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This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

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

OA/ID Number: 13810
Folder ID Number: 13810-007

Folder Title:
President's Dinner 4/28/92 [OA 7572]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	4	7

Theme road to Houston – Slogans
On the Road to Victory – BG 92
Room appears →.
BG – balloons dropped
4 – Lunc. / staff / Capitol / White House

Walkthrough 10 am
23 April, 92

George:

Please get 3 copies as delivered for file/Dan and Me [for my notebook.] Thanks.

I will call from road/or plane.

Be my eyes and ears.

The President Dinner research file is on Christina's desk. Please double check with her to see if she needs anything. Of particular interest - providing things did not change dramatically, remind Christina that wives will be on dais. No wives have been added to acks. Andy has the list of people to be acked. That list was provided by Betsy Ekonomou at President's dinner - her phone number is inside cover of the file.

Cross your fingers and hope for a good event.

See ya Weds? or Thurs.

JB

Christi read this
it's from me — JB

I gave Dan notes/thoughts on News pub. con.

Jeannie -
I also put a copy in your binder
George

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 28, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PRESIDENT'S DINNER

Washington Convention Center
Washington, DC

7:52 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. Thank you, Guy; and thank you, Howard Baker. And that all of you that made this dinner such a success. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

Let me just say that that is good news. And I'm very grateful to so many for this victory. And it's wonderful to be officially over the top. But I want to start by thanking both Dan Quayle and Marilyn, who have done such a wonderful job out on the campaign trail. (Applause.) And next, I thank all of those who have helped in so many ways, volunteering their time, their efforts. And Barbara and I want to thank you and all those across the country who participated in this primary process to make these 1,105 delegates possible. Thank you all very much wherever you may be. (Applause.)

And I know to all it seems, the way it does to Barbara and me, this has been a long election process and we're only halfway through the journey, halfway to the goal. But there's some things I want to say. First, I have learned a lot in this campaign. And I know better than I did the depth of the cares and concerns of those who chose to support us and of those who didn't. And lately I've been thinking of what we have in common, all of us who took part on the Republican side in this contest.

We all believe in America called America. We all believe the family is at the center of society and should be at the center of our thoughts as we make, in Washington, decisions that affect it. And the fact is, parties, like people, have tendencies. And we Republicans have believed in and protected some very important things.

We believe that government has a place, but it also has limits on what it can and should do. Government can't solve everything. In fact, you always have to make sure government doesn't start problems. And we believe taxes should be small, not big. And we believe those who pay them have rights. And those who benefit from them have responsibilities.

And we believe that whatever the circumstances -- Cold War, hot war, relative calm, or a new age of peace and freedom -- whatever the hand history deals you, there is one key to a safer, more peaceful world. And that is an American defense structure second to none. (Applause.)

History has taught us that lesson. And Republicans always remember. We believe in common sense. When something's broke, you fix it. And tonight, so many of you came here to help me put an end to the obstruction and abuses of the Democratic majority in the Congress of the United States. (Applause.)

When Ronald Reagan had a Republican majority in the Senate, led by Howard Baker, our great Chairman, he made Reaganism a policy. He got a lot of his programs through. And my administration has put forth good ideas. We have a great Cabinet, new solutions. And then we've seen them killed by the Democratic majority up there on "Heartbreak Hill"; or worse, has seen a Democratic leadership that refuses to let the Congress even vote on the ideas that the voters back in 1988 overwhelmingly endorsed.

And you know, the other day someone asked me how I could be for change. And I said, look, let me put it this way. I'm not out here trying to assign blame. We're all in this together. We must work together. But I told him change the Congress and I will get the job done. It is that clear. We need a majority of Republicans in the House and the Senate. (Applause.)

And that is one important thing that this election year is all about. And as I survey the scene and listen to the American people, this could well be the year -- it really could well be the year we get control of both Houses of Congress. (Applause.)

And finally, we Republicans believe in the old wisdom, the enduring values, the enduring social values that we live by as we build a great nation -- religious faith, honesty, personal responsibility, hard work, and merit. Styles come and go, fads and fashions fade, but the old enduring values never go out of style. I really believe that. And I believe that a President with the right ideas, the right intentions, the right beliefs, can get them through the right kind of Congress. We're here tonight because we agree on the big issues, on the issues that shape the world and on the values close to home.

As President, I have made it my mission to preserve and protect three legacies close to all our hearts: A world at peace. And we have a great record to take to the American people on this. (Applause.) An economy with good jobs, real opportunity for all Americans. And things are looking much better for the economy now. (Applause.) And we must preserve a nation of strong families, communities where every child has someone he can count on, someone who calls him by his name. I am very proud of Barbara Bush and of her loving concern for the children of this country. (Applause.)

History has taken a turn in the past few years and given us a wonderful opportunity. And if we apply our good beliefs, our sensible, heartfelt beliefs to this great opportunity, then we can say that we will make a contribution to our country, a contribution to our children's lives, and a contribution to history. The stakes are just that high.

And one more thing. I intend to win this thing. And I intend to win it, and with your help we will win it big come November. (Applause.)

Thank you all. And may God bless the United States of America.(Applause.)

END 8:00 P.M. EDT

T – Here's the poop on Pres. dinner. Lots of wife people there – as will be FLOTUS. Things are changed as to who's speech will be used. So this is all I know as of 6:30 Monday. I'll call from the rd.! Andy has the other acks as provided by the host committee! (He already put them in the draft.) JB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

TO

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1992

EVENT: Head Table Reception

DATE: Tuesday, April 28, 1992

TIME: 7:25 pm - 7:45 pm

LOCATION: Lobby 5, Washington Convention Center

ATTENDEES: 40

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Washington Convention Center and are met by: The Honorable and Mrs. Phil Gramm (Wendy), U.S. Senator and Chairman, National Republican Senatorial Committee; The Honorable and Mrs. Guy Vander Jagt (Carol), U.S. Congressman and Chairman, National Republican Congressional Committee; and The Honorable Howard Baker, Former U.S. Senator and Chairman, The President's Dinner. Following the Greetings, THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush proceed to Lobby 5. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Lobby 5 and begin participation in Head Table Reception. (NOTE: The Vice President and Mrs. Quayle arrive prior to THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush.) THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush conclude participation in Head Table Reception and, accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, depart Lobby 5 and proceed to Holding Room. (NOTE: Following the Head Table Reception, THE PRESIDENT will present Senator Baker with a gift.) THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, arrive Holding Room and hold briefly. (NOTE: The Vice President and Mrs. Quayle proceed to separate off-stage announcement area at this time.) THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart Holding Room and proceed to Off-Stage Announcement Area.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

TO

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1992

EVENT: 1992 President's Dinner

DATE: Tuesday, April 28, 1992

TIME: 7:53 pm - 9:57 pm

LOCATION: Hall A, Washington Convention Center

ATTENDEES: 4,300

PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Off-Stage Announcement Area and hold briefly. (NOTE: Head Table Guests are announced onto Stage just prior THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush.) THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush are announced onto Stage to Honors played by the Capitol Band and are Seated (Enter Stage Left). The Honorable Howard Baker, Former U. S. and Chairman, The President's Dinner makes opening remarks and introduces Dr. Richard Halverson, Senate Chaplain. Chaplain Halverson delivers Invocation. Terrill Pierce, High School Student, New Orleans sings National Anthem. Senator Baker introduces Terrill Pierce. Terrill Pierce leads Pledge of Allegiance. Senator Baker introduces Cabinet Members. Dinner is Served. Senator Baker introduces The Honorable Robert Dole, Minority Leader, U.S. Senate. Senator Dole makes brief remarks and introduces The Honorable Robert Michel, Minority Leader, U.S. House of Representative. Congressman Michel makes brief remarks and introduces The Honorable Phil Gramm, U. S. Senator and Chairman, National Republican Senatorial Committee. Senator Gramm makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President. Vice President Quayle gives brief remarks. Senator Baker introduces The Honorable Guy Vander Jagt, U.S. Congressman and Chairman, National Republican Congressional Committee. THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Congressman Vander Jagt. THE PRESIDENT Remarks. (NOTE: A Teleprompter will be used.)

THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks and takes Seat. Senator Baker introduces top fundraiser of The President's Dinner. The top fundraiser presents a toast to THE PRESIDENT. (NOTE: The top fundraiser will not be determined until just prior to the event.) Senator Baker introduces the Entertainment. (NOTE: The Entertainment will be a ten minute laser show.) Following the Entertainment, THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush conclude participation in The President's Dinner, depart Stage and proceed to Motorcade. (Exit Stage Left.)

The backdrop is blue pipe and drape with a lighted, white facade of the United States Capitol. A large red, white and blue ribbon banner frames the stage and facade. The Press Platform is located 250 feet angled to stage right.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1992

EVENTS:

Head Table Reception
1992 President's Dinner

DRESS:

Head Table Guests:

Men - Business Suit
Women - Cocktail Dress

Invited Guests:

Men - **Black Tie Optional**
Women - Cocktail Dress

CONTACT:

Office of Presidential Advance
Ed Murnane - 202/456-7565

Trip Coordinator
Suzanne Faulk - 202/456-7565

ADVANCE:

Gordon James - LEAD
Scott Fascett - PRESS
Steve Regala - USSS
Dave Watson - WHCA
John Wissler - MIL. AIDE

WEATHER:

Partly Cloudy/mid 50's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1992

7:15 pm — THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush board Motorcade and depart White House en route Washington Convention Center.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead	
Spare	M. Dannenhauer Doctor
LIMO	THE PRESIDENT Mrs. Bush
Follow Up	
Control	S. Skinner Gen. Scowcroft Mil. Aide
Support	M. Fitzwater M. Lukens P. Swift Official Photographer Medic
Staff I	R. Kaufman
Staff II (MiniVan)	
Press Van I	M. Busch
Press Van II	

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

7:20 pm — THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Washington Convention Center and proceed to Lobby 5.

Met by:

The Honorable and Mrs. Phil Gramm (Wendy)
U.S. Senator and Chairman, National Republican Senatorial Committee

The Honorable and Mrs. Guy Vander Jagt (Carol)
U.S. Congressman and Chairman, National Republican Congressional Committee

The Honorable Howard Baker
Former U. S. Senator and Chairman, The President's Dinner

EVENT: HEAD TABLE RECEPTION

CLOSED PRESS

7:25 pm — THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Lobby 5 and begin participation in Head Table Reception.

NOTE: Vice President and Mrs. Quayle arrive just prior to THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush.

7:45 pm — THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush conclude participation in Head Table Reception, depart Lobby 5 and, accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, proceed to Holding Room.

7:47 pm — THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, arrive Holding Room and hold briefly.

NOTE: The Vice President and Mrs. Quayle proceed to separate off-stage announcement area at this time.

7:50 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart Holding Room and proceed to Off-Stage Announcement Area.

7:52 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Off-Stage Announcement Area and hold briefly.

NOTE: Head Table Guests are announced onto Stage prior to THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush.

EVENT: 1992 PRESIDENT'S DINNER

OPEN PRESS

RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

REMARKS

TELEPROMPTER

7:53 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush are announced onto Stage and are Seated.

7:56 pm Senator Baker makes opening remarks and introduces Dr. Richard Halverson, Senate Chaplain.

8:01 pm Chaplain Halverson delivers Invocation.

8:03 pm Terrill Pierce, High School Student, New Orleans sings National Anthem.

8:08 pm Terrill Pierce leads Pledge of Allegiance.

8:09 pm Senator Baker introduces Cabinet Members.

8:11 pm Dinner is Served.

8:55 pm Senator Baker introduces The Honorable Robert Dole, Minority Leader, U.S. Senate.

9:00 pm Senator Dole makes brief remarks and introduces The Honorable Robert Michel, Minority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives.

9:02 pm Congressman Michel makes brief remarks and introduces The Honorable Phil Gramm, U.S. Senator and Chairman, National Republican Senatorial Committee.

9:04 pm Senator Gramm makes brief remarks and introduces The Vice President.

9:09 pm Vice President Quayle gives brief remarks.

9:14 pm Senator Baker introduces The Honorable Guy Vander Jagt, U.S. Congressman and Chairman, National Republican Congressional Committee.

9:16 pm THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Congressman Vander Jagt.

9:21 pm THE PRESIDENT Remarks.

9:41 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks and takes Seat.

9:42 pm Senator Baker introduces top fundraiser, The President's Dinner.

9:43 pm Top Fundraiser presents toast to THE PRESIDENT.

9:45 pm Senator Baker introduces Entertainment.

9:47 pm Entertainment

9:57 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush conclude participation in President's Dinner, depart Stage and proceed to Motorcade.

10:00 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush board Motorcade and depart Washington Convention Center en route White House.

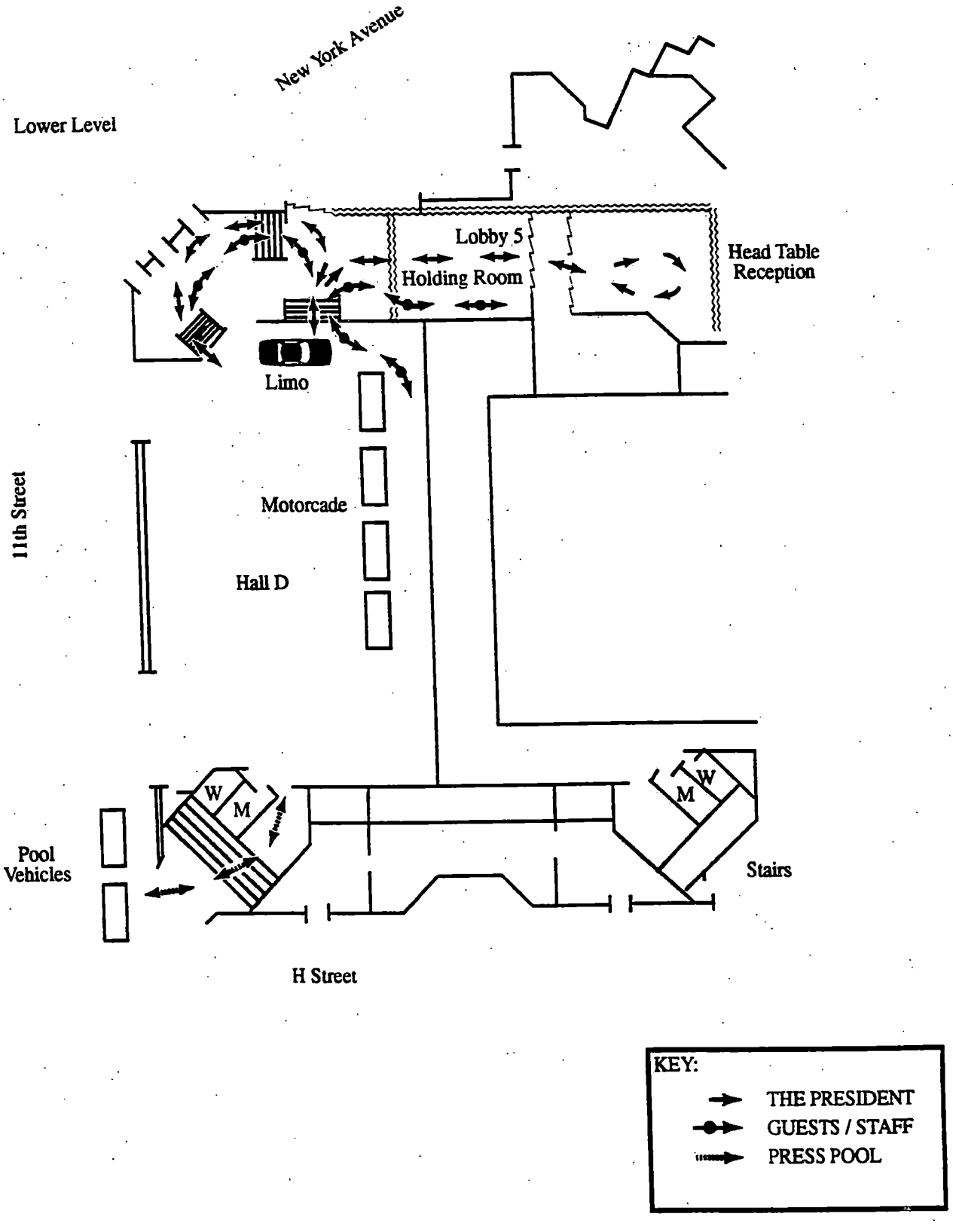
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Same as on Arrival.

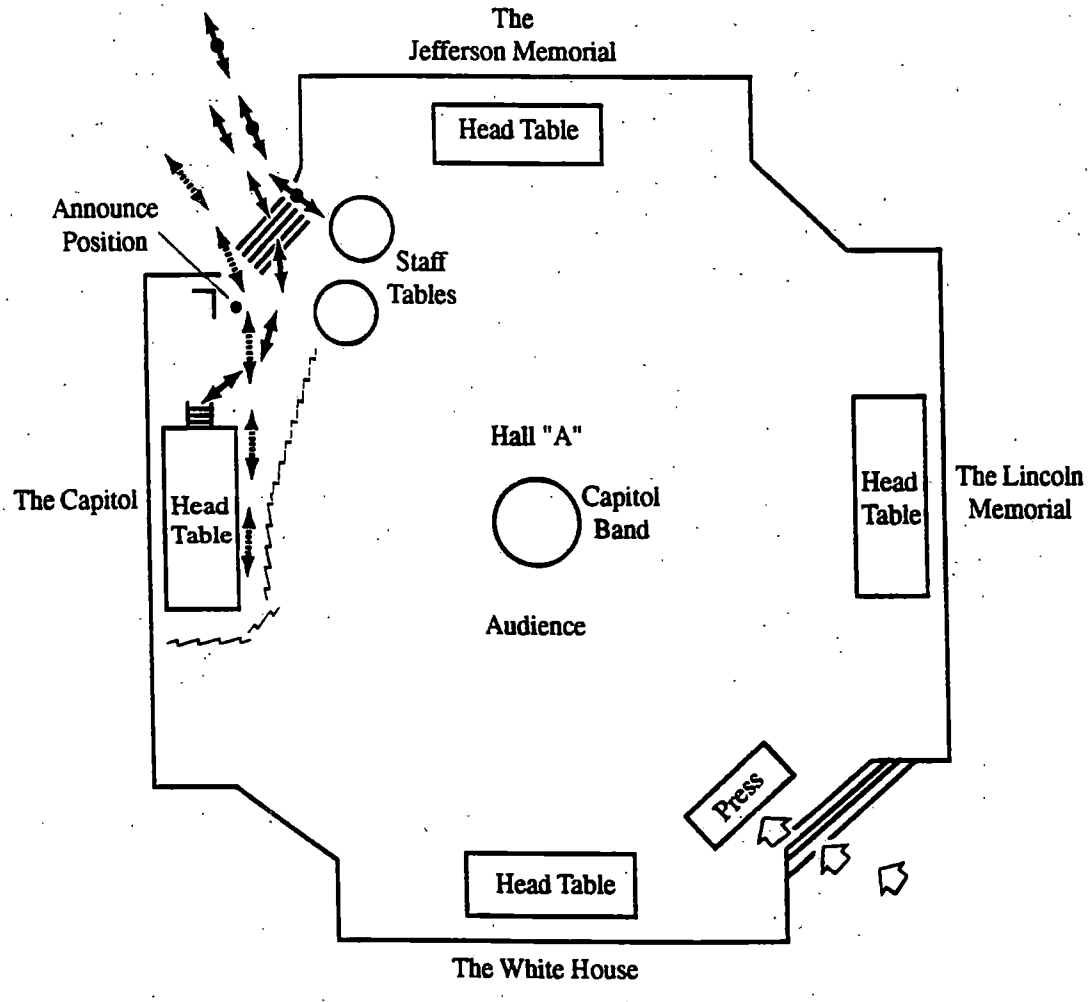
(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

10:05 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive White House.

TAB A
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
The President's Dinner
Arrival/Departure Diagram
Tuesday, April 28, 1992

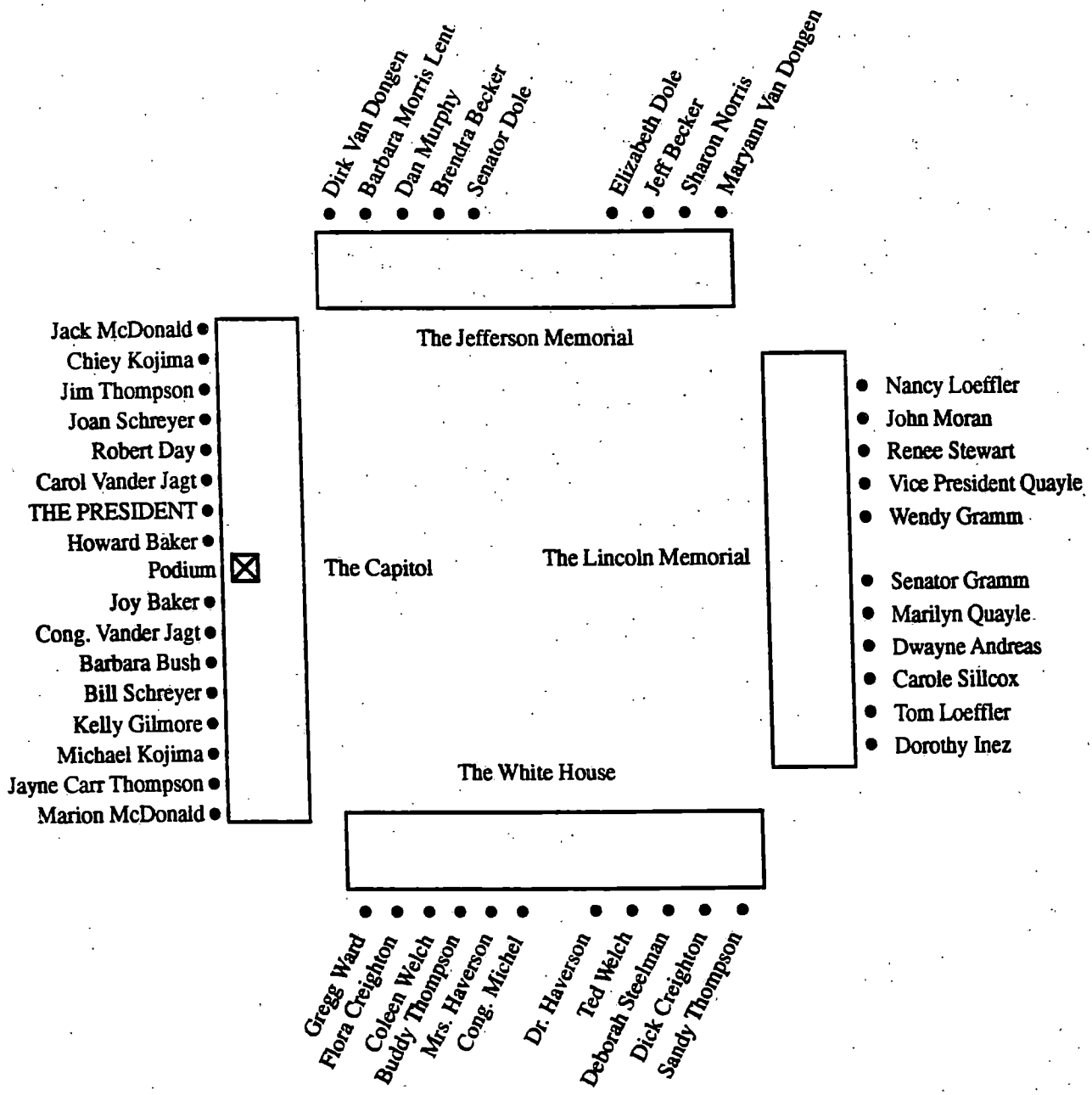


TAB B
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
The President's Dinner
Hall A Diagram
Tuesday, April 28. 1992



KEY:
- THE PRESIDENT
- GUESTS / STAFF
- PRESS POOL
- PRESS

TAB C
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
The President's Dinner
Dais Diagram
Tuesday, April 28, 1992



the record
SBA testimony

source

Jim Griggs OMB →
Jerry Geri Radcliff (ext. 34/54) OMB

Admin is endorsing

1991 → 102nd Congress
→ S. 640 (Kasten)
→ H.R. 3068 (McEwen)
word for word identical

1990 101ST S. 1400 (Kasten)
NO COMPANION
HR 2700 (Luken)

- Judiciary
- Energy & Commerce

STILL SITTING

not necessarily endorsing these maps

HR 3030 → Rowland (Ga. D.)
Fairness & Prod Liability Act / diff from Kasten

product liability info

ANSWER— House is tied up in 2 committees

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

TO

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1992

EVENT: Head Table Reception

DATE: Tuesday, April 28, 1992

TIME: 7:25 pm - 7:45 pm

LOCATION: Lobby 5, Washington Convention Center

ATTENDEES: 40

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Washington Convention Center and are met by: The Honorable and Mrs. Phil Gramm (Wendy), U.S. Senator and Chairman, National Republican Senatorial Committee; The Honorable and Mrs. Guy Vander Jagt (Carol), U.S. Congressman and Chairman, National Republican Congressional Committee; and The Honorable Howard Baker, Former U.S. Senator and Chairman, The President's Dinner. Following the Greetings, THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush proceed to Lobby 5. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Lobby 5 and begin participation in Head Table Reception. (NOTE: The Vice President and Mrs. Quayle arrive prior to THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush.) THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush conclude participation in Head Table Reception and, accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, depart Lobby 5 and proceed to Holding Room. (NOTE: Following the Head Table Reception, THE PRESIDENT will present Senator Baker with a gift.) THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, arrive Holding Room and hold briefly. (NOTE: The Vice President and Mrs. Quayle proceed to separate off-stage announcement area at this time.) THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart Holding Room and proceed to Off-Stage Announcement Area.

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FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1992

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Head Table Reception
1992 President's Dinner

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Women - Cocktail Dress

Invited Guests:

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Scott Fascett - PRESS
Steve Regala - USSS
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John Wissler - MIL. AIDE

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Partly Cloudy/mid 50's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1992

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LIMO	THE PRESIDENT Mrs. Bush
Follow Up	
Control	S. Skinner Gen. Scowcroft Mil. Aide
Support	M. Fitzwater M. Lukens P. Swift Official Photographer Medic
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EVENT: 1992 PRESIDENT'S DINNER

OPEN PRESS

RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

REMARKS

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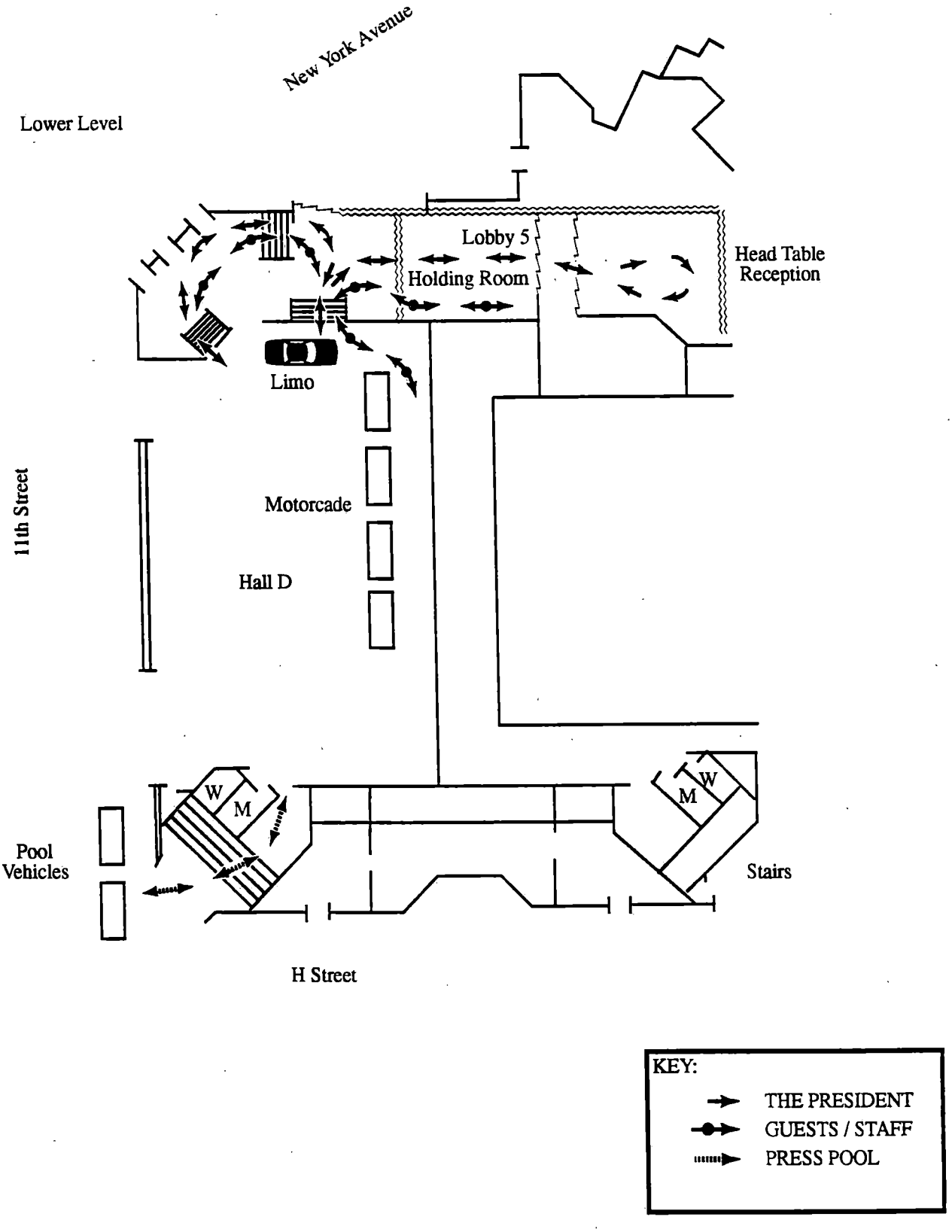
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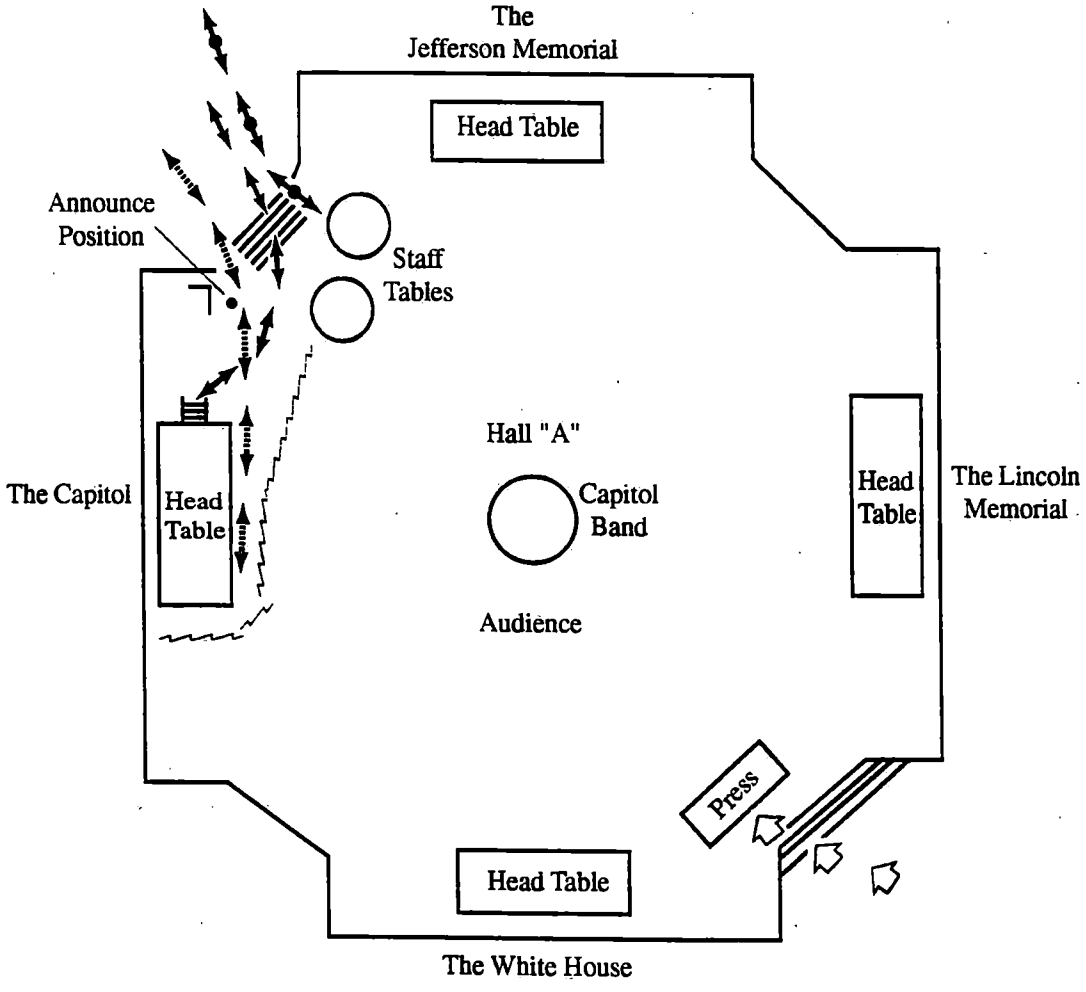
(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

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WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
The President's Dinner
Arrival/Departure Diagram
Tuesday, April 28, 1992

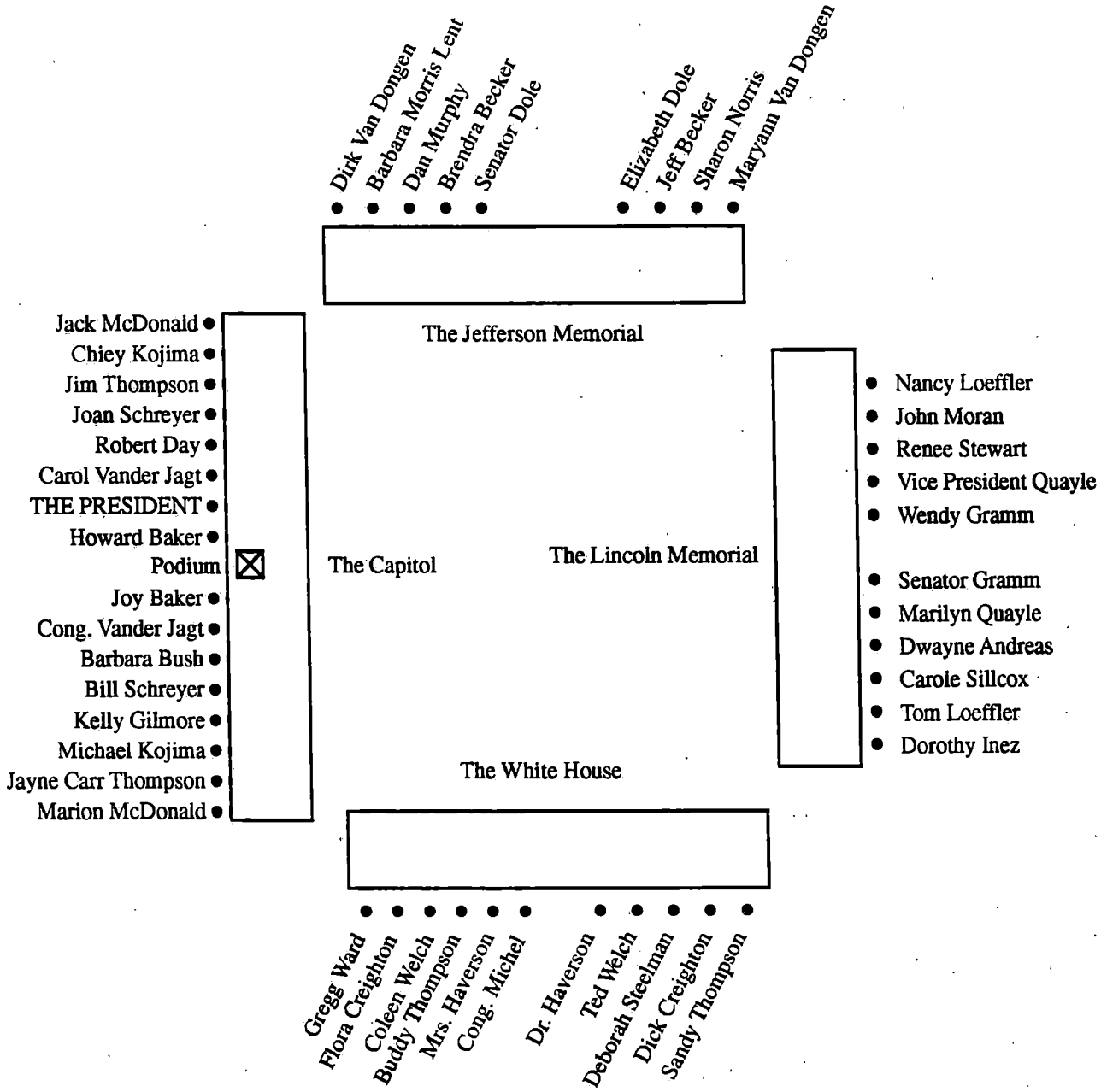


TAB B
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
The President's Dinner
Hall A Diagram
Tuesday, April 28, 1992



KEY:
- THE PRESIDENT
- GUESTS / STAFF
- PRESS POOL
- PRESS

TAB C
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
The President's Dinner
Dais Diagram
Tuesday, April 28, 1992



(Ferguson/Bunton)
April 23, 1992
Draft One
DINNER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 1992 PRESIDENT'S DINNER
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
APRIL 28, 1992
9:00 PM

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be here, with the men and women who are going to change America. I know there's been a lot of talk about change this election year. But most of it has been just that -- talk. Well, the time for talk is over.

America needs men and women of purpose, of experience, people who know how to get things done. We need people who aren't afraid to rattle the business-as-usual crowd. We need people who will stand up to the status quo -- who'll tell them the old ways of doing things just aren't good enough anymore.

What we need, ladies and gentlemen, is a Republican president and a Republican Congress. That's what we're moving toward tonight, with your generous help. And that's how we will build a better America.

Over the past three years, I've spoken often of the need for reform. I've made specific and far-reaching proposals to change our education system, and our health care system. I've made proposals to reform our legal system and our election campaigns.

Right down the line, on issue after issue, the Republican party has proposed fundamental changes to solve the problems that burden our country.

And against heavy odds, we've had some successes. I'm proud of the Clean Air Act -- finally we're bringing the genius of free markets to bear on cleaning up the environment. I'm proud of the Child care bill -- for the first time we've given help to working parents while preserving their freedom to choose their children's care.

These triumphs testify to our creative approach to government -- an approach that achieves its goals without resorting to brute bureaucratic power.

But you know as well as I that we've come up against some obstacles in the past three years. You know who those obstacles are. So do I. And so do the American people. They are the special interests -- small, entrenched constituencies who put their narrow wants before the common good. They fight change for a simple reason: they profit from the status quo. For them, business-as-usual is money-in-the-bank.

Yes, they're powerful. Yes, they're influential. And heaven knows they're well-financed -- after all, they've been able to buy their very own political party.

But the special interests are about to learn something else this election year: The American people have had enough of the way they do business.

Let's look at a few examples.

It used to be that a doctor's first worry was about the care of the patient -- not the threat of a malpractice suit. Every American knows what I'm talking about -- doctors not delivering

(S.1400)

March 14, 1991 intr. S. 640

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nov. 14, 91 – full com report not yet

pend on/ Calendar no debate

HR 2700 (3030) (Rowland)

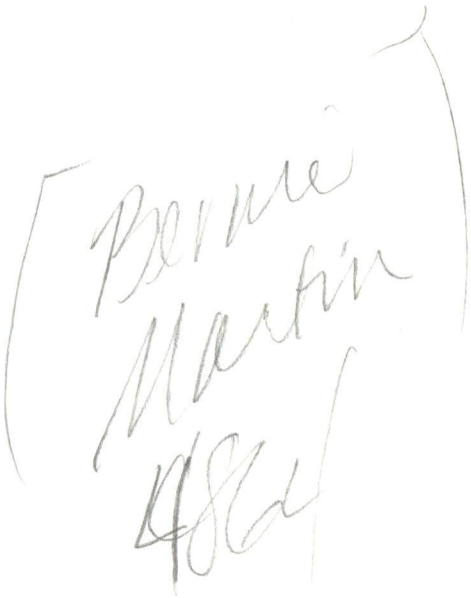
June 91 Letter July 91

- Energy's comm com
- Judiciary

Both com on comm law

Neither com has taken action

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



babies, parents not coaching Little League, volunteers not helping the elderly -- all from fear of frivolous lawsuits.

That's just plain wrong. That is not the kind of America we want. People should spend more time helping each other and less time suing each other.

We're trying to do something about that. You'll remember our bill to reform product liability laws -- introduced it first in 1990. But the liberal Democrats, coached by the special interests, refused to budge. So we introduced it again in '91. And guess what -- Senate Democrats refuse to bring it up for a vote, and in the House our reform is stuck in two -- that's right, two -- committees.

Make no mistake: We will ensure that every American's rights are protected. But we will reform our legal system to get rid of these frivolous lawsuits -- and no lobby of trial lawyers will stand in the way.

Here's another example. It used to be that when we sent our kids to school, we knew they were going to get a world-class education. They'd learn how to read and write and multiply and divide, and they'd learn something about the world. And we knew the values we taught them at home would be reinforced in the classroom -- like knowing the difference between right and wrong.

But now we consider ourselves lucky if we can send our kids to schools where they don't find a gun in someone's locker, or catch some punk dealing drugs on the playground. And in the classroom, our kids seem to be learning less every year.

That's wrong. That's got to change. We must reinvent American education, top-to-bottom -- for our kids, and for our teachers, who too often have to double as social workers, counselors and surrogate parents. God bless America's teachers for the work they do.

We know how to help them. Our America 2000 reforms are gaining steam, community by community. We're encouraging break-the-mold schools, national standards and testing; we're trying to give teachers and communities maximum flexibility. We've got to rid our schools of drugs and violence. And whether it's among public schools, private or religious, parents must have the freedom to choose their children's schools.

This is a revolution long-overdue. And the entrenched special interests, the business-as-usual-crowd, the liberal Democrats had all best understand: This revolution is going to happen, with or without the permission of the NEA.

Another example: It used to be that going to the hospital didn't conjure up visions of financial ruin. American health care is still the best in the world, but too many Americans can't qualify for health insurance or can't afford it. The cost of even minor surgery has gone through the roof.

This too has got to change. And we know how to change it. Our health care reform is comprehensive; preserves what works, changes what doesn't. It makes health insurance accessible and affordable -- without throwing out the highest-quality care in the world.

Of course, the other side doesn't like our reform. For them, freedom of choice -- whether in medical care, education or child care -- will always take a back seat to some bureaucratic solution. They've got other ideas -- very expensive ones, as always. They can call it "national health insurance," "pay-or-play," whatever they'd like. But it's socialized health care any way you cut it -- and that would be a national disaster. We are not going to let the government come between doctors and their patients.

You see, no matter what the problem, the special interests want a program -- some vast new unaccountable bureaucracy they can manipulate and bleed dry. You'll remember our friends on the Left used to talk about "getting on the right side of history." Well, they were wrong about which side history was on.

It wasn't theirs. It was ours. A movement sweeps the world today: a movement away from bureaucratic mandates and centralized authority and towards the freely made decisions of individual men and women. And there's a reason freedom is on the march from Managua to Moscow. Think back to the 1980s, to the climax of the Cold War. Liberal Democrats called for a nuclear freeze, then an end to weapons modernization. But the Republican was there to say: No! We stood squarely with the American people for a strong defense. And because we stood firm, imperial communism today is a four-letter word: D-E-A-D.

The Republican party has always sensed the inevitability of freedom's march. It is woven into everything we are as a party.

Remember the first Republican president. Government's greatest purpose, Lincoln said, was "to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all."

With your continued support, we will see this mission through, as a party and as a nation -- the greatest, freest nation on earth.

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

# # # #

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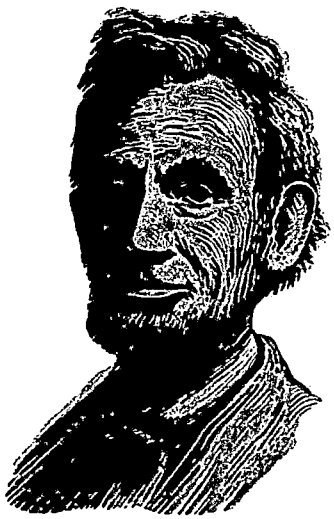
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THE COLLECTED WORKS OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

IV

ROY P. BASLER, *EDITOR*
MARION DOLORES PRATT AND LLOYD A. DUNLAP
ASSISTANT EDITORS



RUTGERS UNIVERSITY PRESS
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1953

work, at least three hundred thousand men, and three hundred millions of dollars. That number of men is less than one twelfth[2] of those of proper ages, within those regions where *all* are willing to engage; and the sum is less than an eighteenth[3] of the money-value owned by the men who are ready to devote the whole. A right result will be worth more to the world than ten times the men, and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the people leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant; and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction; and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency. The departments here have had more trouble to avoid receiving troops faster than they could provide them than from any other cause. In a word, the people will save their government, if the government itself will allow them.

1 AD, DLC-RTL. The single page of manuscript is a preliminary draft of the twentieth paragraph of the Message of July 4, *infra*.
2 "Tenth" deleted, "twelfth" inserted.
3 "Tenth" deleted, "eighteenth" inserted.

Message to Congress in Special Session[1]

July 4, 1861

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having[2] been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation.

At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months

1 AD, first proof sheets with autograph revisions, second proof sheets, two copies, (1) with revisions by William H. Seward for the most part in the handwriting of Frederick W. Seward, (2) with Lincoln's final revisions, DLC-RTL. Although engrossed official copies of Lincoln's later Messages are in the National Archives, no official copy of the Message of July 4, 1861, has been found. The text reproduced here is that of the second proof containing Lincoln's final revisions, which, with the exception of minor changes in punctuation, are noted in the succeeding footnotes. Variants, emendations, and deletions made by Lincoln in the manuscript and on the first proof are also indicated in the footnotes. Minor inconsistencies in usage occurring in Lincoln's manuscript and autograph changes in the proof sheets have been made to conform with the printed proof, but Lincoln's paragraphing, punctuation and capitalization in the manuscript and autograph corrections have been retained in some cases even though not followed by the printers who set the proofs.

2 The first paragraph revised to the present text in the manuscript, stood originally as follows: "Having convened you on an extraordinary occasion as contemplated by the Constitution, I do not ask your attention to any ordinary subject of legislation. You will act on your own judgment and pleasure whether you will consider any such."

ago,[3] the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally[4] suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, excepting only those of the Post Office Department.

Within these States, all the Forts, Arsenals, Dock-yards, Custom-houses, and the like, including the movable and stationary property in, and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, on, and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The Forts thus seized had been put in improved condition; new ones had been built; and armed forces had been organized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose.

The Forts remaining in the possession of the Federal government, in, and near, these States, were either[5] besieged or menaced by warlike preparations; and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well-protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten[6] to one. A disproportionate share,[7] of the Federal muskets and rifles,[8] had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized, to be used against the government. Accumulations of the public revenue, lying within them,[9] had been seized for the same object. The Navy was scattered[10] in distant seas; leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the government. Officers[11] of the Federal Army and Navy, had resigned in great numbers; and, of those resigning, a large proportion had taken up arms against the government. Simultaneously, and in connection, with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union, was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, an ordinance

[3] "All" standing in the manuscript and first proof, deleted at this point in the second proof by Seward. Deletion adopted by Lincoln.

[4] "Entirely" in the manuscript, changed by Seward in the second proof to "generally." Adopted by Lincoln.

[5] "Either beseiged or" inserted by Seward in the second proof. Adopted by Lincoln.

[6] "Perhaps ten" inserted by Lincoln in the blank space which had stood from manuscript to second proof.

[7] "Both in number and quality," in manuscript and first proof, deleted in second proof.

[8] "Arms and ammunition," in the manuscript and first proof, deleted in second proof, and "muskets and rifles" inserted.

[9] "These States" in the manuscript and first proof, changed by Seward to "them" in second proof. Adopted by Lincoln.

[10] "And" in the manuscript and first proof, deleted at this point in the second proof by Seward. Deletion adopted by Lincoln.

[11] "The officers" in the manuscript and first proof; "The" deleted in the second proof by Seward. Deletion adopted by Lincoln.

had been adopted in each of these States, declaring the States, respectively, to be separated from the National Union. A[12] formula for instituting a combined government of these states had been promulgated; and this illegal organization, in the character of confederate States was already invoking recognition, aid, and intervention, from Foreign Powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive, to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made; and was declared in the Inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures, before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property, not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenue; relying for the rest, on time, discussion, and the ballot-box. It promised a continuance of the mails, at government expense, to the very people who were resisting the government; and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people, or any of their rights. Of all that which a president might constitutionally, and justifiably, do in such a case, everything was foreborne, without which, it was believed possible to keep the government on foot.

On the 5th of March, (the present incumbent's first full day in office) a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was, by that Department, placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer, that re-inforcements could not be thrown into that Fort within the time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than twenty thousand good, and well-disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command; and their *memoranda* on the subject, were made enclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in opinion. On reflection,[13] however, he took full

[12] This sentence was slightly revised by Lincoln from Seward's suggestion in the second proof. The manuscript and first proof read as follows: "Also the forms of establishing a federal government of these States, with departments, and provisions, similar to our own, had been gone through; and this supposed Federal government, under the name and style of 'The Confederate States of America,' had assumed national independence, and was suing for it's recognition by the powers of the earth."

[13] "At the request of the executive," in the manuscript, replaced by "On reflection," in first proof.

time, consulting with other officers, both of the Army and the Navy; and, at the end of four days, came reluctantly, but decidedly, to the same conclusion as before. He also stated[14] at the same time that no such sufficient force was then at the control of the Government, or could be raised, and brought to the ground, within the time when the provisions in the Fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view, this reduced the duty of the administration, in the case, to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the Fort.[15]

It was[16] believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under the circumstances,[17] would be utterly ruinous; that the *necessity* under which it was to be done, would not be fully understood—that, by many, it would be construed as a part of a *voluntary* policy—that, at home, it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter, a recognition[18] abroad—that, in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed.[19] Starvation was not yet upon the garrison; and ere it would be reached, *Fort Pickens* might be reinforced. This last, would be a clear indication of *policy*, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter, as a military *necessity*. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the Steamship Brooklyn, into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer, and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was, that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some *quasi* armistice of the late administration, (and[20] of the existence of which, the present administration, up to the time the order was despatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors, to fix attention) had refused to land the troops. To now re-inforce Fort Pickens, before a crisis would be

14 "Informed the executive," in the manuscript, replaced by "stated," in first proof.

15 The following sentence deleted from the manuscript at this point: "In fact, General Scott advised that this should be done at once."

16 "The executive," in the manuscript, changed to "It was" in first proof.

17 "Under the circumstances" inserted by Seward and adopted by Lincoln in the second proof.

18 "Of independence," in the manuscript and first proof, deleted at this point by Seward. Deletion adopted by Lincoln.

19 "The administration hesitated." in the manuscript, changed in first proof to the sentence in the text.

20 The portion in parentheses appears in the manuscript as a revision of the following: "and of the existence of which the present administration had not been notified."

reached at Fort Sumter was impossible—rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter-named Fort. In precaution against such a conjuncture, the government had, a few days before, commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used, or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case, for using it, was now presented; and it was resolved to send it forward. As had been intended, in this contingency, it was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina, that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the Fort; and that, if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no effort to throw in men, arms, or ammunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the Fort. This notice was accordingly given; whereupon the Fort was attacked, and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

It is thus seen that the assault upon, and reduction of, Fort Sumter, was, in no sense, a matter of self defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the Fort could, by no possibility, commit aggression upon them. They knew—they were expressly notified—that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry[21] men of the garrison, was all which would on that occasion[22] be attempted, unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the Fort, not to assail[23] them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual, and immediate dissolution—trusting, as herein-before stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot-box, for final adjustment; and they assailed, and reduced the Fort, for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution.

That this was their object, the Executive well understood; and having said to them in the inaugural address, "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains, not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry,[24] as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then, and thereby, the assailants of the Government, began the conflict of

21 "But starving" changed in the manuscript to "and hungry."

22 "On that occasion" inserted by Seward and adopted by Lincoln in the second proof.

23 "Aggress upon" changed in the manuscript to "assail."

24 "Mystification" changed in the manuscript to "ingenious sophistry."

arms, without a gun in sight, or in expectancy, to return their fire, save only the few in the Fort, sent to that harbor, years before, for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection, in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country, the distinct issue: "Immediate dissolution, or blood."

And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man, the question, whether a constitutional[25] republic, or a democracy—a government of the people, by the same people—can, or cannot, maintain its territorial integrity, against its own domestic foes. It presents the question, whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control administration, according to organic law, in any case, can always, upon the pretences made in this case, or on any other pretences, or arbitrarily, without any pretence, break up their Government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask: "Is there, in all republics, this inherent, and fatal weakness?" "Must a government, of necessity, be too *strong* for the liberties of its own people, or too *weak* to maintain its own existence?"

So viewing the issue, no choice was left[26] but to call out the war power[27] of the Government; and so to resist force, employed for its destruction, by force, for its preservation.

The call was made; and the response of the country was most gratifying;[28] surpassing, in unanimity and spirit, the most sanguine expectation. Yet none of the States commonly called Slave-states, except Delaware,[29] gave a Regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others[30] of those states, by individual enterprise, and received into the government[31] service. Of course the seceded States, so called, (and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration,) gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The border States, so called, were not uniform in their actions; some of them being almost *for* the Union, while in[32] others—as Virginia, North

25 "Constitutional republic, or a" inserted in second proof.
26 "The administration had no choice left," in the manuscript, changed to the present text in first proof.
27 "Military power" changed in the manuscript to "war-power."
28 "To the administration," in the manuscript, deleted at this point in first proof.
29 "Except patriotic Delaware" inserted by Seward and "except Delaware," adopted by Lincoln in second proof.
30 "Others" inserted in second proof.
31 "United States service" changed in the manuscript to "government service."
32 "In" inserted in second proof.

Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas—the[33] Union sentiment was nearly repressed, and silenced. The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable—perhaps the most important. A convention, elected by the people of that State, to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. To this body the people had chosen a large majority of *professed* Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Sumter, many[34] members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority, and, with them, adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumter, or their great resentment at the government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known. Although[35] they submitted the ordinance, for ratification, to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then[36] somewhat more than a month distant,[37] the convention, and the Legislature, (which was also in session at the same time and place) with leading men of the State, not members of either, immediately commenced acting, as if the State were[38] already out of the Union. They pushed military preparations vigorously forward all over the state. They seized the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry, and the Navy-yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received—perhaps invited—into their state, large bodies of troops, with their warlike appointments, from the so-called seceded[39] States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance, and co-operation with the so-called "Confederate States," [40] and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery. And, finally, they permitted the insurrectionary government to be transferred to their capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders; and this government has no choice left but to deal with it, *where* it finds it. And it has the less regret, as the loyal citizens have, in due form, claimed its protec-

33 "Were apparantly, *quite* against it," in the manuscript and first proof replaced in second proof with the conclusion of the sentence as reproduced here.
34 "Nearly all the" changed in the manuscript to "many."
35 "They, however, submitted," in the manuscript, changed in first proof to "Although they submitted."
36 "Then" in the manuscript, omitted in first proof, and inserted in the second proof.
37 Period and new sentence beginning here in manuscript, changed in first proof to the present text.
38 "Was," in the manuscript and first proof, changed in the second proof to "were."
39 "Confederate" changed in the manuscript to "seceded."
40 "Confederate States of America," in the manuscript and first proof, changed to "Confederate States" by Seward and adopted by Lincoln in second proof.

tion. Those loyal[41] citizens, this government is bound to recognize, and protect, as being Virginia.

In[42] the border States, so called—in fact, the middle states—there are those who favor a policy which they call "armed neutrality"—that is, an arming of those states to prevent the Union forces passing one way, or the disunion, the other, over their soil. This would be disunion completed.[43] Figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation. And yet, not quite an impassable one; for, under the guise of neutrality, it would tie the hands of the Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them, to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke, it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade. It would do for the disunionists that which, of all things, they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union; and while[44] very many who have favored it are, doubtless, loyal citizens, it is, nevertheless, treason in effect.

Recurring to the action of the government, it may be stated that, at first, a call was made for seventy-five thousand militia; and rapidly following this, a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of Blockade. So far all was believed to be strictly legal. At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering.[45]

[41] The sentence "Those citizens are Virginia," in the manuscript, changed in first proof to the sentence of the present text. Three additional sentences in Lincoln's autograph appear immediately following this sentence inserted at bottom of page ten of first proof, but were deleted in favor of the full paragraph autograph insertion (see note 42) at the same point. The deleted sentences are as follows: "Suppose two respectable gentlemen, both of whom have sworn to support the constitution of the United States, shall each, at the same time, claim to be Governor of Virginia. Which of the two should this government recognize? Him who disregards, or him who keeps, his oath, in this respect?"

[42] This paragraph, not in the manuscript, occurs in first proof as an autograph page inserted.

[43] "Consummated," in the autograph insertion in first proof, changed in the second proof to "completed."

[44] "While they may not all be traitors who have favored it, the thing is, in fact, treason in disguise," in the autograph insertion in first proof, changed by Seward to the reading adopted by Lincoln in the second proof, Lincoln adding the word "doubtless" to Seward's revision. "Treason" is amended to "very injurious" in the *Congressional Globe Appendix*, which is followed by Nicolay and Hay, suggesting further revision before release for publication.

[45] Seward deleted, and Lincoln adopted in second proof, the sentence standing next in the manuscript and first proof, as follows: "On more mature reflection, with observation on current events, it was [the administration] concluded that the measures adopted were inadequate to the occasion, both by reason of the very limited time the militia would be held to serve, and the general insufficiency of numbers in the regular land and naval forces." Lincoln had changed "the administration concluded," appearing in the manuscript, to "it was concluded" in first proof.

Other calls were made for volunteers,[46] to serve three years, unless sooner discharged; and also for large additions to the regular Army and Navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon, under what appeared to be a popular demand, and a public necessity; trusting, then as now, that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.[47]

Soon after the first call for militia, it[48] was considered a duty to authorize the Commanding General, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; or, in other words, to arrest, and detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This[49] authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly. Nevertheless, the legality and propriety of what has been done under it, are questioned; and[50] the attention of the country has been called to the proposi-

[46] "Accordingly another call was made for ——— volunteers," in the manuscript and first proof, changed by Seward to the present reading adopted in the second proof.

[47] Two short paragraphs as revised in the manuscript and first proof are deleted at this point in the second proof by Seward. Deletion adopted by Lincoln. They are as follows:

"Whether the proceedings in the nature of blockade, be technically a blockade, scarcely needs to be considered; since foreign nations only claim what we concede, that, as between them and us, the strict law of blockade shall apply.

"The attention of Congress is sought in aid of this means for suppressing the insurrection, as the one affording at once, the greatest efficiency, and least danger to life, of any at the control of the government."

[48] "I felt it my duty," in the manuscript, revised in first proof to "it was considered a duty."

[49] "At my verbal request, as well as by the Generals own inclination, this authority has been exercised," in the manuscript, revised in first proof to "This authority has purposely been exercised."

[50] The remainder of this sentence, the next two sentences, and the beginning of the next, were revised in first proof to the present text. In the manuscript they are as follows: "and I have been reminded from a high quarter that one who is sworn to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed' should not himself be one to violate them. ["So I think" deleted in the manuscript.] Of course I gave some consideration to the questions of power, and propriety, before I acted in this matter. The whole of the laws which I was sworn to take care that they be faithfully executed, were being resisted, and failing to be executed, in nearly one third of the states. Must I have allowed them," etc.

tion that one who is sworn to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," should not himself violate them. Of course some consideration was given to the questions of power, and propriety, before this matter was acted upon. The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed, were being resisted, and failing of execution, in nearly one-third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear, that by the use of the means necessary to their execution, some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty, that[51] practically, it relieves more of the guilty, than of the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated? To state the question more directly, are all the laws, *but one*, to go unexecuted, and the government itself go to pieces, lest that one be violated?[52] Even[53] in such a case, would not the official oath be broken, if the government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law, would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution that "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," is equivalent to a provision—is a provision—that such privilege may be suspended when, in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety *does* require it. It[54] was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ[55] which was[56] authorized to be made. Now it is insisted that Congress, and not the Executive, is vested with this power. But the Constitution itself, is silent as to which, or who, is to exercise the power; and as

[51] In the manuscript the remainder of this sentence originally read that "more rogues than honest men find shelter under it, should, to a very limited extent, be violated?" This was first revised to read as follows: "that practically more of the guilty than [of] the innocent, find shelter under it," etc. The second revision on the manuscript stands in the first proof and thereafter, except for the insertion "of" in first proof as indicated in brackets.

[52] "Violated," in the first proof, changed by Seward in the second proof to "broken." Not adopted by Lincoln.

[53] This and the next two sentences inserted in first proof in Lincoln's autograph revised three sentences in the manuscript which read as follows: "Even in such a case I should consider my official oath broken if I should allow the government to be overthrown, when I might think the disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it. But, in this case I was not, in my own judgment, driven to this ground. In my opinion I violated no law."

[54] "I decided," in the manuscript, revised to "It was decided" in first proof.

[55] "Of habeas corpus," in the manuscript and first proof, deleted in second proof.

[56] "Which I authorized," in the manuscript, revised to "which was authorized," in first proof.

the provision was[57] plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it[58] cannot be believed[59] the framers of the instrument intended, that in every case, the danger should run its course, until Congress could be called together; the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case, by the rebellion.

No[60] more extended argument is now offered; as an opinion, at some length, will probably be presented by the Attorney General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any, what, is[61] submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

The forbearance of this government had been so extraordinary, and so long continued, as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our national Union was probable. While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say[62] that the sovereignty, and rights of the United States, are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers; and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and the Navy, will give the information in detail deemed necessary, and convenient for your deliberation, and action; while the Executive, and all the Departments, will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new facts, considered important for you to know.

It[63] is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short, and a decisive one; that you[64] place at the control of the government, for the work, at least four hundred

[57] "Plainly was made" in the manuscript, revised to "was plainly made" in first proof.

[58] "I can not bring myself to believe that the framers of that instrument," in the manuscript, revised to the present text in first proof.

[59] "That" in first proof, deleted in second proof.

[60] This sentence is inserted in Lincoln's autograph in first proof, replacing the following, in the manuscript: "I enter upon no more extended argument; as an opinion, at some length, will be presented by the Attorney General."

[61] "I submit," in the manuscript, revised to "is submitted" in first proof.

[62] The remainder of this sentence is inserted in second proof by Seward and adopted by Lincoln, with minor changes in punctuation, in place of the following in the manuscript and first proof: "he finds no cause of complaint against the present course of any foreign power, upon this subject."

[63] "I now ask," in the manuscript, revised to "It is now recommended" in first proof.

[64] The remainder of this sentence is revised to its present text in the second proof from the following wording in the manuscript and first proof: "that you authorize to be applied to the work at least —— hundred thousand men, and three hundred millions of dollars." Seward had inserted "if necessary" following "work" and "4" in the blank space. Lincoln adopted only the latter suggestion.

thousand men, and four hundred millions of dollars. That number of men is about one tenth[65] of those of proper ages within the regions where, apparently,[66] *all* are willing to engage; and the sum is less than a twentythird[67] part of the money value owned by the men who seem[68] ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars *now*, is a less sum per head, than was the debt of our revolution, when we came out of that struggle; and the money value in the country now, bears even a greater proportion to what it was *then*, than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive *now*, to *preserve* our liberties, as each had *then*, to *establish* them.

A right result, at this time, will be worth more to the world, than ten times the men, and ten times the money.[69] The evidence reaching us from the country, leaves no doubt, that the material for the work is abundant; and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency. One[70] of the greatest perplexities of the government, is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them. In a word, the people will save their government, if the government itself, will do its part, only indifferently well.

It might seem, at first thought, to be of[71] little difference whether the present movement at the South be called "secession" or "rebellion." The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning, they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude, by any name which implies *violation* of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in, and reverence for, the history, and government, of their common country, as any other civilized, and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly they commenced by an

65 "Less than one twelfth," in the manuscript and first proof, changed in second proof to "about one tenth."

66 "Apparently" inserted in first proof.

67 "Thirtieth," in the manuscript and first proof, changed in second proof to "twentythird."

68 "Are," in the manuscript, changed to "seem" in first proof.

69 "It will cost," in the manuscript and first proof at the end of this sentence, deleted in second proof.

70 This sentence was inserted in the manuscript in place of the following: "The War Department has great trouble to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide them." Although Lincoln kept "provide them" in his revision, the printer made it "provide for them," in second proof.

71 "Of" not in the manuscript, but printed in first proof and kept in second proof.

insidious debauching of the public mind.[72] They invented an[73] ingenious sophism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps, through all the incidents, to the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself[74] is, that any state of the Union may, *consistently* with the national Constitution, and therefore *lawfully*, and *peacefully*, withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union, or of any other state. The little disguise that the supposed right is to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the[75] sole judge of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice.

With rebellion thus sugar-coated, they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years; and, until at length, they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the government the day *after* some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day *before*.

This sophism derives much—perhaps the whole—of its currency, from the assumption, that there is some omnipotent, and sacred supremacy, pertaining to a *State*—to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more, nor less power, than that reserved to them, in the Union, by the Constitution—no one of them ever having been a State *out* of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even *before* they cast off their British colonial dependence; and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas. And even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States, on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones, in, and by, the Declaration of Independence. Therein the "United Colonies" were declared to be "Free and Independent States"; but, even then, the object plainly was not to declare their independence of *one another*, or of the *Union;* but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge, and their mutual action, before, at the time,[76] and afterwards, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith, by each and all of the original thirteen, in the Articles of Confederation, two years later, that the Union shall

72 "Morals" in the manuscript changed to "mind."

73 "A single," in the manuscript, changed to "an" in first proof.

74 "Was, and," standing at this point in the manuscript and first proof, deleted in second proof. Italics in this sentence were added in first proof.

75 "The" not in the manuscript, but is in first proof.

76 "Then" in the manuscript, changed to "at the time" in three pages of manuscript revision which replaced page eighteen of the first proof.

be perpetual, is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance, or in name, *outside* of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of "State rights," asserting a claim of power[77] to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the "sovereignty" of the States; but the word, even, is not in the national Constitution; nor, as is[78] believed, in any of the State constitutions. What[79] is a "sovereignty," in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "A political community, without a political superior"? Tested by this, no one of our States, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty. And even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union; by which act, she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be, for her, the supreme law of the land. The States have their *status* IN the Union, and they have no other *legal status*. If they break from this, they[80] can only do so against law, and by revolution. The[81] Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence, and their liberty. By conquest, or purchase, the Union gave each of them, whatever of independence, and liberty, it has. The Union is older than any of the States; and, in fact, it created them as States.[82] Originally,[83] some dependent colonies

77 "Of power" appears in manuscript revision of first proof, but not in the original manuscript.

78 "I believe" in the original manuscript, changed to "is believed" in the autograph revision of page eighteen in first proof.

79 Four sentences beginning here are not in the manuscript but appear in the autograph revision of page eighteen of the first proof.

80 "It can only be against law, and by revolution," in the manuscript, changed to "they can only do so, against law, and by revolution" in autograph revision of page eighteen in first proof.

81 This sentence and the next do not appear in the manuscript, but are in the autograph revision of page eighteen of first proof.

82 The sentence appearing next in the manuscript pages inserted to replace page eighteen of first proof, is deleted in second proof: "As states, the Union gave birth to them." This sentence was itself a revision of a longer sentence in the original manuscript: "As states, they were *born* into the Union, not one of them, except Texas, ever having had a State Constitution, independent of the Union."

83 The remainder of this paragraph and the next paragraph are as revised in first proof. The manuscript version is as follows: "Unquestionably they have the powers reserved to them by the constitution; but in those, are not included all conceiveable powers, however mischievous or destructive; but such only, as were known in the world, at the time, as governmental powers; and surely a power to destroy the government itself, was not intended to be among these. And if not intended, it has no existence.

"The right of revolution, is never a legal right. The very term implies the breaking, and not the abiding by, organic law. At most, it is but a moral right, when exercised for a morally justifiable cause. When exercised without such a cause revolution is no right, but simply a wicked exercise of physical power."

made the Union; and, in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence, for them,[84] and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State constitution, independent of the Union. Of course, it is not forgotten that all the new States framed their constitutions, before they entered the Union; nevertheless, dependent upon, and preparatory to, coming into the Union.

Unquestionably the States have the powers, and rights, reserved to them in, and by the National Constitution; but among these,[85] surely, are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous, or destructive; but, at most, such only, as were known in the world, at the time, as governmental powers; and certainly, a power to destroy the government itself, had never been known as a governmental—as a merely administrative power. This relative matter of National power, and State rights, as a principle, is no other than the principle of *generality*, and *locality*. Whatever concerns the whole, should be confided to the whole—to the general government; while, whatever concerns *only* the State, should be left exclusively, to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the National Constitution, in defining boundaries between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy, is not to be questioned. We are all bound by that defining, without question.

What[86] is now combatted, is the position that secession is *consistent* with the Constitution—is *lawful*, and *peaceful*. It is not contended that there is any express law for it; and nothing should ever be implied as law, which leads to unjust, or absurd consequences. The nation purchased, with money, the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave, and without refunding? The nation paid very large sums, (in the aggregate, I believe, nearly a hundred millions) to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes. Is it just that she shall now be off without consent, or without making any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called seceding States, in common with the rest. Is it just, either that[87] creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the

84 "For them" inserted in second proof.

85 "Those," in the manuscript pages replacing page eighteen in first proof, changed to "these" in second proof.

86 "I am combatting the position that secession is consistent with the constitution—is peaceful, and lawful," in the manuscript, revised to the present text in first proof.

87 "The creditors," in the manuscript and first proof, changed to "creditors" in second proof.

whole? A part of the present national debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave, and pay no part of this herself?

Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded, none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours, when we borrowed their money? If we now recognize this doctrine, by allowing the seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can[88] do, if others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain.[89]

The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a National Constitution of their own, in which,[90] of necessity, they have either *discarded*, or *retained*, the right of secession, as they insist, it exists in ours. If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that, on principle, it ought not to be in ours. If they have retained it, by their own construction of ours they show that[91] to be consistent they must secede from one another, whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish, or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no government can possibly endure.

If all the States, save one, should assert the power to *drive* that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceder politicians would at once deny the power, and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called "driving the one out," should be called "the seceding of the others from that one," it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do; unless, indeed,[92] they make the point, that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do, what the others, because they are a majority, may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle, and profound, on the rights

88 "Are to" in the manuscript, changed to "can" in first proof.

89 "In such case, shall we find any more lenders of money, however much we may need them?" appearing at this point in the manuscript, deleted in first proof.

90 The remainder of this sentence and the next two are revised in first proof and second proof to the present text. In the manuscript they appear as follows: "they have departed from ours, in this respect, or they have not. If they have departed from ours, they thereby admit that ours ought to be as they have made theirs, cutting off the right of secession. If they have not departed from ours, by their own theoretic and practical construction of ours, which they copy in this respect, they show that they will secede from one another, whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish, or unjust object."

91 "They will," in first proof, replaced in the second proof with "to be consistent they must."

92 "Indeed" inserted in first proof.

of minorities.[93] They[94] are not partial to that power which made the Constitution, and speaks from the preamble, calling itself "We, the People."

It may well be questioned whether there is, to-day, a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except perhaps[95] South Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that[96] the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one, of the so-called seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them. It is ventured to affirm[97] this, even of Virginia and Tennessee; for the result of an election, held in military camps, where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating[98] popular sentiment. At such an election, all that large class who are, at once, *for* the Union, and *against* coercion, would be coerced to vote against the Union.[99]

It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy, have developed the powers, and improved the condition, of our whole people, beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking, and an impressive illustration. So large an army as the government has now on foot, was never before known, without a soldier in it, but who had taken his place there, of his own free choice. But more than this: there are many single Regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the world; and there is scarcely one, from which there could not be selected, a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the government itself. Nor do I say[100] this is not true, also, in the army of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest; but if it is, so much better the reason why

93 "Ever elevating them above the rights of majorities," appearing in the manuscript at this point, deleted in first proof.

94 In the manuscript and first proof the beginning of this sentence reads, "The dread of their existence is that power. . . ." etc., changed in second proof to the present text.

95 "Perhaps" inserted by Seward and adopted by Lincoln in second proof.

96 "That" inserted in first proof.

97 "Say," in the manuscript, changed to "affirm" in first proof.

98 "Demonstrative of" as misprinted in first proof, corrected by Lincoln to "demonstrating."

99 "And even others, more decidedly for the Union, in sentiment, would be carried the same way," appearing at this point in the manuscript, deleted in first proof.

100 "Nor do I know that," in the manuscript and first proof, changed by Seward to "I do not say that," and revised by Lincoln in second proof to the present text.

the government, which has conferred such benefits on both them and us, should not be broken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a government, would do well to consider, in deference to what principle it is, that he does it—what better he is likely to get in its stead—whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people. There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some Declarations of Independence; in which, unlike the good old one, penned by Jefferson, they omit the words "all men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit "We, the People," and substitute "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why?[101] Why this deliberate pressing out of view, the rights of men, and the authority of the people?

This is essentially a People's contest. On the side of the Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form, and substance of government, whose leading object is, to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders—to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all—to afford all, an unfettered start, and a fair chance, in the race of life. Yielding to partial, and temporary departures, from necessity, this is the leading object of the government for whose existence we contend.

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand, and appreciate this. It is worthy of note, that while in this, the government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the Army and Navy, who have been favored with the offices, have resigned, and proved[102] false to the[103] hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier, or common sailor is[104] is known to have deserted his flag.

Great[105] honor is due to those officers who remain true, despite the example of their treacherous associates; but the greatest honor, and most important fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers, and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known,[106] they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those, whose commands, but an hour before, they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of the plain people. They understand, without an argument, that[107] destroying the government, which was made by Washington, means no good to them.

Our popular government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it, our people have already settled—the successful *establishing*, and the successful *administering* of it. One still remains—its[108] successful *maintenance*[109] against a formidable [internal][110] attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world, that those who can fairly carry an election, can also suppress a rebellion[111]—that ballots are the rightful, and peaceful, successors of bullets; and that when ballots have fairly, and constitutionally, decided, there can be no successful appeal, back to bullets; that[112] there can be no successful appeal, except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace; teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by a war—teaching all, the folly of being the beginners of a war.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men, as to what is to be the course of the government, towards the Southern States, *after* the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution, and the laws; and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers, and duties of the Federal government, relatively[113] to the rights of the States, and the people, under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address.[114]

He desires to preserve the government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere, have the right to claim this of their government; and the government has no right to withhold, or neglect it. It is not perceived that, in giving it, there is any coer-

101 "Why this?" in the manuscript, changed to "Why?" in first proof.
102 "Played," in the manuscript and first proof, changed to "proved" in second proof.
103 "Very," in the manuscript and first proof, deleted in second proof.
104 "Has," in the manuscript and first proof, changed to "is known to have" in second proof.
105 "Greater" in the manuscript and first proof, changed in second proof to "Great."
106 "So far as known" inserted in second proof.
107 "The," in the manuscript and first proof, deleted in second proof.
108 "The," in the manuscript and first proof, changed to "it's" in second proof.
109 "Of it," at this point in the manuscript and first proof, deleted in second proof.
110 "Internal" inserted at this point as printed in the *Congressional Globe Appendix* which is followed by Nicolay and Hay.
111 "That those who can *not* carry an election, can not destroy the government," appearing at this point in the manuscript, deleted in first proof.
112 The remainder of this sentence inserted in first proof.
113 "Relative," in the manuscript and first proof, changed to "relatively" in second proof.
114 The manuscript ends at this point. The remainder of the Message was composed after first proof had been set.

cion, any conquest, or any subjugation,[115] in any just sense of those terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision, that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." But, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government; so that to prevent its going out, is an indispensable *means*, to the *end*, of maintaining the guaranty mentioned; and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it, are also lawful, and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war-power, in defence of the government, forced upon him. He could but perform this duty, or surrender the existence of the government. No[116] compromise, by public servants, could, in this case, be a cure; not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who carry an election, can only save the government from immediate destruction, by giving up the main point, upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions. As a private citizen, the Executive[117] could not have consented that these institutions shall perish; much less could he, in betrayal of so vast, and so sacred a trust, as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink; nor even to count the chances of his own life, in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility, he has, so far, done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views, and your action, may so accord with his, as to assure all faithful citizens, who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain, and speedy restoration to them, under the Constitution, and the laws.

115 "Which any honest man should regret," which concludes this sentence in Lincoln's autograph insertion at this point in the first proof, is changed by Seward in the second proof to "or any deprivation of any citizen of any right of life, liberty, or pursuit of happiness, guaranteed to him by the Constitution or the laws of the land." Lincoln did not follow Seward's revision, but changed the conclusion of the sentence to the present text, and added the next paragraph following.

116 This sentence and the next are revised in the autograph pages of first proof to the present text. As first written they were as follows: "No compromise could, in his judgment, be a cure; but, at best, could only be a little more lingering death to our popular institutions. No popular government can long survive a precedent, that those who have carried an election, *must*, on pain of death to the government itself, surrender the point upon which the people gave the election."

117 "He," in the autograph pages of revision at the end of the first proof, changed to "the Executive" in second proof.

And having thus chosen our course, without guile, and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God,[118] and go forward without fear, and with manly hearts. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

July 4, 1861.

118 "In the justness of God" as first written, revised to "in God" in the autograph pages of first proof.

Memorandum:
Appointment of Horatio N. Taft, Jr.[1]

[July 4, 1861]

Horatio N. Taft, the boy-bearer of this, wishes to be a page. By the within, his father seems to be willing; and, as he is a play-mate of my little boys, I am quite willing. A. LINCOLN

1 AES, owned by Leo MacDonough, Huntington Park, California. Lincoln wrote the endorsement on the back of a note dated July 4, 1861, from Horatio N. Taft, chief examiner in the patent office. Appointed by President Buchanan, Taft was retained by Lincoln because of his staunch Union sympathies. His note reads: "Should the President feel disposed to favor the request of the bearer my son who seems determined to assert his *Independence*, his kindness would be highly appreciated." Since page boys are not listed in the *U.S. Official Register* as of September 30, 1861, the outcome of the boy's application has not been determined.

Remarks at a Review of New York Regiments[1]

July 4, 1861

Gentlemen: I trust you will not censure me for thus appearing before you, and assuming such a prominent position, for there is a kind of rule that constrains me to do so. I am aware that you are more desirous of having Gen. Scott appear before you than myself, and I therefore take great pleasure in introducing him to you.

Gentlemen, I appear before you in obedience to your call; not, however, to make a speech. I have made a great many poor speeches in my life, and I feel considerably relieved now to know that the dignity of the position in which I have been placed does not permit me to expose myself any longer. ["Go on!" and laughter.] I therefore take shelter, most gladly, in standing back and allowing you to hear speeches from gentlemen who are so very much more able to make them than myself. ["Go on!"] I thank you for the kindness of your call, but I must keep good my word, and not be led into a speech, as I told you I did not appear for that purpose. [Laughter and applause.]

copy made from original in ABC file of 4-7-92

April 6, 1992

To: Bob Simon

From: John Howard JH x2816

Subject: American Business Conference
Tuesday, April 7, 1992

As we discussed, attached is information from the Department of Justice regarding the "progress" of the product liability and medical malpractice reform legislation over the past years. Our civil justice legislation, The Access the Justice Act of 1992, was introduced on February 4, 1992.

From my experience with ABC, I think that the group would respond favorably to a direct request for assistance. The following may be appropriate for inclusion on page 4 at the end of the first full paragraph (April 3, Draft Three):

> Reforming our legal system will not be easy. But with your help, it can be done. We need ABC members to help us fight the unnecessary lawsuits, the high costs and interminable delays in the system.

As a final comment, the litigation "horror story" that you use is one which would have been brought under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, most likely SEC Rule 10b-5. Last year in Lampf, the Supreme Court interpreted the 1934 Securities Act to require a 1 year statute of limitations. The Lampf decision resolved years of uncertainty as to the appropriate statute of limitations (some Courts of Appeals had held that the statute was 2 years).

Within a matter of months, a legislative initiative was introduced to reverse Lampf. This proposal, the Bryan Bill, would extend the statute of limitation, and in general, encourage litigation of the type detailed in speech. I am also attaching examples of ABC's efforts to oppose the Bryan bill.

Please let me know if you would like any additional information.

Attachments

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Office of the Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Fax Number: (202) 514-8071 (Commercial)
368-8071 (FTS)

FROM: Janice Calabresi **DATE/TIME:** 4/6/92
(Print Name)

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 514-3045

TO: John Howard
(Print Name)

DESTINATION'S FAX NUMBER: 456-7044

DESTINATION'S VOICE VERIFICATION NUMBER: 456-2816

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Message/comments: John-

By all reports over here neither Medical Malpractice nor Product Liability are going anywhere on the hill. They are both stalled. Faith Burton from OLA says no hearings have held or scheduled--there is substantial resistance from the plaintiff's lobby -- S. 645 a general aviation bill got som hearings last fall and then stalled -- S. 640 the Kasten bi is out of Committee & pending on the Senate Calendar but is unlikely to see any action. Attached is a memo on product liability "progress" that I got from Jeffrey. I'll let you know if I learn any more. -Janice

CROWELL & MORIN

095:rmg
99280.011

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Jeffrey Axelrad, Director - Torts Branch

FROM: Victor E. Schwartz, Esquire

DATE: March 23, 1992

RE: Federal Product Liability Update

Since S.640 was reported out of the Senate Commerce Committee in mid-October, Federal product liability appears to be at a stall. This is true because two of the principal Senate co-sponsors of S.640, Senators Rockefeller and Danforth, have not agreed on a strategy. Senator Rockefeller would prefer to have the Bill proceed "in the normal legislative process" and include a sequential referral to the Judiciary Committee. At one point in time in early December it appeared that the Judiciary Committee would be willing to agree to a referral date of March 15, 1992. Senator Danforth's staff did not accept this apparent offer. At present, Senator Rockefeller has been having discussions with Senator Biden to see if another date can be agreed upon.

Meanwhile, Senator Danforth wants to move the Bill directly to the Floor and offer it as an amendment on "an appropriate" bill. One possibility is the Civil Rights Bill, S.2062. That legislation would end punitive damages "caps" in civil rights actions dealing with sexual harassment. It is a bill sought by consumer groups, women's rights groups, and parts of the liberal element generally not enamored of the Federal Product Liability

Bill. On the other hand, many believe the Bill will pass and will be signed by the President. There is business opposition to S.2962, and the addition of product liability on that legislation would not necessarily kill that opposition.

The bottom line is that I expect Senator Danforth's strategy to be the one that will be pursued. It is likely that S.640 will be offered as an amendment to some legislation prior to the Easter recess.

There are now 37 co-sponsors of the Senate Bill. Senator Pete Domenici (R-NMX) joined as a co-sponsor a couple of weeks ago.

THE "SUBROGATION LIEN" PROBLEM.

As you know, both S.640 and H.R. 3030 eliminate the subrogation lien in workplace product liability cases when an employer has been at fault. The National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB), the principal lobbying group for small business, has opposed that provision in its present form. NFIB has indicated it will move to strike this provision of the Bill if it goes to the Floor and, if they are unsuccessful in that effort, they will oppose the measure as a whole. We have been conducting negotiations to try to bring about a reconciliation within the business community about this particular provision of the Bill. An approach that appears to be acceptable to all sides is to modify the Bill as it now stands. Currently, the Bill requires an employer to prove that he was innocent of fault if he is to retain a subrogation lien. Under the new approach, the

employer would be presumed to be "not at fault," and the manufacturer of the capital good or chemical would have to show that the accident occurred, at least in part, because of employer fault. The product manufacturer would have to bring the employer into the product liability action in order to prove this, althoug the employer could have the option of saying, "No contest." If the product manufacturer chooses to bring the employer in and fails to show employer fault, under the new approach, the manufacturer would have to pay the employers' reasonable attorneys' fees. Drafts are being exchanged within the business community at this time in regard to this compromise. The NFIB has indicated that if it decides that the new language is to its liking, it will put its full lobbying force behind Federal product liability. NFIB has never done this in the past ten years. In my judgment, NFIB's support could make a significant and favorable difference with respect to the Senate vote on product liability and the possibility of creating some meaningful action in the House.

THE HOUSE.

There has been virtually no movement of the companion bill in the House. There are approximately 150 co-sponsors and that drive has not flourished of late. We are still in a "chicken and egg" situation in the House. Mr. Dingell, a co-sponsor, continues to stress that he is for the legislation and points to the fact that his Committee, Energy and Commerce, approved a more "pro-defense" measure in the 100th Congress by a 30 to 12 vote. Nevertheless,

He does not want to put his "Committee through the ringer again" unless there are signs of life for the Bill in the House Judiciar Committee. As you will recall, the House Product Liability Bill, H.R. 3030, was jointly referred to both the Energy and Commerce and Judiciary Committees. It must be reported out by both Committees if it is to come up for a vote on the Floor. The Danforth Senate strategy cannot work in the House because there are "relevancy rules," and a Member simply cannot tack H.R. 3030 onto other legislation.

There will be showcase hearings on product liability before the Exports, Tax Policy and Special Problems Subcommittee of the House Small Business Committee on April 7. The Chairman of the Full Committee, John LaFalce, has indicated he will attend those hearings. It is also likely that showcase hearings will be held before the Technology and Competitiveness Subcommittee of the Science, Space and Technology Committee of the House. (Representative Valentine, Chair).

The business community has organized a very strong grassroots effort under the aegis of a firm called Direct Impact. They are working to assure that if S.640 hits the Floor, parliamentary devices will be beaten back, and the Bill will receive a favorable vote. It is the view of the various product liability coalitions, and mine also, that if the Bill passes the Senate, very strong pressure will be placed on Mr. Brooks, Chair of the House Judiciary Committee, to hold hearings. Nevertheless, I take very seriously the message given to me by the plaintiffs' bar sometime ago -- that they have Mr. Brooks "locked."

The Administration continues to support Federal product liability reform, and the general issue of liability and judicia process reform has been moved up to one of the key five points o the President's Domestic Policy Program.

If you have any questions, please call.

10-3

Breeden Defends Quayle's Preview Request

By David S. Hilzenrath
Washington Post Staff Writer

Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Richard C. Breeden said yesterday it was "perfectly appropriate" for Vice President Quayle to request a preview of Breeden's congressional testimony in favor of a bill to give shareholders more time to sue corporations for securities fraud.

"I don't see anything sinister or unusual about their wanting to know what our views are on this issue," Breeden said following his appearance before a Senate subcommittee. Quayle made no effort to change his testimony, and Breeden "didn't move a comma," Breeden said.

Breeden told the Senate Banking subcommittee on securities that the longer statute of limitations the bill would provide is needed to protect the rights of defrauded investors, and he disagreed with arguments that the bill would encourage costly, frivolous lawsuits. A broad array of business groups opposes the bill on those grounds.

Quayle stepped into the fray over the bill Tuesday when he was asked a question about it in an appearance before a group of business executives. "I can assure you that the testimony of Mr. Breeden will be obviously very closely examined and we will make sure that this issue is properly ventilated before he testifies tomorrow," Quayle told the executives Tuesday.

Quayle's comment attracted attention because the SEC, an independent agency, does not answer to the White House.

"The branches of government do need to talk to one another, but I would hope that there would never be a time in which an independent agency would find itself in a situation where what it has to say had to be cleared in advance by any other part of the government," Banking Committee Chairman Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D-Mich.) said at the hearing.

Breeden said that he did not recall the vice president's office ever asking for an advance copy of his testimony before. But he said the SEC has sent advance copies of testimony to other White House offices and government agencies "on many occasions."

Breeden said Quayle's interest in the bill was natural in light of Quayle's concern that excess litigation threatens U.S. economic competitiveness. However, Breeden said the bill "may well result in less litigation, not more, as investors who may have been cheated will not have an incentive to file a hasty lawsuit due to an extremely fast shot clock."

Barry K. Rogstad
President

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MEMORANDUM

To: John Howard & David McIntosh
From: Barry Rogstad
Date: October 17, 1991

During our conversation last week, I promised to send you both the attached. It was prepared for a business coalition of which ABC is a member. The purpose of the coalition is to evolve proposals for combatting unwarranted litigation under SEC Rule 10b-5. Rule 10b-5 covers rights of action in cases of securities fraud.

If Congress adopts a proposal sponsored by Senator Bryan to broaden the statute of limitations beyond the standard set by the Supreme Court in the Lampf decision, it has an equal responsibility to see that such legislation carries solid reforms to counter the explosion in frivolous suits brought under 10b-5. This paper offers some suggestions to that end. Much of it was inspired by the very good work done by the President's Council on Competitiveness.

Absent a commitment to reform, the Bryan Amendment and similar legislation in the House, should be defeated.

I am very interested to know your current thinking in this matter. ABC wants to do more than simply carry water for the coalition: we are with you for the long-term in reforming the litigation system.

Barry

Measures To Combat Unwarranted 10b-5 Litigation

There is clear evidence that the implied right of action for violations of SEC Rule 10b-5 is not functioning as an effective remedy for securities fraud. The system of litigation spawned by this provision (which was established piecemeal by the courts and has never been examined on a comprehensive basis by Congress) neither channels benefits to investors actually injured by securities fraud nor focuses the burdens of litigation and liability for damages upon those who engage in fraudulent activities. Recent empirical studies of 10b-5 class actions have shown that virtually all claims -- meritorious and frivolous -- are treated alike. These actions are almost always settled -- in contrast to a settlement rate of approximately 60% for civil actions generally -- and in amounts bearing no relation to the merits of the underlying claim but linked only to the amount of damages sought in the complaint or the extent of the defendants' insurance coverage. See Alexander, Do the Merits Matter? A Study of Settlements in Securities Class Actions, 43 Stan. L. Rev. 497 (1991); O'Brien, The Class-Action Shakedown Racket, Wall St. J., Sept. 10, 1991. Thus, plaintiffs who have suffered genuine injury are not getting the compensation they deserve while plaintiffs who have brought unjustified lawsuits are receiving a windfall. And defendants who have not engaged in any wrongdoing are in effect forced to bear costs that should be paid by true fraud-doers.

The basic problem with the current system is that it imposes coercive pressure on defendants to enter into settlements in every case, even those in which the defendants have a strong defense on the merits. The system fails to distinguish efficiently between meritorious and unjustified claims at an early stage of the litigation, thereby forcing defendants to shoulder enormous costs in terms of attorneys' fees and disruption of business if they wish to defend the lawsuit. Even if the defendant ultimately prevails, he must absorb these costs. For these reasons, plaintiffs (and the plaintiffs' lawyers who actually control much of this litigation) have no incentive to focus their efforts on meritorious claims: they are assured of essentially the same recovery regardless of the actual strength of their position.

Reform of the 10b-5 system should focus on the foregoing considerations. Plaintiffs and their lawyers must be provided with incentives to concentrate their efforts on meritorious claims; defendants must be given incentives to fight unjustified claims and settle only meritorious ones; and the litigation system must be restructured to make possible, at least in some cases, early termination of unwarranted claims. The following reform measures will accomplish these goals.

- **Proportionate Liability**

Under the current 10b-5 system, a defendant may be forced to compensate the plaintiff for all of the damage that the plaintiff suffered, even where other parties bear the lion's share of the responsibility for the injury. A proportionate liability standard would require each defendant to compensate the plaintiff based on his own responsibility for the plaintiff's injury. That result is justified by basic fairness: a defendant would be liable for his share of the injury and no more. Especially in securities fraud actions, where some of the parties most frequently named as defendants -- such as accountants and underwriters -- typically are alleged to be liable not because they committed the basic fraud but only because they failed to uncover wrongdoing by others, it is grossly unfair to require comparatively nonculpable parties to shoulder the burden of the entire liability.

A proportionate liability rule would be a large step toward righting the skewed incentives in the current system. For example, in the typical action in which a number of defendants are named in the complaint, there is now considerable incentive to settle quickly because a defendant that does not settle may find himself faced with the possibility that -- if he loses at trial -- he will have to bear much more than his share of the damages. This potential doubling or tripling (or more) of the stakes in the litigation -- which is exploited by plaintiffs' lawyers who play the defendants off against each other in an effort to obtain quick settlements -- is a tremendous deterrent to defending on the merits even for completely blameless defendants. A proportionate liability rule would eliminate this means of pressuring defendants regardless of the merits of the case, and therefore would focus settlement activity on cases in which the plaintiffs deserve compensation because they have valid claims.

- **"Loser Pays" Rule For Attorneys' Fees**

Another significant problem with the current system is that the initiation of a lawsuit is essentially cost free to the plaintiffs and their attorneys. The most significant burden in 10b-5 actions -- responding to discovery demands -- falls almost exclusively on defendants because facts within the knowledge of the particular plaintiff usually bear little relevance to the issues in the litigation. (The courts have essentially eliminated the requirement that plaintiffs prove that they actually relied on the alleged misrepresentation or omission.) Because he must bear these tremendous costs, the defendant has an interest in settling the case regardless of the underlying merits. This, in turn, eliminates any incentive for plaintiffs' attorneys to carefully screen the cases that they file.

Providing that the party who loses the case must pay the winner's attorneys' fees will give plaintiffs' attorneys an incentive to file only those cases in which the claim appears to have merit. (To ensure that the parties could recover any fees eventually awarded, the court could require the posting of a bond (as in Section 11(e) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77k) or award fees against both the party and its attorneys.) As the President's Council on Competitiveness observed in its recent report, "[b]ecause the losing party will be obligated to pay the winner's fees, this approach will encourage litigants to evaluate carefully the merits of their cases before initiating a frivolous claim or adopting a spurious defense." Plaintiffs who institute meritorious claims will obtain a greater recovery (because they will be awarded attorneys' fees as well), thereby providing an additional incentive for such cases to be brought. And defendants will have an incentive to fight unjustified claims because they will be able to recover their attorneys' fees.

- Discovery Reform

The President's Council on Competitiveness found that "[p]retrial discovery is frequently the source of needless delay and expense. Currently litigants have virtually unlimited ability to take sworn deposition of witnesses, request documents and submit written questions to parties." These abuses are particularly prevalent in 10b-5 litigation. In such cases, unlike most civil litigation, plaintiffs frequently can interrupt the schedules of the highest executives in a company, forcing them to spend their time on wholly unproductive matters. The fishing expeditions permitted under the present rules often serve as means for pressuring defendants to enter into settlements and, in addition, for delaying resolution of the case on the merits. See Blue Chip Stamps v. Manor Drug Stores, 421 U.S. 723, 741 (1975).

Limitations on discovery along the lines suggested by the Council on Competitiveness and the Judicial Conference Advisory Committee on Civil Rules (see 137 F.R.D. 53) would eliminate these problems. Parties would be required to disclose certain "core" information regarding locations of relevant documents and individuals with knowledge of the matters at issue. The amount of discovery would be subject to presumptive quantitative limits, which could be exceeded only with approval of the court. In addition, discovery should be staged to allow defendants to determine whether the plaintiff has complied with Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (which prohibits the filing of baseless claims) and to allow plaintiffs to inquire into the relevant facts on a systematic basis. Regardless of whether these proposals are later adopted for a wider range of lawsuits, they are essential now to eliminate the especially coercive effect on defendants of present-day 10b-5 litigation.

- **Curbs On Litigation Abuses**

A number of practices unique to 10b-5 litigation are so clearly abusive that correction is plainly warranted. First, the current system of paying "bounties" to individuals who serve as "representative plaintiffs" in class actions should be abolished. Such payments provide a perverse incentive for individuals to become professional plaintiffs by buying a few shares of stock in many companies and joining forces with class action attorneys whenever the stock of one of those companies falls by enough to make a lawsuit economically worthwhile to the attorneys. See Coffee, Understanding the Plaintiff's Attorney: The Implications of Economic Theory for Private Enforcement of Law Through Class and Derivative Actions, 86 Colum. L. Rev. 669, 682 & n.38 (1986). Frivolous litigation will be discouraged by prohibiting representative plaintiffs from receiving more than their pro rata share of settlements. At the same time, this reform would make more of the settlement pool or final judgment available for all investors.

Second, Congress should reaffirm that attorneys may not act as counsel in cases in which they have a financial interest. Some law firms reportedly invest their own profit-sharing plans broadly in the stock of numerous companies in order to have an in-house plaintiff on hand in the event they wish to file a 10b-5 action against these companies. See Coffee, supra, 86 Colum. L. Rev. at 682. These attorney-class representatives have a built-in conflict of interest because they have much more to gain from a settlement (which comes with a guaranteed attorneys' fee) than from taking the case to trial. This conflict situation should be prohibited.

Third, class action attorneys should not be permitted to pay stockbrokers "forwarding fees" for referring their customers to attorneys bringing class action suits. This practice already is forbidden as a matter of professional ethics, but it apparently continues nonetheless. See Coffee, supra, 86 Colum. at 682-683. Prohibiting this practice by statute (and providing for substantial penalties -- such as disqualification as class counsel -- for violations) should help reduce the amount of collusive, meritless litigation.

Fourth, the SEC has authority to obtain disgorgement relief in the context of administrative actions for violations of Rule 10b-5. See 15 U.S.C. §§ 78u-2(e) & 78u-3(e). These disgorgement funds are then made available to investors injured by the violations. A controversy apparently has arisen in connection with two aspects of the disgorgement process: whether private attorneys may be paid with the disgorgement funds and whether payments from the disgorgement funds must be credited against any possible recovery by the same individual in private litigation under Rule 10b-5 and other provisions of the securities laws. Congress should preserve such recoveries for investors and affirm that private lawyers are not entitled to any of these funds -- which were recovered solely

through the efforts of the SEC. Congress also should protect defendants against potential double liability by making clear that any payments to plaintiffs from these funds will offset future awards in 10b-5 actions growing out of the same alleged misconduct.

- Clear Proof Of Violation

The area covered by 10b-5 actions -- identifying and trying to ensure the accuracy of information disclosed about a company -- is peculiarly vulnerable to second-guessing. Evaluating and describing the economic prospects and condition of a company is an extremely difficult task. With the benefit of hindsight, plaintiffs usually are able to find some statement that did not turn out to be correct or some statement that should have been made to provide full disclosure. Rule 10b-5 is supposed to be an anti-fraud rule, however, and proof of scienter -- that the defendant acted with fraudulent intent -- is the key factor that distinguishes between investors who are victims of fraud and investors who are merely disgruntled because their investment did not turn out as expected.

Because of the inherent danger of second-guessing in this type of litigation, it is imperative that juries be certain that defendants in fact engaged in fraud before imposing liability. At common law, courts required proof of fraud by "clear and convincing evidence." The same standard should apply to 10b-5 actions.

- Pleading Reform

Rule 9(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure states that "[i]n all averments of fraud or mistake, the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake shall be stated with particularity. Malice, intent, knowledge, and other condition of mind of a person may be averred generally." Several courts have recognized that, due to the special dangers of unjustified 10b-5 actions, this standard must be enforced vigorously. Those courts hold that "[a]lthough states of mind may be pleaded generally, the 'circumstances' must be pleaded in detail"; the plaintiff must "point to some facts suggesting that" the defendant acted with the requisite state of mind (which the courts have held to be knowledge of the falsity of the allegedly deceptive statement or extreme recklessness with respect to the statement's truth or falsity). See, e.g., Robin v. Arthur Young & Co., 915 F.2d 1120, 1127 (7th Cir. 1990); DiLeo v. Ernst & Young, 901 F.2d 624, 627 (7th Cir. 1990); Stern v. Leucadia National Corp., 844 F.2d 997, 1004 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 109 S. Ct. 137 (1988).

This pleading requirement should be codified for 10b-5 actions. It would prevent plaintiffs from simply pointing to a downturn in a company's fortunes and contending that the difference

between the earlier, favorable performance and the more recent, less favorable condition is attributable to fraud. "Because only a fraction of financial deteriorations reflects fraud, plaintiffs may not proffer the different financial statements and rest. Investors must point to some facts suggesting that the difference is attributable to fraud." DiLeo, 910 F.2d at 627. Such a requirement would discourage unwarranted lawsuits and, in addition, provide defendants with a means for cutting off such lawsuits at an early stage in the litigation process.

- **Clarify Principles For Aiding And Abetting Liability**

Some courts have concluded that defendants may be held liable under Rule 10b-5 for "aiding and abetting" another defendant's violation of the provision. The typical scenario involves a claim against an attorney, accountant, underwriter or other professional for failure to "blow the whistle" on a misrepresentation made by another party. The parameters of this form of liability are at best murky; indeed, the Supreme Court has never even considered whether aiding and abetting liability is permissible. Plaintiffs' attorneys frequently try to use this theory to avoid the requirements that apply to 10b-5 actions generally. The confusion about the existence and scope of aiding and abetting liability leads to both unnecessary litigation and settlements by defendants fearful of unjustified liability.

Congress should affirm that even if a plaintiff proceeds on an aiding and abetting theory, he must prove that the defendant acted with scienter -- that he knew of the misrepresentation by the third party and intended to assist the third party in deceiving the plaintiff. Rule 10b-5 is a fraud remedy, and proof of fraud should therefore be required in all circumstances.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL TO KILL OFF JOBS

If you wonder why entrepreneurs sometimes feel abandoned by Washington lawmakers, take a close look at a legislative proposal likely to receive action very soon.

An amendment to the Senate banking bill (S. 543) would go a long way to protect the one industry in which America has achieved undisputed world leadership: the manufacture of lawsuits.

The amendment seeks to legislate a reversal of a recent Supreme Court ruling concerning private actions under the securities laws.

Although the amendment's author intends to protect investors who are victims of fraud, the amendment's net effect will be to declare open season on small companies that can't afford the management time or the heavy costs of defending predatory or frivolous suits.

Small and medium-sized businesses can literally be ruined by costly and time-consuming suits that have no merit. They don't ask for protection against such suits, they only ask for fairness.

If Congress feels compelled to reverse the Supreme Court through new legislation, at least write the bill so only legitimate victims of securities fraud will benefit.

Here's all business owners ask:

1. Limit the incentives for predatory trial lawyers and professional plaintiffs who might sue in search on an up front settlement despite the merits of the allegation.

2. Prohibit attorneys from paying "finders fees" or "bounties" to induce potential plaintiffs to sue.

3. Require the loser to pay attorneys' fees.

4. Place reasonable time and cost limits on pretrial discovery.

5. Target actual wrongdoers by establishing a proportionate liability rule.

America's entrepreneurs are not looking for special treatment. They only ask us not to burden them with counterproductive disincentives that make it impossible to be competitive in an already difficult economic environment.

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BACKGROUND: THE BRYAN AMENDMENT TO S. 543

Senator Bryan's amendment to the banking bill proposes to rewrite the Supreme Court's decision in Lampf et al which established a uniform statute of limitations for private actions under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Senator Bryan's legislation would loosen the statute of limitations established by the Court while removing any "due diligence" requirement on the part of investors.

The American Business Conference vigorously oppose the Bryan Amendment. ABC firms have long been bedeviled by frivolous suits brought by unscrupulous lawyers and their professional plaintiffs. High-growth companies are especially attractive to these modern-day ambulance chasers because their stock typically sells at a price many times greater than earnings. Obviously these high P/E multiples are attractive to investors; at the same time such stocks can be subject to severe fluctuations in price. It is all too easy for lawyers to convince disappointed investors that they are the victims of fraud rather than risk. The Dickensian nightmare that is our current civil justice system allows the lawyers to force target companies to settle regardless of the merits of the case.

ABC members believe that any changes in the statute of limitations should be accompanied by reform of the litigation system. Proportionate liability, the "loser pays" principle for attorney's fees, limits on the time and expense associated with discovery, requiring "clear and convincing" evidence of fraud, and limits on abuses like attorney payment of finders fees and bounties to identify and recruit potential plaintiffs are all steps that can help.

If Congress wants to rewrite the Lampf decision, it should do so only after careful consideration and only in the context of enacting reforms to eliminate frivolous suits.

Technology firms have volatile earnings. Lawyers have figured out how to get fat off this fact of life.

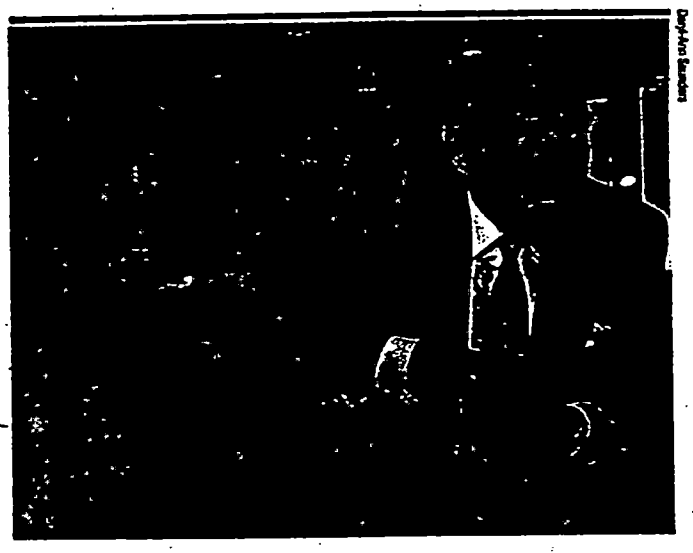
Shakedown?

By William Tucker

WHEN A Silicon Valley company issues an unexpected change in earnings, the race is on to the San Jose or San Francisco Federal Court House.

Earnings less than anticipated? The company is served with a class suit for failing to tell shareholders the bad news. Earnings better than expected? A company may be sued for withholding the good news that would have prevented impatient shareholders from unloading.

More than 98% of the suits are settled without trial, according to Newman. The officers and directors agree to pay money to the class of disaffected shareholders the attorneys represent. The lawyers typically get 30% of the settlement. The insurance company pays, but the cost of insurance is just one more burden on the sometimes struggling businesses. If a firm has gone bankrupt, the plaintiffs are still eligible to collect from the insurance company, and they also pursue claims against the accountants, lawyers and underwriters who worked with the defendant.



Melvyn Weiss, dean of the plaintiff's bar **"We're doing what the SEC doesn't have time to do."**

"Shareholders' suits have become a sport in Silicon Valley," says Melvin Goldman, a San Francisco attorney who represents corporate defendants. "They take every unexpected movement of a stock and try to call it fraud. High-tech companies are volatile, so they're easy game."

At any one moment, there are about 500 to 700 shareholder suits outstanding across the country, according to James Newman, editor of *Securities Class Action Alert* in Cresskill, N.J. Milberg Weiss Bershad Specthrie & Lerach, of New York and San Diego, is the most active firm in this bustling industry. Milberg Weiss has over 150 active suits all by itself.

Typical case: Lawyers sue Verbatim Corp., a floppy disk manufacturer, when its stock drops more than $2 a share at the end of 1983. Six years later, after the defendants have spent almost $2 million on legal fees, the case is settled: a $4.3 million recovery for investors who bought the stock between June 1983 and January 1984 of which plaintiff lawyers pocket $1.5 million in fees and costs.

"It's legalized extortion," complains Alan Shugart, chief executive of Seagate Technology, a disk drive firm that has been sued by 13 different plaintiffs. "They know how expensive it is for us to take our case to court. We're supposed to give them a few million dollars so they'll go away."

In 1988, after a jury ruled for defendants in a case against Nucorp Energy Inc., Silicon Valley executives were beginning to think they might not have to make such payoffs in the future. But on May 30 a San Jose Federal jury returned a $100 million verdict against A.C. (Mike) Markkula, a cofounder and vice chairman of Apple, and John Vennard, a former vice president. Markkula and Vennard had been responsible for optimistic statements in the fall of 1982 about Apple's Twiggy disk drive at a time when corporate records showed Twiggy mechanisms to be failing. When Apple finally abandoned Twiggy in September 1983, its stock opened down $8 a share the next day. The jury attributed $2.90 of this loss to misrepresentation on the part of the officers.

Melvyn I. Weiss, founding partner of Milberg Weiss, argues that his firm and others like it are helping keep business honest: "We're doing the job that the SEC doesn't have the time or the resources to do."

Weiss says his firm has recovered $2.5 billion for aggrieved shareholders. But Joseph Grundfest, former Securities & Exchange Commissioner and now a Stanford Law School professor, takes issue with the notion that these victories amount to a great public service. Grundfest says: "There is no question that there are instances of outright fraud and that directors and officers should be made to pay compensation in some cases. But in many cases, perfectly honest people are being forced to pay outrageous sums, simply because they didn't have perfect foresight.

"These cases fail to make clear that, while some buyers and sellers lost money through market movements, the winners are other buyers and sellers, not necessarily the corporation or its current shareholders."

Actually, you can make a case that the losers are the American people, since these suits and settlements become a kind of tax on American businesses trying to survive in a tough industry and a tough world.

)

LEGI-SLATE Report for the 101st Congress Mon, April 27, 1992 4:48pm (EDT)

Search of 11,787 Bills and Resolutions to Find 39...

On the subject of Product liability

Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.129 by COLLINS, CARDISS (D-IL) -- Availability of Information on Products Involved in Liability Actions, Provision

Official Title (caption):
A bill prescribing the availability of information in products liability actions involving products distributed in commerce.

Introduced on Tuesday, January 3, 1989

Most Recent Action:
01/03/89 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by COLLINS, CARDISS (D-IL)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

03/01/89 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by COLLINS, CARDISS (D-IL) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-590)

-----No. 2 of 39-----
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.135 by COLLINS, CARDISS (D-IL) -- Product Information Availability, Provision

Official Title (caption):
A bill prescribing rules relating to the retention by product manufacturers of records on products distributed in commerce.

Introduced on Tuesday, January 3, 1989

Most Recent Action:
01/03/89 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by COLLINS, CARDISS (D-IL)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMERCE

03/01/89 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by COLLINS, CARDISS (D-IL) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-582)

-----No. 3 of 39-----
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.359 by ROTH, TOBY (R-WI) -- Product Liability Uniform Standards Act

Official Title (caption):
A bill to regulate interstate commerce by providing for uniform treatment of selected product liability problems, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Tuesday, January 3, 1989

Most Recent Action:
01/03/89 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by ROTH, TOBY (R-WI)
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

-----No. 4 of 39-----
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.362 by SCHULZE (R-PA) -- Economic Statute of Repose Act

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to establish a limitation on the bringing of product liability actions which is related to the useful life of the product involved.

Introduced on Tuesday, January 3, 1989

Most Recent Action:
01/03/89 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by SCHULZE (R-PA)
  Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
  Extensions to Remarks by SCHULZE (R-PA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-73)

-----No. 5 of 39-----
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.997 by WATKINS (D-OK) -- Secure Energy Supply Act of 1989; Domestic Petroleum Production Incentive Act of 1989

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide certain tax incentives for domestic oil and gas, to establish a domestic petroleum production program, to require the strategic petroleum reserve to be filled with stripper well oil, and to eliminate certain restrictions on the sale of natural gas.

Introduced on Thursday, February 9, 1989

Most Recent Action:
02/09/89 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by WATKINS (D-OK)
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
  Extensions to Remarks by WATKINS (D-OK) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-391)

-----No. 6 of 39-----
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.1129 by HOCHBRUECKNER (D-NY) -- Agent Orange Settlement Payments as Income, Exclusion

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to exclude agent orange settlement payments from countable income and resources under Federal means-tested programs.

Introduced on Monday, February 27, 1989

Most Recent Action:

11/17/89 -- In The HOUSE
    Measure tabled (by Voice Vote)
  Full text of measure printed in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-8927)

-----No. 7 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.1207 by LIGHTFOOT (R-IA) -- Public Health Service Act, Amendment; Federal Food Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Amendment

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish programs to assist the Food and Drug Administration in recruiting distinguished scientists and individuals in health professions as employees, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Wednesday, March 1, 1989

Most Recent Action:
03/01/89 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by LIGHTFOOT (R-IA)
  Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
  Extensions to Remarks by LIGHTFOOT (R-IA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-589)

-----No. 8 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.1250 by LUKEN, THOMAS (D-OH) -- Protect Our Children from Cigarettes Act of 1989

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to provide that the promotion and certain advertising for tobacco products to children and the sale from vending machines of tobacco products to children violate the Federal Trade Commission Act, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Thursday, March 2, 1989

Most Recent Action:
03/01/90 -- In The HOUSE
    Public hearing held by TRANSPORTATION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SUBCOMMITTEE

-----No. 9 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.1307 by GLICKMAN (D-KS) -- General Aviation Standards Act of 1989

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 relating to general aviation accidents.

Introduced on Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Most Recent Action:
08/04/89 -- In The HOUSE
    Report filed by HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION (H.Rept. 101-218, Pt. 1)

-----No. 10 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.1636 by RITTER (R-PA) -- Uniform Product Liability Act of 1989

Official Title (caption):

A bill to establish uniform standards for product liability actions.

Introduced on Thursday, March 23, 1989

Most Recent Action:
03/23/89 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by RITTER (R-PA)
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
  Remarks by RITTER (R-PA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-893)

-----No. 11 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.2405 by BOSCO (D-CA) -- Food Irradiation Safety and Labeling Requirement Act of 1989

Official Title (caption):
A bill to prohibit the implementation of certain regulations of the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Agriculture respecting irradiated foods, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prescribe labels for irradiated food, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Thursday, May 18, 1989

Most Recent Action:
05/18/89 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by BOSCO (D-CA)
  Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
  Extensions to Remarks by BOSCO (D-CA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-1791)

05/18/89 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by MITCHELL, GEORGE (D-ME) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-5635)

-----No. 12 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.2511 by STUDDS (D-MA) -- Consumer Seafood Safety Act of 1989

Official Title (caption):
A bill to direct the President to develop a comprehensive safety program to ensure the quality and wholesomeness of all fish products intended for human consumption in the United States.

Introduced on Thursday, May 25, 1989

Most Recent Action:
10/16/90 -- In The HOUSE
Placed on House Union Calendar (Union 549)

-----No. 13 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.2700 by LUKEN, THOMAS (D-OH) -- Product Liability Reform Act of 1989

Official Title (caption):
A bill to establish uniform liability standards.

Introduced on Wednesday, June 21, 1989

Most Recent Action:

06/21/89 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by LUKEN, THOMAS (D-OH)
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
  Extensions to Remarks by LUKEN, THOMAS (D-OH) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2243)
  Extensions to Remarks by SYNAR (D-OK) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2256)

11/02/89 -- In The HOUSE
  Extensions to Remarks by LUKEN, THOMAS (D-OH) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-3679)

04/19/90 -- In The HOUSE
  Remarks by JOHNSON, NANCY (R-CT) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-1579)

-----No. 14 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.3299 by PANETTA (D-CA) -- Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989; Student Loan Reconciliation Amendments of 1989; Agricultural Reconciliation Act of 1989; Student Loan Reconciliation Amendments of 1989; Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1989; Improved Penalty Administration and Compliance Tax Act Miscellaneous and Technical Social Security Act Amendments of 1989 (Pub. L. 101-239, approved 12/19/89)

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to Section 5 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year 1990.

Introduced on Wednesday, September 20, 1989

Most Recent Action:
12/13/89 -- In The SENATE
Signed in the Senate

12/19/89 -- In The HOUSE
Became Public Law No. 101-239

-----No. 15 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.3555 by LEWIS, TOM (R-FL) -- Federal Aviation Act of 1958, Amendment

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 relating to research, development, and implementation of a management plan to improve communications with respect to aircraft accident prevention.

Introduced on Tuesday, October 31, 1989

Most Recent Action:
05/23/90 -- In The HOUSE
  Original (clean) measure to be introduced in lieu of this measure by HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
This measure replaced by a different measure (H.R. 4887)

-----No. 16 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.3592 by CHANDLER (R-WA) -- Warranty and Service Contract Protection Act of 1989

Official Title (caption):
A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on optional extended warranty and service contracts having an expected cost to the issuer of less than 50 percent of the cost to the consumer.

Introduced on Tuesday, November 7, 1989

Most Recent Action:
11/07/89 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by CHANDLER (R-WA)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
Remarks by CHANDLER (R-WA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-8020)

-----No. 17 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.3950 by DE LA GARZA (D-TX) -- Food and Agricultural Resources Act of 1990; Beekeeping Industry Stabilization Act of 1990; Honey Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act Amendments of 1990; National Agricultural Weather Information System Act of 1990; Alternative Agricultural Products Act of 1990; Agriculture and Water Policy Coordination Act; Pecan Promotion and Research Act of 1990; Mushroom Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Act of 1990; Potato Research and Promotion Act Amendments of 1990; Cotton Research and Promotion Act Amendments of 1990; Lime Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act of 1990; Mickey Leland Memorial Domestic Hunger Relief Act; Mickey Leland Food for Peace Act; Pesticide Export Reform Act of 1990; Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (Farm Bill).

Official Title (caption):
A bill entitled "The Food and Agricultural Resources Act of 1990".

Introduced on Monday, February 5, 1990

Most Recent Action:
06/12/90 -- In The HOUSE
Public mark-up held by HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

06/13/90 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by GRASSLEY (R-IA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-7872)
Remarks by BOSCHWITZ (R-MN) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-7873)

08/03/90 -- In The HOUSE
Measure tabled (by Voice Vote)
Extensions to Remarks by SCHUETTE (R-MI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2678)
Extensions to Remarks by SCHUETTE (R-MI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2681)
Extensions to Remarks by MCCANDLESS (R-CA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2701)

09/05/90 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by DORGAN, BYRON (D-ND) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2743)

09/17/90 -- In The HOUSE
Remarks by ROBERTS, PAT (R-KS) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-7649)

-----No. 18 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.4330 by HAWKINS, AUGUSTUS (D-CA) -- National Service Act of 1990; Schools and Service-Learning Act of 1990; Peace Corps Volunteer Education Demonstration Program Act; Good Samaritan Food Donation Act

Official Title (caption):
A bill to establish school-based and higher education community service programs, to establish youth service programs, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Wednesday, March 21, 1990

Most Recent Action:
09/13/90 -- In The HOUSE
Passed (agreed to), as amended (by Voice Vote)
This measure incorporated into a different measure (S. 1430)
Full text of measure printed in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-7578)

09/17/90 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by MCMILLEN, TOM (D-MD) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2877)
Extensions to Remarks by CONTE (R-MA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2878)

09/19/90 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by OWENS, WAYNE (D-UT) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2917)

09/28/90 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by BALLENGER (R-NC) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-3045)

-----No. 19 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.4794 by MAVROULES (D-MA) -- Defense Management Improvement Act; Commercial Products Acquisition Act of 1990

Official Title (caption):
A bill to amend various provisions of law that affect the operations and management of the Department of Defense, particularly in the areas of military personnel, acquisition reform, civilian personnel management, and for real property.

Introduced on Thursday, May 10, 1990

Most Recent Action:
05/10/90 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by MAVROULES (D-MA)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

-----No. 20 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.4952 by WALGREN (D-PA) -- Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 1990

Official Title (caption):
A bill to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to reauthorize the

Consumer Product Safety Commission and to improve the Commission's regulatory process, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Thursday, May 24, 1990

Most Recent Action:
07/16/90 -- In The HOUSE
Measure tabled (by Voice Vote)
Full text of measure printed in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-4721)

07/20/90 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by RITTER (R-PA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2433)

-----No. 21 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.4956 by BROOKS (D-TX) -- Transportation, Title 49 U.S.C., Amendment

Official Title (caption):
A bill to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to transportation, as Subtitles II, III, and V-X of Title 49, United States Code, "Transportation," and to make other technical improvements in the Code.

Introduced on Tuesday, June 5, 1990

Most Recent Action:
10/15/90 -- In The HOUSE
Passed (agreed to), as amended (by Voice Vote)
Full text of measure printed in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-9730)

-----No. 22 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.5375 by SCHUMER (D-NY) -- Petroleum Marketing Practices Act, Amendment

Official Title (caption):
A bill to amend the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act to provide consumers with additional information concerning the octane rating of gasoline.

Introduced on Wednesday, July 25, 1990

Most Recent Action:
07/25/90 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by SCHUMER (D-NY)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

-----No. 23 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.5415 by ROSTENKOWSKI (D-IL) -- Deadwood Act of 1990

Official Title (caption):
A bill to simplify the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by eliminating expired or obsolete provisions.

Introduced on Tuesday, July 31, 1990

Most Recent Action:
07/31/90 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by ROSTENKOWSKI (D-IL)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

10/12/90 -- In The HOUSE
This measure incorporated into a different measure (H.R. 5822)
  Remarks by ROSTENKOWSKI (D-IL) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-9559)

-----No. 24 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.5797 by GILMAN (R-NY) -- Economic Crimes Act of 1990

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to regulate commerce and prohibit unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Friday, October 5, 1990

Most Recent Action:
10/05/90 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by GILMAN (R-NY)
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
  Extensions to Remarks by GILMAN (R-NY) in "Congressional Record"
       (CR Page E-3151)
  Full text of measure printed in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-3151)

-----No. 25 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.5822 by ROSTENKOWSKI (D-IL) -- Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1990

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to make technical corrections in certain recent tax and trade legislation, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Friday, October 12, 1990

Most Recent Action:
10/27/90 -- In The HOUSE
Parts of this measure incorporated into a different measure (H.R. 5835)

-----No. 26 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.5835 by PANETTA (D-CA) -- Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990; Agricultural Reconciliation Act of 1990; FDIC Assessment Act of 1990; Student Loan Default Protection Initiative Act of 1990; Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act of 1990; Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990; Pollution Prevention Act of 1990; Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Amendments of 1990; Portability of Benefits for Nonappropriated Fund Employees Act of 1990; Aviation Safety and Capacity Expansion Act of 1990; Federal Aviation Administration Research, Engineering, and Development Authorization Act of 1990; Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990; Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990; Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-508, approved 11/5/90)

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to Section 4 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1991.

Introduced on Monday, October 15, 1990

Most Recent Action:
10/29/90 -- In The HOUSE
Signed in the House

11/02/90 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by SASSER (D-TN) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-18269)
Remarks by LAUTENBERG (D-NJ) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-18276)

11/05/90 -- In The HOUSE
Became Public Law No. 101-508

-----No. 27 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.605 by BRYAN, RICHARD (D-NV) -- Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-608, approved 11/16/90)

Official Title (caption):
A bill to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to reauthorize the Consumer Product Safety Commission and to improve the Commission's regulatory process, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Thursday, March 16, 1989

Most Recent Action:
11/01/90 -- In The HOUSE
Signed in the House

11/16/90 -- In The SENATE
Became Public Law No. 101-608

-----No. 28 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.640 by KASSEBAUM (R-KS) -- General Aviation Accident Liability Standards Act of 1989

Official Title (caption):
A bill to regulate interstate commerce by providing for uniform standards of liability for harm arising out of general aviation accidents.

Introduced on Thursday, March 16, 1989

Most Recent Action:
05/23/90 -- In The SENATE
Report filed by SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY (S.Rept. 101-303)

-----No. 29 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.892 by MOYNIHAN (D-NY) -- Agent Orange Settlement Payments, Exclusion from Countable Income (Pub. L. 101-201, approved 12/6/89)

Official Title (caption):
A bill to exclude Agent Orange settlement payments from countable income and resources under Federal means-tested programs.

Introduced on Tuesday, May 2, 1989

Most Recent Action:
11/28/89 -- In The HOUSE
Signed in the House

12/06/89 -- In The SENATE
Became Public Law No. 101-201

-----No. 30 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.1037 by MITCHELL, GEORGE (D-ME) -- Food Irradiation Safety and Labeling Requirement Act of 1989

Official Title (caption):
A bill to prohibit the implementation of certain regulations of the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Agriculture regarding irradiated foods, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prescribe labels for such foods, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Thursday, May 18, 1989

Most Recent Action:
05/18/89 -- In The SENATE
Introduced by MITCHELL, GEORGE (D-ME)
Referred to SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
Remarks by MITCHELL, GEORGE (D-ME) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-5635)

-----No. 31 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.1100 by MCCONNELL (R-KY) -- Lawsuit Reform Act of 1989

Official Title (caption):
A bill to provide greater certainty in the availability and cost of liability insurance, to eliminate the abuses of the tort system, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Thursday, June 1, 1989

Most Recent Action:
06/01/89 -- In The SENATE
Introduced by MCCONNELL (R-KY)
Referred to SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Remarks by MCCONNELL (R-KY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-6004)

-----No. 32 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.1400 by KASTEN (R-WI) -- Product Liablity Reform Act

Official Title (caption):
A bill to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Tuesday, July 25, 1989

Most Recent Action:
07/31/90 -- In The SENATE
Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar (Order 807)

10/25/90 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by HEINZ (R-PA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16661)

10/27/90 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by KASTEN (R-WI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-17808)

-----No. 33 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.1430 by KENNEDY, EDWARD (D-MA) -- National and Community Service Act of 1990; Serve-America: The Community Service, Schools and Service-Learning Act of 1990; American Conservation and Youth Service Corps Act of 1990; National and Community Service Act; The Points of Light Foundation Act; Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (Pub. L. 101-610, approved 11/16/90)

Official Title (caption):
An act to establish school-based and higher education community service programs to establish youth service programs, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Thursday, July 27, 1989

Most Recent Action:
10/27/90 -- In The HOUSE
Signed in the House

11/16/90 -- In The SENATE
Became Public Law No. 101-610

-----No. 34 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.1883 by KENNEDY, EDWARD (D-MA) -- Tobacco Product Education and Health Protection Act of 1990

Official Title (caption):
A bill to amend the Public Service Act to establish a center for tobacco products, to inform the public concerning the hazards of tobacco use, to disclose and restrict additives to such products, and to require labeling of such products to provide information concerning such products to the public, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Most Recent Action:
05/16/90 -- In The SENATE
Original (clean) measure to be introduced in lieu of this measure by SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

-----No. 35 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.1922 by KENNEDY, EDWARD (D-MA) -- Vaccine Injury Compensation Technical Amendments of 1989

Official Title (caption):
A bill to amend Title XXI of the Public Health Service Act relating to vaccine injury compensation.

Introduced on Friday, November 17, 1989

Most Recent Action:
11/17/89 -- In The SENATE
Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar (by Unanimous Consent) (Order 402)
Remarks by KENNEDY, EDWARD (D-MA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16155)

11/21/89 -- In The SENATE

Ordered printing of amendment(s) by KENNEDY, EDWARD (D-MA) in the nature of a substitute, the "Vaccine Compensation Technical Amendments Act of 1989" (Amendment 1215, CR Page S-16867)

04/26/90 -- In The SENATE
Motion by MITCHELL, GEORGE (D-ME) to postpone consideration indefinitely
Consideration postponed (by Unanimous Consent) indefinitely

-----No. 36 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.2440 by NUNN (D-GA) -- Defense Management Improvement Act; Commercial Products Acquisition Act of 1990

Official Title (caption):
A bill to amend various provisions of law that affect the operations and management of the Department of Defense particularly in the areas of military personnel, acquisition reform, civilian personnel management, and for real property.

Introduced on Thursday, April 5, 1990

Most Recent Action:
06/13/90 -- In The SENATE
Hearings recessed by DEFENSE INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE subject to the call of the Chair

-----No. 37 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.2593 by BRADLEY (D-NJ) -- Lead Ban Act of 1990

Official Title (caption):
A bill to reduce the amount of lead contamination in the environment.

Introduced on Tuesday, May 8, 1990

Most Recent Action:
06/27/90 -- In The SENATE
Hearings adjourned by TOXIC SUBSTANCES, ENVIRONMENTAL OVERSIGHT, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

07/26/90 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by LUKEN, THOMAS (D-OH) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2496)

07/27/90 -- In The SENATE
Parts of this measure incorporated into a different measure (S. 2637)

10/05/90 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by LAUTENBERG (D-NJ) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-14644)

-----No. 38 of 39----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.2637 by REID (D-NV) -- Lead Exposure Reduction Act of 1990

Official Title (caption):
A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Act to reduce the levels of lead in the environment, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Wednesday, May 16, 1990

Most Recent Action:
10/18/90 -- In The SENATE
Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar (Order 1002)

10/23/90 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by REID (D-NV) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16831)

-----No. 39 of 39----------

Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.2830 by LEAHY (D-VT) -- Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990; Options Pilot Program Act of 1990; Forest Stewardship Act of 1990; America the Beautiful Act of 1990; Conservation Program Impovements Act; Farms for the Future Act of 1990; Agriculture and Water Policy Coordination Act; Agricultural Development and Trade Act of 1990; Mickey Leland Food for Peace Act; National Agricultural Weather Information System Act of 1990; Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Act of 1990; Mickey Leland Memorial Domestic Hunger Relief Act; Agricultural Promotion Programs Act of 1990; Pecan Promotion and Research Act of 1990; Mushroom Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Act of 1990; Potato Research and Promotion Act Amendments of 1990; Lime Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act of 1990; Soybean Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Act; Honey Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act Amendments of 1990; Cotton Research and Promotion Act Amendments of 1990; Fluid Milk Promotion Act of 1990; Grain Quality Incentives Act of 1990; Organic Foods Production Act of 1990; Rural Economic Development Act of 1990; Rural Telecommunications Improvements Act of 1990; National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act of 1990; Rural Health and Safety Education Act of 1990; Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990; Agricultural Program Reporting and Recordkeeping Improvement Act of 1990 (Farm Bill) (Pub. L. 101-624, approved 11/28/90)

Official Title (caption):
A bill entitled the 'Food and Agricultural Resources Act of 1990'

Introduced on Friday, July 6, 1990

Most Recent Action:
10/31/90 -- In The SENATE
Signed in the Senate

11/02/90 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by GUNDERSON (R-WI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-3707)
Extensions to Remarks by WALSH (R-NY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-3709)

11/28/90 -- In The SENATE
Became Public Law No. 101-624

Do you wish to store these bills in a LEGI-SLATE FILE for tracking or future reference? ('Y' or 'N'

LEGI-SLATE Report for the 102nd Congress Mon, April 27, 1992 4:42pm (EDT)

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On the subject of Product liability

Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.246 by ARCHER (R-TX) -- Inflation Tax Relief Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the indexing of certain assets.

Introduced on Thursday, January 3, 1991

Most Recent Action:
01/03/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by ARCHER (R-TX)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

-----No. 2 of 28-----
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.420 by SCHULZE (R-PA) -- Economic Statute of Repose Act

Official Title (caption):
A bill to establish a limitation on the bringing of product liability actions which is related to the useful life of the product involved.

Introduced on Thursday, January 3, 1991

Most Recent Action:
01/03/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by SCHULZE (R-PA)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Extensions to Remarks by SCHULZE (R-PA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-45)

-----No. 3 of 28-----
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.672 by SCHUMER (D-NY) -- NASA Quality Assurance and Contracting Reform Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to prohibit certain waiver of liability provisions in NASA contracts, and to prohibit the exclusion of NASA quality assurance personnel from contractor work sites except as provided in the contract.

Introduced on Monday, January 28, 1991

Most Recent Action:
01/28/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by SCHUMER (D-NY)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

-----No. 4 of 28-----------------------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.2700 by RITTER (R-PA) -- Uniform Product Liability Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to establish uniform standards for product liability actions.

Introduced on Thursday, June 20, 1991

Most Recent Action:
06/20/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by RITTER (R-PA)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

06/25/91 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by RITTER (R-PA) in "Congressional Record"
(CR Page E-2365)

-----No. 5 of 28-----------------------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.2701 by RITTER (R-PA) -- Professional' Liability Reform Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to promote greater predictability in professional liability actions by establishing certain standards for liability and providing for other reforms.

Introduced on Thursday, June 20, 1991

Most Recent Action:
06/20/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by RITTER (R-PA)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

06/25/91 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by RITTER (R-PA) in "Congressional Record"
(CR Page E-2365)

-----No. 6 of 28-----------------------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.2815 by MCEWEN (R-OH) -- General Aviation Accident Liability Standards Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to regulate interstate commerce by providing for uniform standards of liability for harm arising out of general aviation accidents.

Introduced on Thursday, June 27, 1991

Most Recent Action:
06/27/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by MCEWEN (R-OH)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

-----No. 7 of 28-----------------------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:

H.R.2937 by ROTH, TOBY (R-WI) -- Product Liability Uniform Standards Act

Official Title (caption):
A bill to regulate interstate commerce by providing for uniform treatment of selected product liability problems, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Wednesday, July 17, 1991

Most Recent Action:
07/17/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by ROTH, TOBY (R-WI)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

07/18/91 -- In The HOUSE
Extensions to Remarks by ROTH, TOBY (R-WI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2597)

-----No. 8 of 28-----
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.3030 by ROWLAND, ROY (D-GA) -- Fairness in Product Liability Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
a bill to establish uniform product liability standards.

Introduced on Thursday, July 25, 1991

Most Recent Action:
07/25/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by ROWLAND, ROY (D-GA)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

07/26/91 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by KASTEN (R-WI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-11107)

04/02/92 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by KASTEN (R-WI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4684)

-----No. 9 of 28-----
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.3051 by MRAZEK (D-NY) -- Film Disclosure Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes," enacted July 5, 1946 (commonly known as the Lanham Act), to require certain disclosures relating to materially altered films.

Introduced on Thursday, July 25, 1991

Most Recent Action:
07/25/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by MRAZEK (D-NY)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

02/25/92 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by SIMPSON (R-WY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-2215)

03/05/92 -- In The HOUSE
Public hearing held by INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION SUBCOMMITTEE

-----No. 10 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.3068 by MCEWEN (R-OH) -- Product Liability Fairness Act

Official Title (caption):
A bill to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Monday, July 29, 1991

Most Recent Action:
07/29/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by MCEWEN (R-OH)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

-----No. 11 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.3123 by SIKORSKI (D-MN) -- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Authorization Act of 1991; Impaired Driving Prevention Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to authorize appropriations for the activities and programs of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Most Recent Action:
07/31/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by SIKORSKI (D-MN)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

08/01/91 -- In The HOUSE
Remarks by SIKORSKI (D-MN) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-6199)
Extensions to Remarks by SIKORSKI (D-MN) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-2823)

-----No. 12 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.3318 by BENTLEY (R-MD) -- Maritime Comparative Responsiblity Act

Official Title (caption):
A bill to clarify and make uniform the maritime law of the United States with respect to the recovery and allocation of compensatory damages.

Introduced on Thursday, September 12, 1991

Most Recent Action:
09/12/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by BENTLEY (R-MD)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

-----No. 13 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:

H.R.3375 by ARMEY (R-TX) -- Consumer Price Reduction Act

Official Title (caption):
A bill to impose certain restrictions on product liability actions.

Introduced on Tuesday, September 24, 1991

Most Recent Action:
09/24/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by ARMEY (R-TX)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Extensions to Remarks by ARMEY (R-TX) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-3126)

-----No. 14 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.3494 by GLICKMAN (D-KS) -- General Aviation Assessment Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to provide for a Department of Transportation study of the impact of the depressed state of the general aviation industry on our Nation's air transportation system.

Introduced on Thursday, October 3, 1991

Most Recent Action:
10/03/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by GLICKMAN (D-KS)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

-----No. 15 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.3516 by KYL (R-AZ) -- Medical Care Injury Compensation Reform Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to award grants to States to promote the development of alternative dispute resolution systems for medical malpractice claims, to generate knowledge about such systems through expert data gathering and assessment activities, to promote uniformity and to curb excesses in State liability systems through Federally-mandated liability reforms, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Tuesday, October 8, 1991

Most Recent Action:
10/08/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by KYL (R-AZ)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Extensions to Remarks by KYL (R-AZ) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-3316)

11/07/91 -- In The HOUSE
Remarks by KYL (R-AZ) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-9568)

-----No. 16 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.4054 by WEBER (R-MN) -- Health Care Access and Security Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to provide for improvements in access and affordability of health

insurance coverage through small employer health insurance reform, for improvements in the portability of health insurance, and for health care cost containment, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Tuesday, November 26, 1991

Most Recent Action:
11/26/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by WEBER (R-MN)
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
  Extensions to Remarks by WEBER (R-MN) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-4189)

03/31/92 -- In The HOUSE
  Extensions to Remarks by TAYLOR, CHARLES (R-NC) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-891)

-----No. 17 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.4143 by HOUGHTON (R-NY) -- Health Equity and Access Improvement Act of 1992

Official Title (caption):
  A bill to provide improved access to health care, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Thursday, January 30, 1992

Most Recent Action:
01/30/92 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by HOUGHTON (R-NY)
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
  Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

-----No. 18 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  H.R.4150 by MICHEL (R-IL) -- Economic Growth Act of 1992; Enhanced Economic Recovery Act of 1992; Tax Relief for Families Act of 1992; Long Term Growth Act of 1992; Enterprise Zone--Jobs Creation Act of 1992; Financial Institutions Safety and Consumer Choice Act of 1992; Pension Security Act of 1992; Federal Insurance Accounting Act of 1992; Medicare Premium Equity Amendments of 1992; Medicare Budget Amendments of 1992; AFDC Savings Set-Aside Amendments of 1992; Food Stamp Amendments of 1992; Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1992; Child Nutrition Amendments of 1992; Social Security Act Cross Program Recovery Amendments of 1992; AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act; Student Financial Assistance Improvements Act of 1992; Naval Petroleum Reserve Leasing Act; Oil Pipeline Regulatory Reform Act; Arctic Coastal Plain Competitive Oil and Gas Leasing Act; Coastal Communities Impact Assistance Act of 1992; Alaska Power Administration Sale Authorization Act; Access to Justice Act of 1992; Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1992; Product Liability Fairness Act; Civil Liberties Act Amendments of 1992; Federal Credit and Debt Management Act of 1992; Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation Repayment Act of 1992; Power Marketing Administration Timely Payment Act; Emerging Telecommunications

Technologies Act of 1992; Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act of 1991; Medical Care Cost Recovery Amendment of 1992; Veterans' Home Loan Improvement Act of 1992; Retirement Modification Act of 1992; Federal Communications Commission User Fee Act of 1992; Congressional Budget Reform Act of 1992; Legislative Line Item Veto Act of 1992

Official Title (caption):
A bill to create jobs, promote economic growth, assist families, and promote health, education, savings, and homeownership.

Introduced on Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Most Recent Action:
02/04/92 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by MICHEL (R-IL)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS
Remarks by SLATTERY (D-KS) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-218)
Remarks by DELAURO (D-CT) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-218)
Remarks by MICHEL (R-IL) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-263)

02/05/92 -- In The HOUSE
Remarks by BALLENGER (R-NC) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-291)
Remarks by PELOSI(D-CA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-293)

02/07/92 -- In The HOUSE
Remarks by GOSS (R-FL) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-388)

02/11/92 -- In The HOUSE
Remarks by GEPHARDT (D-MO) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-406)

02/18/92 -- In The HOUSE
Remarks by VENTO (D-MN) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-427)

02/19/92 -- In The HOUSE
Remarks by BALLENGER (R-NC) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-447)
Remarks by MCCOLLUM (R-FL) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-449)
Remarks by CAMPBELL, TOM (R-CA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-453)
Extensions to Remarks by PACKARD (R-CA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-338)

02/20/92 -- In The HOUSE
Remarks by THOMAS, CRAIG (R-WY) in "Congressional Reord" (CR Page H-483)
Remarks by ROHRABACHER (R-CA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-493)

Remarks by DORGAN, BYRON (D-ND) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-494)

02/24/92 -- In The HOUSE
Remarks by NICHOLS (R-KS) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-503)
Remarks by MICHEL (R-IL) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-512)

-----No. 19 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.R.4576 by HOUGHTON (R-NY) -- Health Equity and Access Improvement Act of 1992

Official Title (caption):
A bill to provide improved access to health care, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Wednesday, March 25, 1992

Most Recent Action:
03/25/92 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by HOUGHTON (R-NY)
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
Joint referral to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

-----No. 20 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
H.J.R.79 by BLILEY (R-VA) -- Resolution Regarding the D.C. Council's Approval of the Assault Weapon Manufacturing Strict Liability Act of 1990

Official Title (caption):
Joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Assault Weapon Manufacturing Strict Liability Act of 1990.

Introduced on Friday, January 18, 1991

Most Recent Action:
01/18/91 -- In The HOUSE
Introduced by BLILEY (R-VA)
Referred to HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Extensions to Remarks by BLILEY (R-VA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-231)

01/24/91 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by STEVENS (R-AK) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-1203)

03/03/92 -- In The HOUSE
Remarks by NORTON (D-DC) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page H-879)
Extensions to Remarks by NORTON (D-DC) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page E-512)

-----No. 21 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.640 by KASTEN (R-WI) -- Product Liability Fairness Act

Official Title (caption):
A bill to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Most Recent Action:
11/14/91 -- In The SENATE
Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar (Order 321)

04/02/92 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by KASTEN (R-WI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4684)

-----No. 22 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.645 by KASSEBAUM (R-KS) -- General Aviation Accident Liability Standards Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to regulate interstate commerce by providing for uniform standards of liability for harm arising out of general aviation accidents.

Introduced on Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Most Recent Action:
09/19/91 -- In The SENATE
Hearings adjourned by SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

04/02/92 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by MURKOWSKI (R-AK) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4686)
Remarks by KASSEBAUM (R-KS) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4688)
Remarks by DOLE (R-KS) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4689)

-----No. 23 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.1836 by DURENBERGER (R-MN) -- American Health Quality Act

Official Title (caption):
A bill to provide economic incentives through Medicaid bonus funds to promote State alternative dispute resolution systems, to assist States in the creation and evaluation of alternative dispute resolution systems, to encourage State-based quality improvement programs, and to provide comprehensive reform of State tort law to curb excesses in the current liability system, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Thursday, October 17, 1991

Most Recent Action:
10/17/91 -- In The SENATE
Introduced by DURENBERGER (R-MN)
Referred to SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
Remarks by DURENBERGER (R-MN) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-14907)
Full text of measure printed in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-14910)
Remarks by DANFORTH (R-MO) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-14915)

03/12/92 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by KASSEBAUM (R-KS) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-3463)

-----No. 24 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.1936 by CHAFEE (R-RI) -- Health Equity and Access Improvement Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
A bill to provide improved access to health care, and for other proposes.

Introduced on Thursday, November 7, 1991

Most Recent Action:
11/07/91 -- In The SENATE
Introduced by CHAFEE (R-RI)
  Referred to SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
  Remarks by CHAFEE (R-RI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16145)
  Remarks by BOND (R-MO) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16147)
  Remarks by SIMPSON (R-WY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16149)
  Remarks by COHEN (R-ME) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16150)
  Remarks by DOMENICI (R-NM) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16152)
  Remarks by STEVENS (R-AK) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16153)
  Remarks by MCCONNELL (R-KY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16153)
  Remarks by SPECTER (R-PA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16154)
  Remarks by DOLE (R-KS) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16154)
  Remarks by MCCAIN (R-AZ) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16155)
  Remarks by HATFIELD (R-OR) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16158)
  Remarks by CRAIG (R-ID) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16158)
  Remarks by WALLOP (R-WY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16159)
  Remarks by MACK (R-FL) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16160)
  Remarks by GRASSLEY (R-IA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16160)
  Remarks by COCHRAN (R-MS) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16161)
  Full text of measure printed in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16163)
  Remarks by KENNEDY, EDWARD (D-MA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16181)
  Remarks by DURENBERGER (R-MN) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16183)
  Remarks by RIEGLE (D-MI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16193)
  Remarks by D'AMATO (R-NY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16200)

11/12/91 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by MCCONNELL (R-KY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16465)

11/13/91 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by MITCHELL, GEORGE (D-ME) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16476)
  Remarks by FOWLER (D-GA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16477)
  Remarks by DASCHLE (D-SD) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16477)
  Remarks by WELLSTONE (D-MN) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16478)
  Remarks by GRAHAM, BOB (D-FL) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16479)
  Remarks by WIRTH (D-CO) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16482)
  Remarks by RIEGLE (D-MI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16483)
  Remarks by KENNEDY, EDWARD (D-MA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16485)

11/14/91 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by WOFFORD (D-PA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16661)
  Remarks by DOMENICI (R-NM) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16734)
  Remarks by LEAHY (D-VT) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16756)

11/20/91 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by PRESSLER (R-SD) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-17107)
  Remarks by SPECTER (R-PA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-17251)

11/23/91 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by KASTEN (R-WI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-17991)

01/22/92 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by WOFFORD (D-PA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-93)

02/06/92 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by CHAFEE (R-RI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-1178)
  Remarks by SPECTER (R-PA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-1185)

03/03/92 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by BOND (R-MO) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-2752)

03/12/92 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by KASSEBAUM (R-KS) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-3463)

-----No. 25 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
  S.1979 by MCCONNELL (R-KY) -- Lawsuit Reform Act of 1991

Official Title (caption):
    A bill to provide greater certainty in the availability and cost of liability insurance, to eliminate the abuses of the tort system, and for other purposes.

Introduced on Friday, November 15, 1991

Most Recent Action:
11/15/91 -- In The SENATE
Introduced by MCCONNELL (R-KY)
  Referred to SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
  Remarks by MCCONNELL (R-KY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-16852)

02/04/92 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by MCCONNELL (R-KY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-914)

04/02/92 -- In The SENATE
  Remarks by MCCONNELL (R-KY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4685)

-----No. 26 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsr and Short Title:
  S.2217 by DOLE (R-KS) -- Economic Growth Act of 1992; Enhanced Economic Recovery Act of 1992; Tax Relief for Families Act of 1992; Long Term Growth Act of 1992; Enterprise Zone-Jobs Creation Act of 1992; Financial Institutions Safety and Consumer Choice Act of 1992; Pension Security Act of 1992; Federal Insurance Accounting Act of 1992; Medicare Premium Equity Amendments of 1992; Medicare Budget Amendments of 1992; AFDC Savings Set-Aside Amendments of 1992; Improvement Act of 1992; Naval Petroleum Reserve Leasing Act; Oil Pipeline Regulatory Reform Act; Arctic Coastal Plain Competitive Oil and Gas Leasing Act; Coastal Communities Impact Assistance Act of 1992; Alaska Power Administration Sale Authorization Act; Access to Justice Act of 1992; Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1992; Product Liability Fairness Act; Civil Liberties Act Amendments of 1992; Federal Credit and Management Act of 1992; Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation Repayment Act of 1992; Power Marketing Administration Timely Payment Act; Emergency Telecommunications Technologies Act of 1992; Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act of 1991; Medical Care Cost Recovery Amendment of 1992; Veterans' Home Loan Improvement Act of 1992; Retirement Modification Act of 1992; Federal Communications Commission User Fee Act of 1992; Congressional Budget Reform Act of 1992; Legislative Line Item Veto Act of 1992

Official Title (caption):
A bill to create jobs, promote economic growth, assist families, and promote health, education, savings, and home ownership.

Introduced on Friday, February 7, 1992

Most Recent Action:
03/11/92 -- In The SENATE
Text from this measure offered and failed as an amendment by DOLE (R-KS) to H.R. 4210 (Amendment 1709)

03/13/92 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by ROTH, WILLIAM (R-DE) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-3586)

03/19/92 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by WIRTH (D-CO) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-3916)
Remarks by DOLE (R-KS) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-3922)

03/20/92 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by GRAMM, PHIL (R-TX) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4007)
Remarks by BENTSEN (D-TX) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4008)
Remarks by PACKWOOD (R-OR) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4009)
Remarks by GORTON (R-WA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4011)
Remarks by DODD (D-CT) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4012)
Remarks by SIMPSON (R-WY) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4013)
Remarks by PELL (D-RI) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4013)
Remarks by SANFORD (D-NC) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4014)
Remarks by HARKIN (D-IA) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4015)

03/25/92 -- In The SENATE
Remarks by BENTSEN (D-TX) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-4147)

-----No. 27 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.RES.245 by DIXON, ALAN (D-IL) -- Resolution Supporting United States Workers

Official Title (caption):
Resolution expressing the sense of the Senate in support of United States workers and objecting to attempts by the Prime Minister of Japan to undermine the President's trade mission.

Introduced on Tuesday, January 21, 1992

Most Recent Action:
02/05/92 -- In The SENATE
Parts of this measure incorporated into a different measure as amendment by Dixon (S. 2166, Amendment 1535 to 1534)

-----No. 28 of 28----------
Bill, Sponsor and Short Title:
S.J.R.46 by STEVENS (R-AK) -- Resolution Disapproving Certain Actions of the District of Columbia Council Relating to Assault Weapons

Official Title (caption):
Joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Assault Weapon Manufacturing Strict Liability Act of 1990.

Introduced on Thursday, January 24, 1991

Most Recent Action:
01/24/91 -- In The SENATE
Introduced by STEVENS (R-AK)
  Referred to SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
  Remarks by STEVENS (R-AK) in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-1203)
  Full text of measure printed in "Congressional Record" (CR Page S-1203)

Do you wish to store these bills in a LEGI-SLATE
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LEGI-SLATE Report for the 101st Congress Mon, April 27, 1992 4:58pm (EDT)

Search of "Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report" to Find 4 Articles...

On the subject of Product liability
Published after 01/01/91

04/13/91 -- (C) 1992 Congressional Quarterly (LEGI-SLATE Article No. 129815)

Science - High-Tech Funds Get Early OK
"Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report"
Saturday, April 13, 1991
Page 911

Bills or Resolutions Mentioned:
H.R.656 by BROWN, GEORGE (D-CA) -- High-Performance Computing and National Research and Education Network Act of 1991

-----No. 2 of 4-----
05/04/91 -- (C) 1992 Congressional Quarterly (LEGI-SLATE Article No. 131240)

High-Tech Industry Bill Approved by House Science
"Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report"
Saturday, May 4, 1991
Page 1133

Bills or Resolutions Mentioned:

H.R.1989 by VALENTINE (D-NC) -- American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991
Technology Administration Authorization Act of 1991
Emerging Technologies and Advanced Technology Program Amendments Act of 1991 (Pub. L. 102-245, approved 2/14/92)

-----No. 3 of 4-----
10/05/91 -- (C) 1992 Congressional Quarterly (LEGI-SLATE Article No. 141443)

Product Liability - Senate Commerce Begins Anew in Face of Hollings' Opposition
"Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report"
Saturday, October 5, 1991
Page 2861

Bills or Resolutions Mentioned:
H.R.3030 by ROWLAND, ROY (D-GA) -- Fairness in Product Liability Act of 1991
S.640 by KASTEN (R-WI) -- Product Liability Fairness Act

-----No. 4 of 4-----
12/07/91 -- (C) 1992 Congressional Quarterly (LEGI-SLATE Article No. 145734)

Cover Story - Government and Commerce
"Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report"
Saturday, December 7, 1991
Page 3574

Bills or Resolutions Mentioned:

H.R.9 by BROOKS (D-TX) -- Insurance Competitive Pricing Act of 1991

H.R.20 by CLAY (D-MO) -- Federal Employees' Political Activities Act of 1991

H.R.251 by BENNETT (D-FL) -- Wetlands No Net Loss Act of 1991

H.R.316 by DE LUGO (D-VI) -- Puerto Rico Self-Determination Act

H.R.404 by HAMMERSCHMIDT (R-AR) -- Wetlands Protection and Regulatory Reform Act of 1991

H.R.531 by DINGELL (D-MI) -- Emerging Telecommunications Technologies Act of 1991

H.R.585 by SCHEUER (D-NY) -- National Biological Diversity Conservation and Environmental Research Act

H.R.776 by SHARP (D-IN) -- Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act

H.R.1096 by VENTO (D-MN) -- Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management, Authorization

H.R.1303 by MARKEY (D-MA) -- Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1991

H.R.1304 by MARKEY (D-MA) -- Telephone Advertising Consumer Rights Act

H.R.1305 by MARKEY (D-MA) -- Telephone Consumer Privacy Rights Act

H.R.1320 by JONES, WALTER (D-NC) -- National Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Act of 1991

H.R.1330 by HAYES, JAMES A. (D-LA) -- Comprehensive Wetlands Conservation and Management Act of 1991

H.R.1527 by SLATTERY (D-KS) -- Telecommunications Equipment Research and Manufacturing Competition Act of 1991

H.R.1590 by VENTO (D-MN) -- Ancient Forest Act of 1991

H.R.1591 by WATERS (D-CA) -- Internal Revenue Code of 1986, Amendment

H.R.1988 by BROWN, GEORGE (D-CA) -- National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1992
Civil Space Employee Testing Act of 1991 (Pub. L. 102-195, approved 12/09/91)

H.R.1989 by VALENTINE (D-NC) -- American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991
Technology Administration Authorization Act of 1991
Emerging Technologies and Advanced Technology Program Amendments Act of 1991 (Pub. L. 102-245, approved 2/14/92)

H.R.2082 by STUDDS (D-MA) -- National Biological Diversity Conservation Act

H.R.2194 by ECKART (D-OH) -- Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1991
Federal Recycling Incentive Act
Metropolitan Washington Waste Management Study Act

H.R.2427 by BEVILL (D-AL) -- Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1992 (Pub. L. 102-104, approved 8/17/91)

H.R.2463 by HUCKABY (D-LA) -- Forests and Families Protection Act of 1991

H.R.2506 by FAZIO (D-CA) -- Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992
Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1992 (Pub. L. 102-90, approved 8/14/91)

H.R.2519 by TRAXLER (D-MI) -- Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992 (Pub. L. 102-139, approved 10/28/91)

H.R.2637 by KOSTMAYER (D-PA) -- Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act

H.R.2698 by WHITTEN (D-MS) -- Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act, 1992 (Pub. L. 102-142, approved 10/28/91)

H.R.2837 by STENHOLM (D-TX) -- Milk Inventory Management Act of 1991

H.R.2893 by DE LA GARZA (D-TX) -- Dairy and Disaster Assistance Act
Agricultural Disaster Assistance Act

H.R.2929 by LEVINE, MEL (D-CA) -- California Desert Protection Act of 1991
California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overlights Act of 1991

H.R.2950 by MINETA (D-CA) -- Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
Symms National Recreational Trails Act of 1991
Highway Safety Act of 1991
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Authorization Act of 1991
Federal Transit Act Amendments of 1991
Motor Carrier Act of 1991
Intelligent Vehicle-Highway Systems Act of 1991
Metropolitan Washington Airports Act Amendments of 1991
Surface Transportation Revenue Act of 1991 (Pub. 102-240, approved 12/18/91)

H.R.3029 by DE LA GARZA (D-TX) -- Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act Amendments of 1991
Recreational Hunting Safety and Preservation Act of 1991 (Pub. L. 102-237, approved 12/13/91)

H.R.3030 by ROWLAND, ROY (D-GA) -- Fairness in Product Liability Act of 1991

H.R.3066 by LEWIS, JERRY (R-CA) -- California Public Lands Wilderness Act

H.R.3121 by BOEHLERT (R-NY) -- Department of the Environment Act of 1991

H.R.3216 by BRUCE (D-IL) -- Food Quality Protection Act of 1991

H.R.3263 by MORRISON, SID (R-WA) -- Northwest Forest Protection and Community Stability Act of 1991

H.R.3341 by FRANK, BARNEY (D-MA) -- Ethics in Government Act Amendments of 1991

H.R.3380 by ECKART (D-OH -- Fair Competition in Broadcasting Act of 1991

H.R.3490 by SWIFT (D-WA) -- Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act

H.R.3515 by COOPER (D-TN) -- Telecommunications Act of 1991

H.R.3581 by DELLUMS (D-CA) -- District of Columbia Legislative and Budget Autonomy Act of 1991

H.R.3692 by SKEEN (R-NM) -- Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act of 1991

H.R.3742 by ROSE (D-NC) -- Pesticide Safety Improvement Act of 1991

H.R.3865 by SWIFT (D-WA) -- National Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Management Act

H.R.4045 by STUDDS (D-MA) -- Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1992

H.J.R.157 by WHITTEN (D-MS) -- Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Relief from the Effects of Natural Disasters, for Other Urgent Needs, and for Incremental Cost of "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm" Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-229, approved 12/12/91)

S.12 by DANFORTH (R-MO) -- Cable Television Consumer Protection Act of 1992

S.21 by CRANSTON (D-CA) -- Protection of the Public Lands in the California Desert, Provision

S.39 by ROTH, WILLIAM (R-DE) -- National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act, Amendment

S.173 by HOLLINGS (D-SC) -- Telecommunications Equipment Research and Manufacturing Competition Act of 1991

S.218 by INOUYE (D-HI) -- Emerging Telecommunications Technologies Act

of 1991

S.242 by GLENN (D-OH) -- Ethics in Government Act of 1978, Amendment

S.244 by JOHNSTON, BENNETT (D-LA) -- Puerto Rico Status Referendum Act

S.250 by FORD, WENDELL (D-KY) -- National Voter Registration Act of 1991

S.279 by BRYAN, RICHARD (D-NV) -- Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act

S.341 by JOHNSTON, BENNETT (D-LA) -- Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act of 1991
- Electric Vehicle Technology Development and Demonstration Act of 1991
- Civilian Advanced Nuclear Reactor Commercialization Act of 1991
- Nuclear Reactor Licensing Act of 1991
- Uranium Enrichment Act of 1991
- Uranium Security and Tailings Reclamation Act of 1991

S.430 by METZENBAUM (D-OH) -- Insurance Competitive Pricing Act of 1991

S.533 by GLENN (D-OH) -- Department of the Environment Act

S.596 by MITCHELL, GEORGE (D-ME) -- Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1991
- Metropolitan Washington Waste Management Study Act

S.640 by KASTEN (R-WI) -- Product Liability Fairness Act

S.652 by KOHL (D-WI) -- Telephone Privacy Act of 1991

S.914 by GLENN (D-OH) -- Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1991

S.921 by DOLE (R-KS) -- National Voter Registration Enhancement Act of 1991

S.1034 by HOLLINGS (D-SC) -- American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991
- Technology Administration Authorization Act of 1991
- Emerging Technologies and Advanced Technology Program Amendments Act of 1991

S.1081 by BAUCUS (D-MT) -- Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act of 1991

S.1138 by JOHNSTON, BENNETT (D-LA) -- Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1991

S.1156 by PACKWOOD (R-OR) -- Federal Lands and Families Protection Act

S.1204 by BURDICK (D-ND) -- Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
- National Recreational Trails Fund Act of 1991
- Intelligent Vehicle - Highway Systems Act of 1991
- Private Property Rights Act
- Rural Tourism Development Act of 1991
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Authorization Act of 1991
- Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program Reauthorization Act of 1991
- Drug Free Truck Stop Act
- Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991
- Highway Trust Fund Improvement Act of 1991
- Federal Transit Act of 1991

S.1220 by JOHNSTON, BENNETT (D-LA) -- National Energy Security Act of 1991
- Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act of 1991
- Electric and Electric-Hybrid Vehicles Demonstration Act
- Electric Vehicle and Electric-Hybrid Infrastructure Development Act
- Replacement and Alternative Fuels Act of 1991
- Energy Options Study Act of 1991
- Civilian Advanced Nuclear Reactor Commercialization Act of 1991
- Nuclear Reactor Licensing Act of 1991
- Uranium Enrichment Act of 1991
- Uranium Security and Tailings Reclamation Act of 1991

S.1462 by HOLLINGS (D-SC) -- Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (Pub. L. 102-243, approved 12/20/91)
S.1570 by GRASSLEY (R-IA) -- Fairport National Fish Hatchery, Provision
S.1671 by DOMENICI (R-NM) -- Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act of 1991
S.2020 by WELLSTONE (D-MN) -- Sustainable Energy Transition Act of 1991
S.2112 by INOUYE (D-HI) -- Information Services Diversity Act of 1991

Do you wish to store these articles in a LEGI-SLATE FILE for future reference? ('Y/N'

Bills or Resolutions Mentioned:

S.1204 by BURDICK (D-ND) -- Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
National Recreational Trails Fund Act of 1991
Intelligent Vehicle - Highway Systems Act of 1991
Private Property Rights Act
Rural Tourism Development Act of 1991
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Authorization Act of 1991
Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program Reauthorization Act of 1991
Drug Free Truck Stop Act
Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991
Highway Trust Fund Improvement Act of 1991
Federal Transit Act of 1991

-----No. 6 of 11-----
07/06/91 -- (C) 1992 National Journal (LEGI-SLATE Article No. 135365)

Malpractice Morass
"National Journal"
Saturday, July 6, 1991
Page 1682

Political maneuvering, not a medical crisis, has moved the malpractice issue to the fore on Capitol Hill. But it isn't likely to go anywhere until health care reform does.

Committees Mentioned:
None

Bills or Resolutions Mentioned:
None

-----No. 7 of 11-----
08/03/91 -- (C) 1992 National Journal (LEGI-SLATE Article No. 137329)

At A Glance - Business - Product Liability
"National Journal"
Saturday, August 3, 1991
Page 1935

Product liability: The highly charged battle over proposed changes in product liability laws has been joined again in the House. In late July, Rep. J. Roy Rowland, D-Ga., and 100 co-sponsors (including Energy and Commerce Committee chairman John D. Dingell, D-Mich.) introduced legislation to establish a uniform federal product liability system. Under the bill, plaintiffs would have to meet tougher standards before collecting punitive damages. This year's bill contains no cap on damages, though businesses would be liable for damages only in proportion to their share of the responsibility for the harm caused by a dangerous product. The bill would, however, bar liability suits for harm caused by products that have been on the market for 25 years or more The Business Roundtable and other business groups were quick to back the new House bill. The existing system "doesn't even serve the injured well, with costs of more than a dollar needed to deliver a dollar of benefits to the injured person," said Robert H. Mallot, chairman of FMC Corp.

and chairman of the Roundtable's Tort Policy Task Force. But consumer advocate Ralph Nader blasted the bill, contending that it would lead to "more dangerous products on the market, more preventable deaths and injuries and more uncompensated victims." A similar bill was introduced in the Senate on March 13.

Committees Mentioned:
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

Bills or Resolutions Mentioned:
H.R.3030 by ROWLAND, ROY (D-GA) -- Fairness in Product Liability Act of 1991
S.640 by KASTEN (R-WI) -- Product Liability Fairness Act

-----No. 8 of 11-----
10/19/91 -- (C) 1992 National Journal (LEGI-SLATE Article No. 142203)

Tooling Up
"National Journal"
Saturday, October 19, 1991
Page 2544

Thanks to a voluntary restraint agreement, the U.S. machine tool industry has had a five-year respite from imports. Now the industry wants the restrictions extended; it might not get its way.

Committees Mentioned:
None

Bills or Resolutions Mentioned:
None

-----No. 9 of 11-----
11/23/91 -- (C) 1992 National Journal (LEGI-SLATE Article No. 144593)

Knocking the System
"National Journal"
Saturday, November 23, 1991
Page 2844

Dan Quayle found the right rhetoric with his broadsides against the legal system. But his proposed solutions face a fight from consumer groups and lawyers.

Committees Mentioned:
SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Bills or Resolutions Mentioned:
H.R.2937 by ROTH, TOBY (R-WI) -- Product Liability Uniform Standards Act
H.R.3068 by MCEWEN (R-OH) -- Product Liability Fairness Act
S.640 by KASTEN (R-WI) -- Product Liability Fairness Act

-----No. 10 of 11-----
11/23/91 -- (C) 1992 National Journal (LEGI-SLATE Article No. 144594)

Quayle to Lawyers: "I Have the Constituency"
"National Journal"
Saturday, November 23, 1991
Page 2846

On his flight back from an Oct. 25 speech to members of the American Bar Association (ABA) in Chicago, Vice President Dan Quayle discussed Bush Administration initiatives to make major changes in the American legal system. Here is an edited version of the interview.

Committees Mentioned:
None

Bills or Resolutions Mentioned:
H.R.3068 by MCEWEN (R-OH) -- Product Liability Fairness Act
S.640 by KASTEN (R-WI) -- Product Liability Fairness Act

-----No. 11 of 11----------
02/15/92 -- (C) 1992 National Journal (LEGI-SLATE Article No. 150037)

Staking Out Turf
"National Journal"
Saturday, February 15, 1992
Page 390

The prospect of Congress taking a scalpel to health care has sent a shudder through the industry--and kicked K Street into overdrive. Though almost everyone agrees that there won't be a major overhaul this year, the jockeying for position is

Committees Mentioned:
SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Bills or Resolutions Mentioned:
H.R.1300 by RUSSO (D-IL) -- Universal Health Care Act of 1991
H.R.3205 by ROSTENKOWSKI (D-IL) -- Health Insurance Coverage and Cost Containment Act of 1991
S.1227 by MITCHELL, GEORGE (D-ME) -- HealthAmerica: Affordable Health Care for All Americans Act

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COMMENTS: Following, please find Bio. on William A. Schreyer.

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News

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Merrill Lynch

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212-449-7282

WILLIAM A. SCHREYER

Biography

William A. Schreyer is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., the worldwide financial services company.

Mr. Schreyer has spent his entire business career at Merrill Lynch. During that time, he has been active in retail sales, Government securities, investment banking and administrative functions, and put together Merrill Lynch's integrated capital markets structure.

Mr. Schreyer joined the company in June 1948 as a junior executive trainee and subsequently served as account executive, office manager and regional executive. He was elected a Vice President in 1965.

- MORE -

In 1973 Mr. Schreyer was named Chairman of Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc., the Merrill Lynch subsidiary that operates as a primary dealer in Government securities. He quickly recognized the interrelated nature of the various units serving institutional, corporate and government customers and worked toward establishing a coordinated operation. This led in 1976 to Mr. Schreyer's appointment as Executive Vice President in charge of the newly established Capital Markets group.

In July 1978 Mr. Schreyer was named President and Chief Administrative Officer of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Merrill Lynch's principal securities subsidiary. He was also designated Chief Executive Officer of this subsidiary in January 1980 and assumed the additional post of Chairman in January 1981. He held these offices until July 1985.

A member of the Board of Directors of the parent company, Merrill Lynch & Co., since 1976 and of its Executive Committee since 1979, Mr. Schreyer was elected President of Merrill Lynch & Co. in January 1982. He assumed the Chief Executive's duties in July 1984 and was named Chairman in April 1985.

Mr. Schreyer is a Director of Schering-Plough Corporation and a member of International Monetary Fund's Advisory Committee -- Staff Retirement Plan. He also serves on the Budget Task Force of the Business Roundtable and on the Boards of the Committee for Economic Development, The Economic Club of New York, the Foreign Policy Association, the Japan Society and Vote America Foundation.

Mr. Schreyer serves on the Board of Trustees of the Center for Strategic & International Studies and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. He is also a Senior Member of The Conference Board, a Partner and former Director of the New York City Partnership and Member of the New Jersey Roundtable. Mr. Schreyer was elected a Director of the New York Stock Exchange in May 1985 and served as Vice Chairman of the Board from 1987 until ending his term in May 1990. In October, 1990, Mr. Schreyer was a leader of a New York Stock Exchange delegation to the Soviet Union which met with top Soviet officials, including President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, on the development of securities markets in that country. From 1978 to 1983 he served as a Governor and member of the Executive Committee of the Securities Industry Association, the last two years as Vice Chairman.

Born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on January 13, 1928, Mr. Schreyer graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 1948 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration. He interrupted his Merrill Lynch career for active duty as a First Lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force in 1955-56.

Mr. Schreyer has distinguished himself as an ardent supporter of educational causes. He was appointed to the Pennsylvania State University Board of Trustees in 1986 and was elected Vice President in 1991. He served as National Chairman of the Campaign for Penn State -- the University's six-year major gifts fund-raising drive which surpassed $350 million. He also is a member of the Board of Visitors for the Smeal College of Business Administration at the University which serves as advisory to the Dean on a number of matters, including curriculum and strategic planning for the college. He has previously has been designated a Distinguished Alumnus and Alumni Fellow of the university.

Mr. Schreyer has been active in fund raising for the New York Archdiocese and has served as Co-Chairman of the Cardinal's Committee for the Laity since 1988 and is an Executive Board Member of The Partnership for Quality Education, an independent non-profit corporation of prominent business and community leaders of all faiths dedicated to providing financial assistance to and ensuring the future of the Archdiocese of new York's 140 inner-city schools. He is a Knight of Malta, Knight of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem and was vested into the Knights of St. Gregory in 1990.

Mr. Schreyer also serves on the Boards of the Council for Aid to Education, The Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation which operates New York's Guggenheim Museum, and United Way Tri-State. He is on the Executive Council of Daytop Village and National Chairman of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Educational Foundation. He also serves on the corporate committee of the Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy.

# # #

8/1991

model which rejects the view that progress is measured in money spent and bureaucracies built." We've been making slow but steady progress -- like the Union army -- over the last three years, toward what the President called "our New Paradigm."

Franklin Roosevelt knew 50 years ago that welfare was a "narcotic." The New Deal's emphasis on reciprocity -- epitomized by the CCC and the WPA -- helped the nation work itself out of poverty. Decades later, the Washington Establishment is in the grip of -- or more to the point, consists of -- reactionary institutional interests. Recall that plantation owners claimed that slavery was good for slaves. Today, the grandees of the Old Paradigm say their system is good for "clients" although they allow that they need more funding. Paternalism now, they seem to be saying, paternalism tomorrow, and paternalism forever. Policy failure has stripped these reactionaries of their moral authority if not their political power: their ideology, in George Will's formulation, can be summed up in a single four letter word: "more."

Unfortunately, too many well-meaning people have been manipulated by the cynical American nomenklatura into confusing a certain time-specific technique of government -- bureaucracy -- with the always admirable goal of government -- fostering self-sufficiency. Lincoln was right when he said that government's greatest purpose is "to elevate the condition of men -- to lift artificial weights from all shoulders -- to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all."

The failures and frustrations of the last three years is a lesson: this revolution really is not a tea party. Like Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson in the 1860s, today's generals of the Old Paradigm are tenacious and resourceful.

Lincoln came to understand the history he was making. As he told Congress on the eve of the Emancipation Proclamation: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. As our case is new, we must think anew, and act anew."

For most of his first term, George Bush urged Congress to enact many common sense policies for economic growth and for a kinder, gentler America. The President's generous Inaugural Address ("The people did not send us here to bicker") echoed Lincoln's expressed desire to achieve his goals through "the spirit of compromise and mutual concession." As John Kennedy said, "compromise does not mean cowardice." Yet the reasonable approach of Abraham Lincoln and George Bush started with the assumption that the opposition shared similar goals. The President assented to Congress's demand for higher taxes, in hopes that the Congress would follow through on its return promise to control spending and reduce the deficit. Unfortunately, spending and the deficit went up, not down.

(Ferguson/Bunton)
April 24, 1992
Draft Two
DINNER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 1992 PRESIDENT'S DINNER
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
APRIL 28, 1992
9:00 PM

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be here, with the men and women who are going to change America. I know there's been a lot of talk about change this election year. And most of it has been just that -- talk. But the time for talk is over.

America needs men and women of purpose, of experience, people who know how to get things done. We need people who aren't afraid to rattle the business-as-usual crowd. We need people who will stand up to the status quo -- who'll tell them the old ways of doing things just aren't good enough anymore.

What we need, ladies and gentlemen, is a Republican president and a Republican Congress. That's what we're moving toward tonight, with your generous help. And that's how we will build a better America.

Over the past three years, I've spoken often of the need for reform. I've made specific and far-reaching proposals to change our education system, and our health care system. I've made proposals to reform our legal system and our election campaigns.

Right down the line, on issue after issue, the Republican party has proposed fundamental changes to solve the problems that burden our country.

And against heavy odds, we've had our successes. But you know as well as I that we've come up against some obstacles in the past three years. You know who those obstacles are. So do I. And so do the American people. They are the special interests -- small, entrenched constituencies who put their narrow wants before the common good. They fight change for a simple reason: change threatens the status quo.

Yes, the special interests are powerful. Yes, they're influential. And heaven knows they're well-financed -- after all, they've been able to buy their very own political party.

But the special interests are about to learn something else this election year: The American people have had enough of the way they do business.

Let's look at a few examples.

It used to be that a doctor's first worry was about the care of the patient -- not the threat of a malpractice suit. Every American knows what I'm talking about: lawsuit madness. Doctors not delivering babies -- parents not coaching Little League -- volunteers not helping the elderly -- all from fear of nuisance lawsuits.

That's just plain wrong. That is not the kind of America we want. People should spend more time helping each other and less time suing each other.

We're trying to do something about that. You'll remember our bill to reform product liability laws -- introduced it first in 1990. But the liberal Democrats, coached by the special

interests, refused to budge. So we introduced it again in '91. And guess what -- Senate Democrats refuse to bring it up for a vote, and in the House our reform is stuck in two -- that's right, two -- committees.

Make no mistake: We will ensure that every American's rights are protected. But we will reform our legal system to get rid of these frivolous lawsuits -- and no lobby of trial lawyers will stand in the way.

Here's another example. It used to be that when we sent our kids to school, we knew they were going to get a world-class education. They'd learn how to read and write and multiply and divide, and they'd learn something about the world. And we knew the values we taught them at home would be reinforced in the classroom -- like knowing the difference between right and wrong.

But now we consider ourselves lucky if we can send our kids to schools where they don't find a gun in someone's locker, or catch some punk dealing drugs on the playground. And in the classroom, our kids seem to be learning less every year.

That's wrong. That's got to change. We must reinvent American education, top-to-bottom -- for our kids, and for our teachers, who too often have to double as social workers, counselors, and surrogate parents. God bless America's teachers for the work they do.

We know how to help them. Our America 2000 reforms are gaining steam, community by community. We're encouraging break-the-mold schools, national standards and testing; we're fighting

to give teachers and communities maximum flexibility. We've got to rid our schools of drugs and violence. And whether it's among public schools, private or religious, parents must have the freedom to choose their children's schools.

This is a revolution long-overdue. And the entrenched special interests, the business-as-usual-crowd, the liberal Democrats had all best understand: This revolution is going to happen, with or without the permission of the NEA and its friends in Congress.

Another example: It used to be that going to the hospital didn't conjure up visions of financial ruin. American health care is still the best in the world, but too many Americans can't qualify for health insurance or can't afford it. The cost of even minor surgery has gone through the roof.

This too has got to change. And we know how to change it. Our health care reform is comprehensive; it preserves what works, changes what doesn't. It makes health insurance accessible and affordable -- without throwing out the highest-quality care in the world.

Of course, the other side doesn't like our reform. For them, freedom of choice -- whether in medical care, education or child care -- will always take a back seat to some bureaucratic mandate. They've got other ideas -- very expensive ones, as always. They can call it "national health insurance," "pay-or-play," whatever they'd like. But it's socialized health care any way you cut it -- and that would be a national disaster. We are

not going to let the government come between doctors and their patients.

You see, no matter what the problem, the special interests want a program -- some vast, unaccountable bureaucracy they can manipulate and Congress can micromanage. You'll remember our friends on the Left used to talk about "getting on the right side of history." Well, they were wrong about which side history was on.

It wasn't theirs. It was ours. A movement sweeps the world today: a movement away from bureaucratic mandates and centralized authority and towards the freely made decisions of individual men and women. And there's a reason freedom is on the march from Managua to Moscow. Think back to the 1980s, to the climax of the Cold War. Liberal Democrats called for gutting the defense budget, then for a nuclear freeze, then an end to weapons modernization. But the Republican party was there to say: No! We stood squarely with the American people for a strong defense. And because we stood firm, imperial communism today is a four-letter word: D-E-A-D.

The Republican party has always sensed the inevitability of freedom's march. It is woven into everything we are as a party. Remember the first Republican president. Government's greatest purpose, Lincoln said, was "to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all."

With your continued support, we will see this mission through, as a party and as a nation -- the greatest, freest nation on earth.

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

# # # #

(Ferguson/Bunton)
April 24, 1992
Draft Two
DINNER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 1992 PRESIDENT'S DINNER
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
APRIL 28, 1992
9:00 PM

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be here, with the men and women who are going to change America. I know there's been a lot of talk about change this election year. And most of it has been just that -- talk. But the time for talk is over.

America needs men and women of purpose, of experience, people who know how to get things done. We need people who aren't afraid to rattle the business-as-usual crowd. We need people who will stand up to the status quo -- who'll tell them the old ways of doing things just aren't good enough anymore.

What we need, ladies and gentlemen, is a Republican president and a Republican Congress. That's what we're moving toward tonight, with your generous help. And that's how we will build a better America.

Over the past three years, I've spoken often of the need for reform. I've made specific and far-reaching proposals to change our education system, and our health care system. I've made proposals to reform our legal system and our election campaigns.

Right down the line, on issue after issue, the Republican party has proposed fundamental changes to solve the problems that burden our country.

And against heavy odds, we've had our successes. But you know as well as I that we've come up against some obstacles in the past three years. You know who those obstacles are. So do I. And so do the American people. They are the special interests -- small, entrenched constituencies who put their narrow wants before the common good. They fight change for a simple reason: change threatens the status quo.

Yes, the special interests are powerful. Yes, they're influential. And heaven knows they're well-financed -- after all, they've been able to buy their very own political party.

But the special interests are about to learn something else this election year: The American people have had enough of the way they do business.

Let's look at a few examples.

It used to be that a doctor's first worry was about the care of the patient -- not the threat of a malpractice suit. Every American knows what I'm talking about: lawsuit madness. Doctors not delivering babies -- parents not coaching Little League -- volunteers not helping the elderly -- all from fear of nuisance lawsuits.

That's just plain wrong. That is not the kind of America we want. People should spend more time helping each other and less time suing each other.

We're trying to do something about that. You'll remember our bill to reform product liability laws -- introduced it first in 1990. But the liberal Democrats, coached by the special

interests, refused to budge. So we introduced it again in '91. And guess what -- Senate Democrats refuse to bring it up for a vote, and in the House our reform is stuck in two -- that's right, two -- committees.

Make no mistake: We will ensure that every American's rights are protected. But we will reform our legal system to get rid of these frivolous lawsuits -- and no lobby of trial lawyers will stand in the way.

Here's another example. It used to be that when we sent our kids to school, we knew they were going to get a world-class education. They'd learn how to read and write and multiply and divide, and they'd learn something about the world. And we knew the values we taught them at home would be reinforced in the classroom -- like knowing the difference between right and wrong.

But now we consider ourselves lucky if we can send our kids to schools where they don't find a gun in someone's locker, or catch some punk dealing drugs on the playground. And in the classroom, our kids seem to be learning less every year.

That's wrong. That's got to change. We must reinvent American education, top-to-bottom -- for our kids, and for our teachers, who too often have to double as social workers, counselors, and surrogate parents. God bless America's teachers for the work they do.

We know how to help them. Our America 2000 reforms are gaining steam, community by community. We're encouraging break-the-mold schools, national standards and testing; we're fighting

to give teachers and communities maximum flexibility. We've got to rid our schools of drugs and violence. And whether it's among public schools, private or religious, parents must have the freedom to choose their children's schools.

This is a revolution long-overdue. And the entrenched special interests, the business-as-usual-crowd, the liberal Democrats had all best understand: This revolution is going to happen, with or without the permission of the NEA and its friends in Congress.

Another example: It used to be that going to the hospital didn't conjure up visions of financial ruin. American health care is still the best in the world, but too many Americans can't qualify for health insurance or can't afford it. The cost of even minor surgery has gone through the roof.

This too has got to change. And we know how to change it. Our health care reform is comprehensive; it preserves what works, changes what doesn't. It makes health insurance accessible and affordable -- without throwing out the highest-quality care in the world.

Of course, the other side doesn't like our reform. For them, freedom of choice -- whether in medical care, education or child care -- will always take a back seat to some bureaucratic mandate. They've got other ideas -- very expensive ones, as always. They can call it "national health insurance," "pay-or-play," whatever they'd like. But it's socialized health care any way you cut it -- and that would be a national disaster. We are

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

# # # #

Suzanne Faulk - trip coordinator
Gordon James - Lead Advance

23 April 1992

David Watson - WHCA lead

PRE-ADVANCE/WALK-THRU QUESTIONNAIRE

EVENT: The President's Dinner

DATE: 28 April 1992

TIME: Arrive 7:20p Speak 9:20p

LOCATION:
(GIVE DETAILS) Washington Convention Center

EXPECTED AUDIENCE:
(NUMBER AND COMPOSITION) 4,000 - 4,205

PRESS COVERAGE: Scott Facett (OPEN)

DIAS PARTICIPANTS: See list / Memo from Betsy Chapman, exec. dir. R DINNER SITE!

EXPECTED PARTICIPATION BY MEMBERS OF CABINET/CONGRESSIONAL/ADMINISTRATION: TBD

POTUS INTRODUCTION: Cong. Guy Vander Jagt

PERTINENT SPEECH TOPICS: Partisan - Congress -

REASON FOR EVENT: Annual fundraiser

(+ prompt)

PLEASE ATTACH PRE-ADVANCE/WALK-THRU CALL SHEET

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST

FROM: ANDY FERGUSON AF

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, April 28 at 9:00 p.m. you will deliver remarks to an audience of 4,200 in the Grand Ballroom of the Washington Convention Center.

The audience includes members of the House and Senate.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks, (approximately 12 minutes / teleprompter), focus on Republican leadership and your reform agenda.

(Ferguson/Bunton)
April 27, 1992
Draft Three
DINNER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 1992 PRESIDENT'S DINNER
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER
APRIL 28, 1992
9:20 PM

[Acknowledgments: Thank you, Guy Vander Jagt for that kind introduction. Greetings to James Thompson, Tom Loeffler, Robert Day, William Schreyer and Jack McDonald. Let me offer special thanks to Howard Baker for his three years of outstanding leadership as Chairman of the President's Dinner. And my congratulations and thanks to XX, who will be taking over as chairman this year.]

((I especially want to thank Senator Baker and the entire leadership of the 1992 President's Dinner for this record-breaking event. Even more amazing, you managed to break all fund-raising records without asking Millie for a single dime.))

((If there's one thing Millie really resents, it's being called a "fat cat."))

I'm delighted to be here, with the men and women who are going to change America. I know there's been a lot of talk about change this election year. And most of it has been just that -- talk. But the time for talk is over.

America needs men and women of purpose, of experience, people who know how to get things done. We need people who aren't afraid to rattle the business-as-usual crowd. We need people who will stand up to the status quo -- who'll tell them the old ways of doing things just aren't good enough anymore.

What we need, ladies and gentlemen, is a Republican president and a Republican Congress. That's what we're moving toward tonight, with your generous help. And that's how we will build a better America.

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Right down the line, on issue after issue, the Republican party has proposed fundamental changes to solve the problems that burden our country.

And against heavy odds, we've had our successes. But you know as well as I that we've come up against some obstacles in the past three years. These special interests are small, entrenched constituencies who put their narrow wants before the common good. They block change because change threatens the status quo, and their power is out of all proportion to their size. But they are about to learn a painful lesson this election year: The American people have had enough of the way they do business.

Let me give you a few examples.

It used to be that a doctor's first worry was about the care of the patient -- not the threat of a malpractice suit. Every American knows what I'm talking about: lawsuit madness. Doctors not delivering babies -- parents not coaching Little League --

volunteers not helping the elderly -- all from fear of nuisance lawsuits.

That's just plain wrong. That is not the kind of America we want. People should spend more time helping each other and less time suing each other.

We're trying to do something about that. You'll remember our bill to reform product liability laws. We first sent it to Capitol Hill in 1990. But the liberal Democrats, coached by the special interests, refused to budge. So we introduced it again in '91. And guess what -- Senate Democrats refuse to bring it up for a vote. Over in the House our reform is bottled up in two committees.

Make no mistake: We will ensure that every American's rights are protected. But we will reform our legal system to get rid of these frivolous lawsuits -- and no lobby of trial lawyers will stand in the way.

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But now we consider ourselves lucky if we can send our kids to schools where they don't find a gun in someone's locker, or catch some punk dealing drugs on the playground. And in the classroom, our educational achievement is sliding every year.

That's wrong. That's got to change. We must reinvent American education, top-to-bottom -- for our kids, and for our teachers, who too often have to double as social workers, counselors, even surrogate parents. God bless America's teachers for the work they do.

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You see, no matter what the problem, the special interests and their clients who control Congress want a program -- some vast, unaccountable bureaucracy they can manipulate for their own purposes. But this steady, unthinking expansion of government power is coming to an end. In my State of the Union address I announced a 90-day moratorium on excessive government regulations, and we've seen results across the board -- from biotech to banking to energy. Tomorrow I'll announce the next stage of our continuing battle against excessive regulations. But I can tell you this right now: the days of over-regulation are just that -- over.

You'll remember our friends on the Left used to talk about "getting on the right side of history." Well, they were wrong about which side history was on.

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

# # # #

(incumbents? challengers)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Kate Moran on rt.

170

[1101 17th st. 808]

Senatorial/Cong. Committee fy. fund raising gpr.

may yr. fundraiser btw groups

Washington Con. Center

41,000

top people cong/Senate

sen/cong

vantage

Jim Baker dir

VPOTUS/FLOTUS

Cab. mbrs,

$1,500/person

black tie gpt

Head table saints

[Bds/Econ Comm

@ Econ

use yr. word

659-1771]

(any ast.

Celebs crammed in HHW

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Visit by rank

Singer

Dole

4 Wed takes 3/4/Civ/cigntr/

-Vandergaff - 15 mins speak & pic

- Grams

Televised - closed circuit

Celebs 2 b there

(→ Wall through Thurs. 10am)

(7pm dinner)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Off remarks

— laser light show
them Potus's His
accomplishments

Vanderjagt & info Potus
Potus remarks 10 mins
Gen Baker thank honor by
Bill Schrier (Potus knows)
Chrm Mayor Lynch
thanks Potus
light show (ends ceremony)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Poms eats there ami 7:25

Dep- 9:57

Personally Howard Baker

3rd yr. Ch. dinner



Kaufman · 2135

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

[Kate Moran 7730

President's Dinner

Fundraiser

Senior, big speech - very Pol.

all Reg. contributors 1,000 bucks

to Senate Caucus

on Senate Hill, Gugle

WCC ?

- Black tie -

boarding seniors

Reg contact Congress

retirements

VP's Staff

Pol

2 hrs ESL

To Jeannie

Date 4/22 Time 10:20

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Kate Moran

of Pol. Affairs

Phone 7730

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	X
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message

RT
Operator

AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS

THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER
APRIL 28, 1992
PRE-EVENT AGENDA
APRIL 23, 1992

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Synopsis of Event

III. General Information and Schedule Review
- A. Show Offices
- B. Move-In
- C. April 28
  - --White House
  - --Secret Service
- D. Move-Out
- E. Daily Status Meetings

IV. Washington Convention Center Departments
- A. Security
  1. Chainingof Hall A
  2. Overhang Parking - April 27 & 28
  3. Parking Passes & Keys
- B. Electrical
  1. Dedicated Electrician
- C. Telecommunications
  1. SMO/Will Call Telephones
- D. Engineering
  1. Dedicated Engineer/Laser Hookups
- E. Accounting
  1. Billing/Account Review Meeting
- F. Building Services
  1. Show Office/Hall A Cleaning
  2. Stages - Hall A & Lobbies

V. Service America/NBSE

VI Service Contractors

1. Hargrove
2. B&B Catering
3. Security Bureau
4. Ray Bloch Productions
5. GAV Sound
6. Lighting by Lyttle

VII. Questions/Comments

VIII. Adjournment

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE: Dick Vosilus DV
Issue Date: April 15, 1992

PRIORITY

EVENT MEMO
THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER
22-29 April, 1992

Tuesday, 21 April, 1992

8:00 a.m.	Hall A NW Tower SMO	WCC Clean
8:00 a.m.	Rooms1/2,4,5,7,8,9 10/11/12,16,17,18,19 31,32/33,34,36,37	WCC Set
12 Noon	Hall A NW Tower SMO	Hargrove Delivers SMO Furniture

Wednesday, 22 April 1992
Decorator & Contractors Move-In, SMO Open

8:00 a.m.	Hall A NW Tower	SMO Open
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	Hargrove Mark Floor, Begin Hanging Perimeter Drape and Begin Monument/Headtable Setup
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	GAV Sound Begin Cable & Speaker Installation
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	Light Truss Installation
8:00 a.m.	Room 4/5	Security Bureau Inc.
8:00 a.m.	Room 32/33	TPD Storage
12 Noon	Room 35	Volunteers Lounge
TBD	Hall A	WCC Chain

Thursday, 23 April 1992

8:00 a.m.	Hall A	WCC Unchain
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	Hargrove Con't. Drape Work
8:00 a.m.	Hall A NW Tower	SMO Open
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	GAV Finish Cable & Speaker Installation
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	Light Truss Installation

8:00 a.m.	Hall A	WCC Drop Stage Sections for Headtables
8:00 a.m.	Lobbies 1 & 2	Hargrove Begin Setup for Will Call & Reception(s)
8:00 a.m.	Lobbies 1 & 2	WCC Drop Stage Sections for Receptions and Chairs for Will Call
8:00 a.m.	Room 4	Security Bureau Inc
8:00 a.m.	Room 8	WCC Install Telephone Lines for Will Call
8:00	Room 32/33	TPD Storage
8:00 a.m.	Room 35	Volunteers Lounge
10:00 a.m.	**Room 31**	**Pre-Event/White House Walk Thru**
4:00 p.m.	Hall A NW Tower SMO	Status Meeting/All Vendors
Time TBD	Hall A	WCC Chain

Friday, 24 April 1992

8:00 a.m.	Hall A	WCC Unchain
8:00 a.m.	Hall A NW Tower	SMO Open
8:00 a.m.	Lobby 5	Hargrove Begin VIP Holding Area Setup
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	Hargrove Begins Carpet Installation
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	Hargrove Begins Filling Balloon Bags
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	Light Truss Installation Finished
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	Future View Begins Screen(s) Installation
8:00 a.m.	Room 4/5	Security Bureau Inc
8:00 a.m.	Room 8	Will Call
8:00 a.m.	Room 3	Decorator Storage
8:00 a.m.	Room 32/33	TPD Storage
8:00 a.m.	Room 35	Volunteers Lounge
12 Noon.	Hall B	IPS Set Up Flower Assembly Area
4:00 p.m.	Hall A NW Tower	Status Meeting/All Vendors

Time TBD	Hall A	WCC Chain
Saturday, April 25, 1992		
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	WCC Unchain
8:00 a.m.	Hall A NW Tower	SMO Open
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	Hargrove Finishes All Major Elements
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	Future View Continue Screen Work
8:00 a.m.	Hall B	IPS Begins Centerpiece Prep
8:00a.m.	Lobbies 1 & 2	Hargrove Continues Setup for Receptions
8:00 a.m.	Lobby 5	VIP Holding Setup
8:00 a.m.	Room 3	Decorator Storage
8:00 a.m.	Room 4/5	Security Bureau Inc.
8:00 a.m.	Room 8	Will Call
8:00 a.m.	Room 32/33	TPD Storage
8:00 a.m.	Room 35	Volunteers Lounge
12 Noon	Hall A	Hargrove Begins Balloon Bag Installation
4:00 p.m.	Hall A NW Tower SMO	Status Meeting/All Vendors
7:00 p.m. (t)	Hall A	Lighting Check/Focus
Time TBD	Hall A	WCC Chain
Sunday, April 26		
8:00 a.m.	Halls A & B	WCC Unchain
8:00 a.m.	Hall A NW Tower	SMO Open
8:00 a.m.	Hall A Towers	AVI Begin Laser Equipment Installation
8:00 a.m.	Hall A	Hargrove On Call for Changes
8:00 a.m.	Hall B	B&B Stage Trucks, Begin Setup of Food Prep Area and Drop Tables in Hall A
8:00 a.m.	Hall B	IPS Continues Centerpiece Prep
8:00 a.m.	Lobbies 1,2,5	Hargrove Finish All VIP Holding Area & Pre/Post Reception Work

8:00 a.m.	Room 4/5	Security Bureau Inc
8:00 a.m.	Room 3	Decorator Storage
8:00 a.m.	Room 32/33	Volunteer Gift Bag Assembly
8:00 a.m.	Room 35	Volunteers Lounge
12 Noon	Hall A	B&B Drop Tables
4:00 p.m.	Hall A	"Black Out" for Screen(s) Test
4:00 p.m.	Hall A	GAV Sound Test
5:00 p.m.	Hall A NW Tower SMO	Status Meeting/All Vendors
6:00 p.m.	Hall A	Laser/Fog Machine Test
7:00 p.m.	Hall A	Volunteer Walk-Thru
Time TBD	Halls A & B	WCC Chain

Monday, April 27, 1992

7:00 a.m.	Hall A & B	WCC Unchain
7:00 a.m.	Hall A NW Tower	SMO Open
7:00 a.m.	Hall A	B&B Set Tables/Chairs
7:00 a.m.	Hall A	Laser/Fog Machine Work Con't.
7:00 a.m.	Hall A	Future View Finish Screen Work
7:00 a.m.	Hall B	B&B Food Prep
7:00 a.m.	Hall B	IPS Continues Centerpiece Prep
7:00 a.m.	Lobbies 1,2,3,5	Hargrove continue/complete all setups
7:00 a.m.	Room 3	Decorator Storage
7:00 a.m.	Room 4/5	Security Bureau Inc.
7:00 a.m.	Room 8	Will Call Office
7:00 a.m.	Room 9	Will Call Lounge
7:00 a.m.	Room 10/11	D.C. Fire & Police
7:00 a.m.	Room 16	Service America/NBSE
7:00 a.m.	Room 17	WHCA
7:00 a.m.	Room 32/33,34	TPD Storage
7:00 a.m.	Room 35	Volunteers Lounge

12 Noon	Lobbies 1 & 2	Panoramic Photo Sets Photo Stations
1:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	**Lobby 2 Alcove**	**Will Call Opens**
5:00 p.m.	Hall A NW Tower SMO	Status Meeting/All Vendors
6:00 p.m.	**Building Wide**	**Chairman's Walk-Thru & Full Rehearsal**
7:30 pm.	Hall A	Volunteer Briefing & Walk Thru
Time TBD	Halls A& B	WCC Chain

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

7:00 a.m.	Halls A & B	WCC Unchain
7:00 a.m.	Hall NW Tower	SMO Open
7:00 a.m.	Lobby 5	WCC Human Resources Vacate for White House Setup
7:00 a.m.	Hall A	All Vendors Complete Final Touch Up Work
7:00 a.m.	Room 1/2	Press Room
7:00 a.m.	Room 3	Decorator Storage/Marge Calhoun Storage
7:00 a.m.	Room 4/5	Security Bureau Inc.
7:00 a.m.	Room 8	Will Call Office
7:00 a.m.	Room 10/11	D.C. Fire & Police
7:00 .am.	Room 16	Service America/NBSE
7:00 a.m.	Room 17	WHCA
7:00 a.m.	Room 19	Photographers Lounge
7:00 a.m.	Room 32/33	TPD Storage
7:00 a.m.	Room 35	Volunteer Lounge
7:00 a.m.	Room 36	Capitol Band
7:00 a.m.	Room 37	Secret Service
9:30 a.m.	Hall B	B&B Refrigerated Trucks (3) Arrive
10:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m.	**Lobby 2 Alcove**	**Will Call Open**
12 Noon	Lobby 2	Marge Calhoun Band (Post Reception) Drops Off Instruments

2:00 p.m.	Multiple Locations	Secret Service Place Magnetometers
2:30 p.m.	Hall A	Panoramic Photo Takes Photo
3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m	**Building Wide**	**Secret Service Sweep**
5:30 p.m.	Hall A	Laser Show Rehearsal
6:00 p.m.	Hall A	Panoramic Photo
6:00 p.m.	Hall A	Waiters, Volunteers, All Pertinent Personnel To Be In Place
6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Hall A	Dedicated Electrician & Engineer
6:00 p.m.	Lobbies 1 & 2	Pre-Dinner Reception
Time TBD	Escalators 3-6	Keyed on UP
7:00 p.m.	**Hall A Lobby 3 Doors**	**Doors Open**
8:00 p.m. - 9:45 p.m.	Lobbies 1 & 2	Hargrove/B&B/Marge Calhoun Setup for Post Dinner Reception
10:00 p.m. - 12 Midnite	Lobbies 1 & 2	Post Dinner Reception
10:30 pm.	**Halls A & B**	**Move-Out Begins**

Wednesday, April 29, 1992

12:01 a.m. - **TBD**	All Leased Space	Move-Out Continues
Time TBD	All Leased Space	Move-Out Complete

SPECIAL NOTES

1. Client Contacts

The President's Dinner: Tel: 202/659-1771

Jim Baker
Frances Hooper
Jill Slansky
Amy Englander

2. Service Contractors

Hargrove	Chris Hargrove	301/459-1400
B&B Caterers	Steve Werlinich	202/829-8640
General Audio Video	Ed Nawracaj	708/887-9787
Future View	Michael Seaman	202/882-7400
Lighting by Lyttle	Robin Lyttle	301/270-2828
IPS (Flowers)	Connie Mauldin	202/582-1234,x4840
Secuity Bureau Inc	Michael Koltz	301/585-4081
Panoramic Visions	Abbas Shirmohammadi	703/648-0957

Entertainment

Artist Services Inc.	Ed Yoe	202/393-3616
Audio Visual Imagineering	Doug McCullough	703/569-7646
Ray Bloch Productions	Bill Burdette	202/347-7469

3, The following rooms/areas will be utilized for this event:

Hall A NW Tower SMO	The President's Dinner Committee Office
Hall A NE Tower	Secret Service & WHCA
Hall A SW Tower	Band Dressing Room
Hall B	Caterer & Florist Prep Area
Hall D	Secret Service, WCC & Hargrove Storage
Room 1/2	Press Room
Room 3	Decorator Storage/Marge Calhoun Band
Room 4/5	Security Bureau Inc.
Room 7	B&B Catering Reception Prep Area
Room 8	Will Call Office
Room 9	Will Call Lounge
Room 10/11/12	D.C. Fire & Police
Room 16	Service America/NBSE
Room 17	WHCA
Room 19	Photographers Lounge
Room 30	WCC Storage
Room 31	Pre-Event/White House Walk Thru Meeting
Room 32/33, 34	The President's Dinner Storage
Room 35	Volunteers Lounge
Room 36	Capitol Band
Room 37	Secret Service

4. **ATTENTION SECURITY**

A. Secret Service Contact: Bob Schulian

B. No Parking in the Overhang after 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, April 28.

C. Please provide AE with Parking Passes by COB, Tuesday, April 21.

D. Please provide two keys for room 4/5 and three (3) keys each for rooms 32/33, 34, 35. Also, the combinations for Hall A Tower Offices (All) and keys for the inner offices in Hall A NW Tower by COB, Tuesday, April 21.

E. Decorator Furniture will be delivered on Tuesday, April 21.

F. Please coordinate with AE regarding arrangements for Will Call Parking on Monday, April 27 and Tuesday, April 28, hours as listed in the Event Memo.

G. NOTE: PLEASE NOTIFY THE SHOW MANAGER'S OFFICE, HALL A, NW TOWER, EXT 5001, IMMEDIATELY FOR ANY DELIVERIES FOR THIS EVENT THAT MAY ARRIVE AT SECURITY BASE. IF NO ANSWER CONTACT AE BY RADIO AND AE WILL NOTIFY SHOW MANAGEMENT TO ARRANGE ACCEPTANCE OF DELIVERY.

H. Please coordinate with AE as to nightly chaining of Hall A and/or B.

5. **ATTENTION BUILDING SERVICES**

A. Please move the shoeshine from Lobby 1 NLT Tuesday, April 21.

B. Please be sure that Lobby 5 and Lobby 5 restroom, and the Hall A NW corner restrooms are clean and ready for use NLT 8:00 a.m. Wednesday, April 22.

C. Please ensure that the **Hall A NW Tower Office is cleaned and ready to occupy NLT, 12 Noon, Tuesday, April 21.** Please ensure that the NE and SW Tower offices in Hall A are cleaned and ready to occupy NLT COB, Friday, April 24.

D. Room drawings will be provided by COB, Friday, April 17.

6. **ATTENTION ELECTRICAL**

A. Please note lighting check and rehearsal times as listed in the Event Memo.

B. Please note arrival day/timefor B&B refrigerated trucks as electrical hookup will be necessary,

C. Please proved a dedicated electrician to assist during the move-in and the day of the event.

7. **ATTENTION ENGINEERING**

A. Please note the times listed for installation, and rehearsals,for Laser Equipment. Plumber/engineers *will be required* for water hookups/monitoring. Information regarding laser equipment/personnel requirements has been forwarded.

B. Please note times in the Event Memo for lighting checks/ "dark times" in both Halls A & B.

8. **ATTENTION TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

A. Advance telephone numbers for Committee Offices and Will Call have been received. Thank You.

9. **ATTENTION HUMAN RESOURCES**

A. It is anticipated that the White House Advance Communications and Secret Service again will require use of the Human Resources Area beginning at 7:00 a.m., Tuesday, April 22. As soon as AE receives definite information it will be provided to you.

10. **ATTENTION SERVICE AMERICA/NBSE**

A. Please coordinate with AE any food service requirements/arrangements for volunteers.

B. Please keep AE advised of any arrangement regarding use of the Cafeteria area(s) for the pre and post dinner receptions.

11. **ATTENTION ALL DEPARTMENTS**

Thank you in advance for your assistance, cooperation and patience!

GEORGE BUSH
THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER

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1101 17th Street, N.W., Suite 808
Washington, D.C. 20036

Ms. Jeanie Bunton
Room 111 1/2
Old Exceutive Office Building
Washington, D.C.

~~RED DOT~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 28, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PRESIDENT'S DINNER

Washington Convention Center
Washington, DC

7:52 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. Thank you, Guy; and thank you, Howard Baker. And that all of you that made this dinner such a success. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

Let me just say that that is good news. And I'm very grateful to so many for this victory. And it's wonderful to be officially over the top. But I want to start by thanking both Dan Quayle and Marilyn, who have done such a wonderful job out on the campaign trail. (Applause.) And next, I thank all of those who have helped in so many ways, volunteering their time, their efforts. And Barbara and I want to thank you and all those across the country who participated in this primary process to make these 1,105 delegates possible. Thank you all very much wherever you may be. (Applause.)

And I know to all it seems, the way it does to Barbara and me, this has been a long election process and we're only halfway through the journey, halfway to the goal. But there's some things I want to say. First, I have learned a lot in this campaign. And I know better than I did the depth of the cares and concerns of those who chose to support us and of those who didn't. And lately I've been thinking of what we have in common, all of us who took part on the Republican side in this contest.

We all believe in America called America. We all believe the family is at the center of society and should be at the center of our thoughts as we make, in Washington, decisions that affect it. And the fact is, parties, like people, have tendencies. And we Republicans have believed in and protected some very important things.

We believe that government has a place, but it also has limits on what it can and should do. Government can't solve everything. In fact, you always have to make sure government doesn't start problems. And we believe taxes should be small, not big. And we believe those who pay them have rights. And those who benefit from them have responsibilities.

And we believe that whatever the circumstances -- Cold War, hot war, relative calm, or a new age of peace and freedom -- whatever the hand history deals you, there is one key to a safer, more peaceful world. And that is an American defense structure second to none. (Applause.)

History has taught us that lesson. And Republicans always remember. We believe in common sense. When something's broke, you fix it. And tonight, so many of you came here to help me put an end to the obstruction and abuses of the Democratic majority in the Congress of the United States. (Applause.)

When Ronald Reagan had a Republican majority in the Senate, led by Howard Baker, our great Chairman, he made Reaganism a policy. He got a lot of his programs through. And my administration has put forth good ideas. We have a great Cabinet, new solutions. And then we've seen them killed by the Democratic majority up there on "Heartbreak Hill"; or worse, has seen a Democratic leadership that refuses to let the Congress even vote on the ideas that the voters back in 1988 overwhelmingly endorsed.

And you know, the other day someone asked me how I could be for change. And I said, look, let me put it this way. I'm not out here trying to assign blame. We're all in this together. We must work together. But I told him change the Congress and I will get the job done. It is that clear. We need a majority of Republicans in the House and the Senate. (Applause.)

And that is one important thing that this election year is all about. And as I survey the scene and listen to the American people, this could well be the year -- it really could well be the year we get control of both Houses of Congress. (Applause.)

And finally, we Republicans believe in the old wisdom, the enduring values, the enduring social values that we live by as we build a great nation -- religious faith, honesty, personal responsibility, hard work, and merit. Styles come and go, fads and fashions fade, but the old enduring values never go out of style. I really believe that. And I believe that a President with the right ideas, the right intentions, the right beliefs, can get them through the right kind of Congress. We're here tonight because we agree on the big issues, on the issues that shape the world and on the values close to home.

As President, I have made it my mission to preserve and protect three legacies close to all our hearts: A world at peace. And we have a great record to take to the American people on this. (Applause.) An economy with good jobs, real opportunity for all Americans. And things are looking much better for the economy now. (Applause.) And we must preserve a nation of strong families, communities where every child has someone he can count on, someone who calls him by his name. I am very proud of Barbara Bush and of her loving concern for the children of this country. (Applause.)

History has taken a turn in the past few years and given us a wonderful opportunity. And if we apply our good beliefs, our sensible, heartfelt beliefs to this great opportunity, then we can say that we will make a contribution to our country, a contribution to our children's lives, and a contribution to history. The stakes are just that high.

And one more thing. I intend to win this thing. And I intend to win it, and with your help we will win it big come November. (Applause.)

Thank you all. And may God bless the United States of America. (Applause.)

END 8:00 P.M. EDT