-interest Political Action Committees, these PACs, elimination, not reduction, but elimination, extends to a line-item veto, which will allow us at least to get a handle on this deficit that is mortgaging the future of these children here today. And I think it's high time that we limited the number of terms that Members of Congress may serve. (Applause.)

My aim is simple: We must create a flexible government, responsive to the common good. And I have tried -- I have tried over the past three years to invest my administration with this sort of flexibility. Now, let me give you a few examples of special concern right here to Macomb County.

A reformed government knows its limits, refusing to impose undue burdens on business and consumers alike. For that reason, I've made it clear to Congress: This is no time to legislate an increase in the CAFE standards that would cost American jobs in the automotive industry. And I will not accept such legislation.

A reformed government encourages innovation. Last October, by way of example, my administration joined with the Big Three, the automobile companies, to develop a new generation of batteries. And our goal: To make American car companies first in the world in producing competitive electric cars by the year 2000.

A reformed government finds flexible means to reach its goals. Our approach to the 1990 Clean Air Act, which requires deep reductions in air pollution, is a good example. To help communities and industries meet the objectives of that act, we've initiated a "Cash for clunkers" program, allowing states and companies to buy high-polluting old cars, get them off the road, and use the reduction in pollution to satisfy our clean air standards.

Flexibility, accountability, a willingness to innovate -- Americans have a right to expect each of these from their government, and particularly from the United States Congress. Yet instead we get business as usual. I'll give you another example, dealing with a second area urgently in need of reform -- the nation's legal system.

Our country -- and this isn't true just of business, this is true of neighborhoods, true of towns and city governments -- our country is swamped in frivolous lawsuits. We tried to make a good start at reform in 1990, when I introduced a bill to reform product liability laws. Congress wouldn't budge. So we reintroduced the reform again in 1991. And the Senate Democrats refuse even to bring that bill to a vote; in the House, it's stuck in two -- that's right, two separate committees.

This inaction is inexcusable. America, regrettably, has become the most litigious society on Earth, and American companies pay the price -- not only in dollars wasted but in lower productivity and a business environment hostile even to

MORE

ordinary competitive practices. According to a recent survey, 40 percent of companies that had been the target of product liability suits have discontinued certain types of product research.

None of our competitors is afflicted with lawsuit madness; we must remove this ball-and-chain from our ability to compete worldwide. And our Competitiveness Council, led by the Vice President, has offered 50 recommendations for legal reform, including reasonable limits to the discovery process, alternative means of resolving disputes, and a "loser-pays" rule that would discourage the frivolous lawsuits. I urge you to urge congress to help stop lawsuit madness. We must help each other more and sue each other less. (Applause.)

I'll give you an example. A lot of the people here in this plant I'm sure have kids in little league. Some of you may coach little league, like I did 1000 years ago. And some people are refusing to coach little league because they're afraid of some frivolous lawsuit. Doctors afraid of delivering babies because of a frivolous lawsuit. We really have to change this litigious society into a more gentle and a more friendly society.

Our comprehensive legal reform will be far-reaching, extending, then, into a third area critically in need of change -- our nation's health system. Everybody here I'm sure is concerned about the health care system. The litigation explosion has hit Michigan's health care hard. Every year your physicians and hospitals pay almost \$500 million for medical liability coverage -- \$500 million. For the patient, that translates into an extra \$300 added on to the average hospital bill.

The trends are simply unsustainable. Some estimates say that by 2030, the year 2030 -- that's only, what, 38 years away -- we will spend 30 cents of every dollar of national income on health care. Again, much of the burden falls on business. Right now, American corporations spend more on health care each year than they earn in after-tax profits.

Now, we've got to stop this drain on our country's productivity. My proposed health care reform will build on our system's assets -- especially in preserving the quality of care. We've still got the world's finest quality health care. We will reform the private insurance market, and increase consumer choice. Through transferable tax credits we will bring coverage to those who are uninsured, and control costs through market incentives. And we will avoid the pitfalls of what I would see as a nationalized care, with the rationing and the long waiting lines, and mediocre quality that comes with it. Health care reform must hew to this principle -- government has no business dictating what kind of health care you want to choose, dictating what kind of health care you receive. (Applause.)

I target then a fourth area for attention -- like the others -- absolutely critical for our success in the coming decades. With its global reach, this great company, Giddings & Lewis, exemplifies an indisputable truth about our future: If America is to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. And in the postwar period, trade-related jobs have grown three times faster than the overall job creation. Exports have accounted for 70 percent of our economy's growth over the past three years.

We will build on this success by continuing to open foreign markets to American goods and services -- including the world's second largest market economy -- Japan. And since I took office, our exports to Japan have grown 10 times faster than our imports from Japan, and our manufactured products are leading this expansion. That boom has already created an additional 200,000 jobs here at home.

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And that's why we made this now-famous trip to Japan. I heard some criticism of that trip, but let's get the facts straight about what we accomplished. Of special interest to many of you, for example, was the pledge by private Japanese companies to increase the purchase of U.S.-made auto parts from \$9 billion to \$19 billion by 1994.

And we didn't stop there. As a result of our trip, we've opened up Japan's \$4-billion glass market, its \$9-billion public-sector computer market, and its \$27-billion paper market -- offering American business enormous opportunities to sell American goods and that, of course, means to create American jobs.

And if we are to take advantage of the opportunities, we must stay abroad. We must have a world-class work force. And yet the grim fact is undeniable: our current education system is unable to produce the workers the highly competitive world market demands.

The only solution left to us is radical change. That means we must literally reinvent American education. And on Thursday, I'm going to discuss the progress we've made in the year since we launched our America 2000 education initiative, a revolutionary movement that challenges every community to create what we call break-the-mold schools. We know how to do it. We set world-class standards for students. We redouble our efforts to rid our schools of drugs and violence -- to cleanse America of this scourge that wastes so many young lives. And we make schools more accountable by forcing them to compete. And that means letting parents choose their children's schools -- public, private, or religious. We must have that kind of choice to bring real competition into the classroom. (Applause.)



And we need to take the same bold approach to job training, to provide Americans with the skills that this age of intense international competition demands. And I have developed such an approach, working with the Secretary here, and when Congress returns from recess, we will submit the Job Training 2000 Act.

Our current job training system is merely -- it's kind of a crazy-quilt of good intentions. Over the years Congress has put in place scores of training programs but they are uncoordinated, sometimes redundant, and too often unaccountable. This year, seven different federal agencies will administer some 60 training programs, at a cost of \$18 billion.

And with this jumble, is it any wonder that an 18-year-old, fresh from high school, doesn't know where to go for career guidance? Or that an unemployed older worker, eager to learn a new trade, is confused about how to find training. Or that a young parent on welfare, in search of a rewarding job, can't find advice on which trade school to attend, or which career to pursue.

Unscrupulous operators, these fly-by-night trade schools prey on this confusion, and they take advantage of the system's lack of accountability. And they recruit the naive or somebody that's so desperate even though they know it's bad, they're willing to take a chance. Signing them up for thousands of dollars in grants or loans, offer a few weeks training, and then leave the people burdened with debt.

A truly competitive America can't afford this waste of talent and energy. And it's not fair to the American worker. Job Training 2000 will disentangle that knot of federal programs and make them serve the people who need them. And here are the key elements of this plan: First, it will create one-stop shopping for vocational training in every community. Second, it will certify programs so that they meet the needs of the local

labor markets. And third, it will offer vouchers so aspiring workers can choose the training they want.

Along with Job Training 2000, I'm going to submit to Congress an important new initiative: it's called the Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1992. Apprenticeship is one of the surest routes into the world of work, and we need to make it more widely available to our young people. And at the same time, we've got to encourage them to complete a sound high school education that prepares them for a lifetime of learning. The Act accomplishes both these goals, making it easier for kids in the 11th and 12th grades to combine on-the-job training with their regular studies at school. And when they graduate from school, they will have not only a certificate that attests to their job skills, but a diploma that represents a substantial and varied education.

Now, to get that Apprenticeship Act up and running, we will be offering demonstration grants to six states: California, Iowa, Maine, Oregon, Wisconsin and right here in Michigan -- as well as a series of local areas. We owe our young people -- we owe every American who seeks to climb the ladder of economic advantage -- the finest job, the finest job the training system in the world can produce; and I mean to see that they get it. (Applause.)

Therefore I want to challenge the United States Congress to pass both of these initiatives -- Job Training 2000 and the Youth Apprenticeship Act -- this session, before the Congress adjourns for the year. But as you know, I'm the first to admit that I can't always count on Congress to act, no matter how great the urgency. For real education reform I enlisted the help of the nation's governors. You may remember this a couple of years ago, we got together at Charlottesville, Virginia. So far 43 governors have responded by enrolling their states in this program we call America 2000.

And now I ask their help again. I call on the governors here today -- all of the governors around the country -- to initiate Job Training 2000 strategies in their own states; several are already hard at work. And I ask every governor to bring together labor and business leaders with local officials to consolidate their own job training programs. And wherever possible, my administration will grant waivers to accelerate these efforts. And we will provide incentive grants to help them get started.

Each of the reforms that I've outlined here today -- making government accountable and flexible, restoring sanity to our legal system, ensuring quality health care for all, expanding world trade, and reinventing American education and job training for tomorrow's work force -- each shares a single goal: To ensure that America remains the undisputed leader of the world, the freest, most prosperous and competitive nation on Earth. (Applause.)

And each of these reforms grows from a fundamental, uniquely American principle. Thomas Jefferson said it best: "The pillars of our prosperity are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise." And in practice, that means government must trust the wisdom of markets more than the whims of bureaucrats. And the freely-made decisions of the people must take precedence over the engineering schemes of government. (Applause.) And all our institutions -- from Congress to the local trade school -- must be accountable to those that they serve.

Over the last decade, America has changed the world. Today we're blessed with the opportunity to change America. I couldn't help thinking about that sentence, "Over the last decade, America has changed the world." As I was walking along the line here and reading the computer screen in English and then in what the man running the screen told me was Russian. I had to

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take his word for that. But here was a shipment going off -- a machine going off to Russia.

We have a tremendous opportunity, and I intend to see that we continue to lead the world. And in so doing, we will be offering enormous job opportunities, expanded job markets for the American worker. We cannot pull back. We cannot withdraw into some sphere of isolation.

And so as your President, I take great pride in the fact we've helped change the world. And now I can tell you we are going to make these changes at home that will enable us to remain the undisputed -- the undisputed admitted leader of this changing world in which we live.

Thank you all very much. And may God bless each and every one of you and your families. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END

3:15 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

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Embargoed For Release  
Until 9:00 A.M.,  
Saturday, April 11, 1992

RADIO ADDRESS  
BY THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE NATION

THE PRESIDENT: The American people have always been a people constantly searching for improvement; impatient for change when things need changing. Last week I spoke about the need for a change here in Washington for government reform -- especially congressional reform. Today I want to focus on reforming our welfare system, especially on our government's role in that reform process.

After years of trying to help those who are in need, we have found that too often our assistance does not help people out of poverty, it traps them there. It's not that people stop caring, it's that the system stopped working.

We want a welfare system that breaks the cycle of dependency before dignity is destroyed, and before poverty becomes a family legacy. But today we must face this fact: Our system has failed. I have repeatedly called for the forging of federal-state partnerships that would make welfare reform a powerful, effective reality.

Yesterday, at my direction, the federal government waved outdated rules to allow Wisconsin to try a new kind of welfare reform. The Wisconsin plan replaces some of the old assumptions of the welfare state and recognizes the importance of personal responsibility, self-respect, independence, and self-sufficiency.

In my State of the Union Address, I made a commitment to make it quicker and easier for states with welfare reform ideas to get the federal waivers they need. By approving Wisconsin's waivers 24 days after we received their request, that commitment now has the force of action. I want to commend Wisconsin Governor Tommy Thompson, and I want to challenge other states to propose their own reforms.

We must balance America's generous heart with our responsibility to the taxpayers who underwrite governmental assistance. Our assistance should in no way encourage dependency or undermine our nation's economic competitiveness. We pay twice for those who make welfare a way of life, once for the initial benefits, but even more because the nation loses their contribution to the nation's economic well-being.

Those who receive government assistance have certain responsibilities: the responsibility to seek work, or get education and training that will help them get a job; and the responsibility to get their lives in order. That means establishing lifestyles that will enable them to fulfill their potential, not destroy it.

We have responsibilities, too. We must structure our welfare programs so that they reverse policies which lock in a lifestyle of dependency and subtly destroy self-esteem. We must encourage family formation and family stability. Too often our welfare programs have encouraged exactly the opposite.

MORE

We must incorporate incentives for recipients to stay in school. For instance, in Wisconsin teen parents are required by the Learnfare program to stay in school to obtain full benefits. They recognize that in many respects opportunity is equated with education. And I'll have more to say about the urgent need for educational reform next week as we mark the first anniversary of the crusade that I call America 2000.

My approach to welfare reform should not only open the doors of opportunity for our citizens who are on public assistance, but also prepare them to walk proudly and competently through those doors. Our goal is to build a system of welfare that will encourage self-respect, build strength of character, and develop to the fullest each individual's potential for a productive, meaningful life.

Thank you for listening. And may God bless the United States of America.

END

8:30 a.m.  
4/16 - Cas, Rm.  
MRS. THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed For Release  
until 9:00 A.M.,  
Saturday, April 18, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN RADIO ADDRESS ON JOB TRAINING 2000

9:00 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: This past week I spent some time in the town of Fraser, Michigan. I met with workers at a major machine tool factory and talked with them and local business leaders about a program I call Job Training 2000. Thursday, I was in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in the Lehigh Valley -- one of the first communities to take up our America 2000 crusade to revolutionize this nation's schools.

In Michigan and in Pennsylvania, I announced specific proposals, legislative initiatives aimed at helping people with two of the real building blocks of opportunity: advancing their education and sharpening their job skills. If acted on by Congress, these initiatives will make a real impact on the way people live -- not just in Fraser and in Allentown, but all across America.

Let me start with a concept I call the Lifetime Education and Training Account -- a package of grants and line of credit worth \$25,000 dollars to every eligible American to use to further their education or acquire new job skills to make the most of their abilities. It's a new way of thinking about an old idea known as student aid. And it's based on this simple fact: Education does not end with graduation.

How will this Lifetime Education Account help real families? Think of a single mother, struggling to balance her responsibility for her family and for her job against her own hopes for the future. Her dream is to set aside one night a week and take one college course at a time. But money's tight, and under present federal rules as a part-time student, she doesn't qualify for the grant or loan that would help pay tuition.

That just doesn't make sense. Here's a woman willing to work hard to better herself stopped short by a program that works against her. With our lifetime line of credit, all that would change. The woman would be able to go to school, bring that distant dream another day closer. When government can help people help themselves, that's the kind of government we need.

And the other proposal I announced was a new Apprenticeship Initiative -- a companion program to our Job Training 2000. To see what kind of difference this initiative can make, take that same family -- the working mother I mentioned earlier, this time with a 17-year-old-son, a senior in high school. He's made the decision that it's time for him to enter the working world, to help out by bringing home a paycheck. Right now, he faces a tough choice -- juggling school and a job. He's trying to do both, and both are suffering. He doesn't want to close the door on college, but he's feeling pressure to drop out.

Our Youth Apprentice Act can help that young man stay in school, keep his job, and keep his options open. It will let him sit down with his school and his employer, put together a course of study and a job schedule that will keep him on track for graduation. And later on, if that young man wants to change careers or go to college,

he's got skill certificate to show future employers and a diploma that really means something.

Each one of these initiatives begins with the same question: What can government do to open the doors of opportunity to every American? As the President, I've made it my mission to preserve and advance three legacies close to all our hearts: a world at peace, an economy with good jobs, a nation of strong families. The initiatives I've talked about today can help Americans make those legacies their own.

Thank you for listening today. And as so many of you celebrate Passover or prepare for Easter Sunday, may God bless the United States of America.

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