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

OA/ID Number: 13811
Folder ID Number: 13811-003

Folder Title:
Bush/Quayle Fundraiser 5/1/92 [OA 7572]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Columbus, Ohio)

For Immediate Release April 30, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISING DINNER

Lausche Building
Ohio State Fairgrounds

8:10 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, George, and thank all of you. It's a great honor to be introduced by Governor Voinovich, a man I've known for a long, long time, and with whom I've worked for a long, long time. And thanks for that introduction. And to Janet, my respects. Barbara sends her love.

And let me say what a great job the Pickerington High School Tiger Band has done with us tonight. Thank you all very much once again. Appreciate it very, very much. (Applause.) And thank you Rabbi Huber for the invocation. Mr. Stokes, thank you for leading us in the Pledge. And may I salute Columbus' Mayor Greg Lashutka; and my old friend with whom I've worked in Washington, now doing a great job here and who I want to see back in Washington -- the Lieutenant Governor Mike DeWine. Mike, delighted to see you. (Applause.)

And, Fran, to you let me just say Barbara is looking forward very much to being at your house in the next few days, and so I'm glad to see you here. And may I salute Bob Bennett, our state chairman, doing a superb job in that great Ohio organizational way. (Applause.) With me tonight is our national finance chairman for Bush-Quayle Bobby Holt, from West Texas. And I want to thank him and our regional chairman, Dick Freeland; our Bush-Quayle state chairman and dinner chairman, Kim Timken, another old friend from whom we heard tonight. He is always out on the firing line, doing a superb job for the President, but also for the party of Ohio. Nobody has done more. And I'm very, very grateful to him. (Applause.)

And may I thank fundraiser extraordinaire Vinny Gupta. (Applause.) And I'd be remiss if I didn't thank the Indian community and also -- (applause.) I don't know who is looking after the hospitals in Ohio tonight, but I feel very safe here tonight. (Laughter.)

And Jim Rhodes, the man who fought the lonely battle in favor of the caribou up in Alaska is here with us tonight. What a job he did serving this state. Jim, delighted to see you. (Applause.) What I'm referring to about those caribou -- Jim was very far-sighted, recognizing that this country ought not to become more and more dependent on foreign oil and pointing out that a pipeline would not bring environmental disaster to Alaska. And he was absolutely right. And he's been proven right. And so you have a clairvoyant in your midst as well as an ex-governor. And, Jim, I'm glad to see you.

Now, I was here just a week ago for the opening of AmeriFlora, and I want to congratulate Columbus. I see Mr. Wolf sitting here, and he had some help on this. I know he's been in the forefront of it all -- John -- but what a job Columbus has done on this major international event. (Applause.) And I was

here to commemorate a voyage 500 years old -- made me think of the Democrats; they aren't impressed with such antiquity. Most of their ideas are older than that. (Laughter.)

While the Democrats build their agenda -- literally, if you look at it -- on time-worn policies, we have built the Republican agenda on timeless legacies -- three underpinnings: good jobs, strong families, and George dwelled on this one a little -- world peace. Yes, it is campaign season. I've seen these seasons come and go. I've watched sound bites compete with sound policy -- the battles of the bumperstickers and the war of words. But I believe democracy is more than that. During one political season in Great Britain, here's what Margaret Thatcher said: "We were told that our campaign wasn't sufficiently slick. We regard that as a compliment." You see, I believe that elections are about more than winning people's votes; they're about winning the trust of the American people. And that's what I will try to do again come November. (Applause.)

I've watched candidates try to convince people that the sky is falling just so they can promise the moon. But our national symbol is not Chicken Little, it is the American Eagle. And our national spirit isn't self-doubt, it is self-confidence, self-reliance. What is the American Dream? It's a dream that we struggled to make come true.

Now, I know this, and we all know it and we all feel it in our hearts: there are places in America where people are caught up in a tragic cycle of despair and poverty. But the answer to a system that perpetuates such a cycle is change. Peaceful and thoughtful change. And tonight I call on every American to show restraint and to respect people's rights and property.

The violence that we saw last night wrenched our hearts. We saw it there in East L.A., and it must not be repeated. It was ugly. Mob brutality, selfish attack. Mob brutality -- the ugliest kind. And TV cameras didn't capture it all by any means. According to Los Angeles fire officials, between the hours of midnight and 3:00 a.m., they were called to respond to an average of three new fires every minute. But worse, there were firemen, public servants, unheralded -- firemen risking their lives fighting arson who were assaulted themselves, sometimes with gunfire, even with axes.

We must condemn violence. And we must make no apology for the rule of law or the requirement to live by it. And at the same time -- at the same time, we must not tolerate racism, bigotry, anti-Semitism or hate of any kind, anywhere. Not over the dinner table, not in the board room, not on the playground -- nowhere in America. And we must stand together on that. (Applause.)

And when we're in troubled times, and these are, we must work to make the dream of such a society, just society, real for out children. And I believe in my heart, I really believe that we can do just exactly that.

As President, I pledge to this nation I will do what I can to heal the wounds. I will see that the law's enforced -- when it comes under the responsibility of the President, yes, I'll do that. Society deserves that sense of order. But I will do my level best to heal the wounds and to bring people together in the aftermath of the ugliness that we witnessed last night. A President should do no less.

Now, think of what we've accomplished -- building on what George said -- around the world. It is indeed inspiring.

Years ago when we thought about the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, we dreamed of free people with freer markets and fewer bombs, and then we all worked to make that come true. I take great pride that it was American leadership that has diminished for our children the threat of nuclear war. No longer do they go to bed at night worrying about whether we're going to be caught up in a nuclear holocaust. And that is big; that is important, significant change for the whole world. And I am proud to have been a part of it. (Applause.)

For our neighbors in South America, we envisioned peace and democracy. Now we are on the threshold of an entirely free and democratic hemisphere. And when the Iraqi nightmare threatened to engulf the Middle East, America protected the people of Israel and Turkey and Saudi Arabia and helped liberate that small country of Kuwait. And in the process we turned what had been the mirage of 44 years into an oasis of hope. We brought Arab neighbors in something that is truly historic -- face to face with Israel for the first time, for the first step towards peace.

There were those that said that the defeat of communism, the liberation of the oppressed, the triumph of democracy, that all these things were nothing but a dream. They were right. It was an American Dream.

America helped create a world of freer people and freer markets. That has brought greater prosperity, but it's also brought greater competition. There's good news -- all around the world more and more people are buying American. Our exports shot up seven percent in February to a record high of almost $38 billion. That's bad news for this Chicken Little mentality. But that's good news for America. And it sums up words that will help chart a new American destiny: If we are to succeed economically at home, we have to lead economically abroad. We are not going to pull back into some isolationistic or protectionist mood, as long as I am President of the United States. (Applause.)

You see, by expanding trade with other countries, we expand opportunity within our own. And sure, the competition's tough -- we know that. But the answer isn't to build up trade barriers; it's to get other countries to tear down theirs. And last week I met with the heads of Europe's Common Market, Mr. Cavaco Silva and Mr. Delors, to talk about the world trade negotiations. And if these negotiations succeed, an agreement could pump $5 trillion into the global economy over the next 10 years, with the U.S. share topping $1 trillion.

We're also working on our southern trade front, with negotiations on what we call NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement. An agreement that would increase trade with Mexico by billions of dollars and create good American jobs right here in the state of Ohio. This agreement isn't about good politics, it's about good policy and good American jobs. And I have faith in open trade because I have faith in the American worker. And when trade is free and fair, the American worker can beat the competition fair and square; outwork, outhussle any worker anywhere in the world. (Applause.)

Fair competition, though, doesn't just mean playing by the same rules, it means competing with the same tools. And I'm talking about the cost of capital. Tough competition from Germany -- no capital gains tax there. Japan -- an entrepreneur who sells the company he's built from scratch, pays a tax of one percent. A low capital gains tax rate encourages investment and that means new jobs.

And when I listen to our critics rail against capital gains and then turn around and complain about foreign competition, it makes me think of someone who would price eggs at $100 a carton and then complain that no one wants to make omelettes. A lower capital gains rate wouldn't just benefit someone who runs a business, it would help people who own homes or farms or simply seek better jobs. It's time to quit playing politics with this issue and cut the capital gains tax. And I will keep pushing the Congress to do just that. (Applause.)

And while they're at it, I'd like to see them pass my first-time homebuyers credit -- it would stimulate the housing market -- and our investment tax allowance that would stimulate investment in our productive machinery in this country. And we're going to keep on trying to get that through Congress in spite of this election year.

And if America is to remain truly competitive, we've got to stop regulating our businesses out of business. (Applause.) And Washington really doesn't understand the deadly process that can turn red tape into pink slips. And here in Columbus, the city government -- the Mayor knows this -- they have projected that over the next decade the cost of complying with federal environmental regulations alone would be $1.6 billion. And that's for a community whose entire city budget last year, Greg, was what -- $591 million. And it's time to put a stop to costly, counterproductive regulations.

And in January I announced a 90-day moratorium in that State of the Union message -- that was what, 92 days ago -- moratorium on federal regulations. We blocked regulations that hurt growth and speeded up regulations that help growth. And our efforts have paid off. Just since January the reforms we've set in motion will save consumers $15 billion to $20 billion a year. And that is a saving of $225 to $300 a year for the average American household. And that is just the beginning. And it is not being done to put the worker at safety or the environment -- worker safety at risk or the environment at risk.

Wednesday, I ordered a 120-day extension of the moratorium on new regulation. And I put Congress on notice, telling them that I will veto any bill that attempts to put excessive new burdens of regulation on the backs of our families, our consumers, our workers, and our businesses. There will be no return to business as usual in the field of regulation. (Applause.)

I know there's been a lot of talk about change in this election year. Most of it has been just talk. But that's not good enough if we're going to build a truly better America. I've called for reform. More importantly -- I've acted with far-reaching proposals for reform -- and George generously referred to one of them -- education, also in health care, in our courts and in our campaigns. We've won our battles, but we've not yet won the war. Too often, in too many ways, Congress and an army of special interests have stood in the way of change. And they're not interested in reform. They stand squarely behind the status quo. They may be powerful. They may be influential, too. But they may be well-connected. But let me tell you this: They are wrong. They are not going to stand in the way of bringing the kind of change that the American people want.

First: our legal system. Volunteers -- and everyone has a horror story on this -- volunteers are afraid to volunteer, doctors are afraid to deliver babies, parents afraid to coach Little League -- all because the fear of lawsuits. And that's wrong. (Applause.) People should spend more time helping each other and less time suing each other. And that's why we've

introduced proposals to reform our legal system. And sure, the system's complicated; and yes, people's rights must be protected. But the system needs reform -- and we are not going to let any powerful lobby stand in the way. This is going to the American people to be decided in November if I can't get action by the Congress this summer. (Applause.)

In education, our America 2000 reforms are gaining steam. Break-the-mold schools -- national standards and testing, community by community. And whether it's among public schools, or private schools, or religious, parents deserve the right to choose their children's schools. It's a giant undertaking to change the nation's education system, but we are going to do it with or without a note of approval from the NEA -- or the Congress. Fortunately, much of our America 2000 program can be decided by the people in the communities. This is happening with Ohio 2000.

Third: health care. No one should have to go broke just to get better -- that's wrong and it's got to change. And while our health care is still the finest quality in the world, too many people can't qualify for health insurance or simply cannot afford it. Some say the answer is what they call nationalized health care. Ask the Canadian waiting months for critical surgery -- ask him what he thinks of that idea. Our health care proposal is comprehensive -- it opens access, it lowers cost -- but it does not and will not lower the quality of American hospital care. (Applause.) National health care is a prescription for national disaster. We cannot let that happen, but we will fight to pass the new program that I favor.

In these and so many areas that demand reform, our government can play a positive role. Half of -- I figured this out the other day, as we get into the campaign -- one half of my adult life has been spent in the private sector, working for a living, and one half in the government; I think I'm working for a living, but it's different -- believe me. One half in the private sector, one half in government. And I've seen this country change -- sometimes for the better and, yes, sometimes for the worse. You need to know what needs to be changed. Change, as I said, for change's sake, that's meaningless. It takes more than happy talk. More than lip service to reform -- and then full service to special interests.

The Democratic Party, I am convinced, will always revert to form -- attacking problems by creating programs. And they don't understand that people want a return to some old-fashioned values like responsibility, accountability. And when it comes to government, the American people know as government tries to do more and more, it ends up, regrettably, delivering less and less. And next year the federal government will spend $1.5 trillion. And there's just no question about it: the federal government is too big and it spends too much. And we must get control of the deficit. And that is going to take some tough medicine for the American people and for everybody. But it is essential for the children of this country. (Applause.)

And in conclusion let me say this: major reforms are in order. So the fourth reform of this reform agenda is about government. First, it's time -- I really believe this one, and I served in the United States Congress -- for the Congress to govern itself by the same laws that it imposes on others. They must abide by the same laws that you and I do. (Applause.) And, yes, it is time for sweeping campaign reform. But real reform is not saddling the taxpayer with the cost of congressional campaigns. It's time for real spending reform, time for the President to have what 43 governors have -- give me that line-

item veto and see if we can't save a little money for the hard-working American taxpayer. (Applause.)

And the President's term is limited, and I think it's time to limit the terms for members of the United States Congress. It will keep them closer to home. (Applause.) So I favor six two-year terms for the Congress and two six-year terms for the Senate. And I really believe it would keep government more active, more vital and closer to the people.

Thomas Jefferson knew -- and here was the quote: "The people are the only sure reliance of our liberty." "The people are the only sure reliance of our liberty." And that's why you're here today. You're not among the cynics because, you know, I think you still feel you can make a difference. And think of a littered park -- you clean it up one piece at a time. And then think of our government -- we can reform it, one vote at a time. And it makes a difference. And I've been trying for three years to effect fundamental change in these fields, whether it's tort reform or education reform or whatever. And I'm going to keep on trying.

You might ask, but why should we care? It's the age of cynicism. Because this government, just like a public park, isn't just something we inherited from our parents. It's something we borrow from our children.

And I know this country, as you do. And America's got a heart of gold. We've got a will of steel. And it's honest, and it's generous, and it's good. And with your help, it's about to become even better.

Thank you all very much. And on this troubled night, may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

END 8:33 P.M. EDT

(Grossman)
April 22, 1992
Draft One
RAISER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISER
COLUMBUS, OHIO
APRIL 30, 1992

Governor Voinovich, thank you for that introduction. [Acknowlegements]. I was just here a week ago. Barbara's the Honorary Patron of AmeriFlora and asked me to give a speech. (pause) Then she said I have to keep coming back till I get it right. \\ Of course, I was here to help commemorate a voyage 500 years old. \ The Democrats aren't impressed with such antiquity. \ Heck, most of their policies are older than <u>that</u>. \\

But while the Democrats build their agenda on time-worn <u>policies</u>, we've built the Republican agenda on time-tested <u>values</u>. Yes, it's campaign season -- I've seen these seasons come and go. I've watched soundbites win over sound policy; the battles of the bumperstickers and the war of words. But I believe democracy is more than that. During one political season in Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher remarked: "We were told that our campaign wasn't sufficiently slick. We regard that as a compliment." You see, I believe that elections are about more than winning people's <u>votes</u>, they're about ~~about gaining~~ winning the people's <u>trust</u>.

I've watched candidates try to convince people that the sky is falling -- just so they can promise the moon. But our national symbol isn't Chicken Little -- it's the <u>American Eagle</u>. And our national spirit isn't self-~~pity~~ doubt -- it's self-confidence,

self-reliance. What's the American dream? It's a dream that comes true.

When we thought of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, we dreamed of free people with freer markets and fewer bombs -- and then we worked to make it come true. We envisioned peace and democracy for our neighbors in South America, and ~~we did what we~~ now we are on the verge of could to make it happen. And when the Iraqi nightmare threatened to engulf the Middle East, America protected the people of Israel and Turkey and Saudi Arabia; and helped liberate the small country of Kuwait. And in the process we turned what had been the mirage of 44 years into an oasis of hope: we brought Arab neighbors face to face with Israel for the first time -- for the first step towards peace.

There were those that said that the defeat of communism, the liberation of the oppressed, the triumph of democracy -- that all these things were nothing but a dream. They were right. But It was an American dream.

America helped create a world of freer people and freer markets. That has brought greater prosperity -- but it's also brought greater competition. ~~More and more, Americans are learning that~~ if we ~~want~~ are to succeed economically at home, we have to lead economically abroad. Here's the latest news: all around the world, more and more people are buying American. Our exports shot up 7% in February to record high of almost $38 billion dollars. That's bad news for Chicken Little. But that's good news for America. And it sums up words that will help chart a new American destiny!

By expanding trade with other countries, we expand opportunity within our own. Sure the competition's tough -- but ~~America is tougher.~~ The answer isn't to build up our trade barriers; it's to get other countries to tear down theirs. Last week I met with the heads of Europe's common market to talk aboutthe world trade negotiations. If these negotiations succeed, a worldwide trade agreement could pump five trillion dollars into the global economy over the next ten years -- with the U.S. share would top $1 trillion. We're also working on our southern trade front -- with negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement -- an agreement that would increase trade with Mexico by billions of dollars and create good American jobs right here. ~~I don't care if~~ This agreement isn't about is good politics -- it's about good policy, and good American jobs. ~~I will sign it as soon as I can.~~ I have faith in ~~free~~ trade ~~open~~ and fair trading system because I have faith in the American worker. When trade is free and fair, Americans can beat the competition fair and square.

But fair competition doesn't just mean playing by the same rules -- it means competing with the same tools. I'm talking about the cost of capital. Tough competition from Germany? No capital gains tax. Japan? An entrepreneur who sells the company he's built from scratch pays a tax of one percent. A low cap-gains tax rate encourages investment \ that means business expansion \ and that means job creation. When I listen to the Democrats rail against capital gains -- then turn around and complain about foreign competition -- it makes me think of someone who would price eggs at $100 a carton, then complain that no

one's making omlettes anymore. 4 And a lower capital gains rate wouldn't just benefit someone who runs a business, it would help anyone who owns a house, a farm, or seeks a better job. It's time to quit playing politics with this issue, and cut the tax on capital gains.

And if America is to remain truly competitive, we've got to stop regulating our business out of business. Washington doesn't understand the deadly process that turns red tape into pink slips. In January I announced a 90-day moratorium on federal regulations. Wherever possible, we blocked those regulations that slow growth, and accelerated those that spur it. So far we've saved American business an estimated $10 to $20 billion in regulatory costs. Wednesday, I [Reg Redux].

There's been a lot of people calling for change this election year -- and there are a lot of reasons why. Some are political reasons. Some people are just plain angry. But I can think of one more reason. Our founders created a government of checks and balances. They knew that there are some things, that if not checked, will keep on growing. They knew that that there are some things, that if not balanced, will overwhelm.

This wisdom is at the core of working democracy. But modern government has developed functions for which there are few checks and little balance. In the Age of Bureaucracy, what checks regulation? In the Age of the Defecit, what checks out-of-control spending? In the Age of the Lobby, what checks special interest influence? What I've found in my arsenal I've used --

the veto, moratoriums, rescissions. But there's more. The time has come for fundamental, far-reaching reform.

In education, our America 2000 reforms are gaining steam. Break-the mold schools -- national standards and testing, community by community. And whether it's among public schools, or private, or religious, parents deserve the right to choose their children's schools. It's a giant undertaking to change the nation's education system -- but we are going to do it with or without a note from the NEA or the Congress

In health care -- it's time to take our system out of intensive care. No one should have to go broke just to get better -- that's wrong and it's got to change. And while our health care is still the finest quality in the world, too many people can't qualify for health insurance or can't afford it. Some say the anwer is Nationalized Health Care. Ask the Canadian on one of the long waiting lists for critical surgery what he thinks of that idea. Our health care proposal is comprehensive -- it opens access and it lowers cost -- but it does not and will not lower quality. And to the bureaucrats who want to play doctor, I say that America will not play laboratory rat for another experiment in nationalization. replace with nat h.c is nat disaster

Perhaps nowhere is reform more badly needed than in government. Government doesn't run anymore -- it limps. The old bureaucratic system of big government has ground to a halt -- it's not accountable, it's not effective, it's not even

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compassionate. The chronic problems we see today are sad proof that the old approaches are producing new failures.

You don't have to be a radical to realize that we need radical change. Some say let's throw the insiders out and put the outsiders in -- there's lots of that to be done. But let me talk to you as someone who's been both: I've been in Congress, I've served this country, in uniform and as a diplomat overseas. But I've also run a business, met a payroll, created jobs. And I know how to change the system, because I've seen the system change.

Here are some of the reforms I've proposed: first, it's time for Congress to govern itself by the same laws it imposes on others. No more special treatment. And it's time for sweeping reform of campaign financing -- time to eliminate special interest PACs. It's time for real spending reform. One freshman Democrat, upon being elected, remarked, "I've had a tough time learning how to act like a congressman. Today I accidentally spent some of my own money." ((True quote)). Next year, the federal government will spend one and a half trillion dollars of your money. The question is: are you getting your money's worth? It's time for the President to have what 43 governors have -- the line item veto.

Finally it's time to make Congress a citizen assembly, not a club for careerists -- a place where people come to serve, not to stay. Victor Hugo wrote that "no army can withstand the strength of an idea whose time has come." Ladies and gentlemen, the time

for term limits has come. My term is limited to two terms and I intend to serve both -- is it asking to much to limit Senate terms to two, and House terms to six? It would keep government more active more vital and closer to the people.

Thomas Jefferson knew that "[the people] are the only sure reliance of our liberty." That's why you're here today. Only democracy in action can stop government innaction. It's too easy to be cynical -- to think you can't make a difference. Think of a littered park -- you clean it up one piece at a time. Then think of our government -- we can clean it up one vote at a time. It makes a difference. Why should we care? Because this government, just like a public park, isn't just something we inherited from our parents -- it's something we borrowed from our children. If our challenges are great -- let our resolve be greater. I know this country. America's got a heart of gold and a will of steel. We can make it happen. God bless you and God bless the United States of America.

DDJCMN
Wednesday, April 22, 1922
12:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISER
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1992

Thank you for that warm welcome. You know, coming into Charlotte is no longer a small-city experience -- I can't believe your airport is now the 8th busiest in the country. The old saw used to be, you had to go through Atlanta if you wanted to get to Heaven; now they say it is much more fun if you go through Charlotte.

It is wonderful to see so many good friends here. Governor Jim Martin and I have a lot in common. We both have to deal with a House full of Democrats -- we don't need his Ph.D. to realize that's bad chemistry. You know, people say they think Jim will have a hard time making the transition from politics to medicine. I don't think so! I'll bet it won't take him anytime at all to learn to spend Wednesday afternoons on the golf course. Being here at Carowinds, I'm tempted to compare Congress to an amusement park, but that wouldn't really be fair. An amusement park has some activity in it.

I have been looking forward to being with you tonight, there is so much I admire about this city -- especially the way you support two concerns that are close to my heart -- education and service to others. Your "Foundation for the Carolinas" shows the priority you place on community efforts. Many people here in

Charlotte have been named "points of light". Charlotte has good reason to be a proud city.

I could talk about what you are doing in this great city all night, but I especially want to thank each of you who have contributed so generously to our re-election campaign. Your support is very important and I very much appreciate your commitment to the goals of my Presidency.

I know many here are concerned about the economy. That's my number one concern as well. This month we had some heartening news about the United States economy. All around the world, consumers and companies buy American goods and services in ever-greater amounts, despite the sluggish performance of some of their own economies. U.S. exports -- I look around this room and I see many who are aware of this -- U.S. exports are experiencing a surge, rising seven percent in February to a one-month record high of almost $38 billion. And once again, I think in a good sense, American exports, manufacturing exports, are leading the way.

BUYING AMERICAN

This good news underscores a fundamental truth about our own competitiveness: If we're to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. And the evidence is indisputable: Open markets and free trade mean new jobs for American workers and certainly growth for American companies. Over the past four decades, trade-related jobs in our country have grown three times faster than overall American job creation.

TRADE

There's still much we can do to make America more competitive. And one of our serious economic problems right now is the cost of capital -- it's too high. A high cap-gains tax rate discourages investment and, thus, business expansion and, thus job creation. None of our industrial competitors -- major industrial competitors -- tax capital gains at rates comparable to ours. Germany, as some of you know, Germany doesn't tax them at all. And in Japan, an entrepreneur who sells the company that he's built from scratch pays a tax of one percent. It makes no sense that we ask our workers to compete with those vigorous economies with a much higher capital gains rate.

And yet, the very people who complain about America's ability to compete block our effort -- every effort to lower the capital gains tax. A lower rate will benefit virtually everyone in America, not only those who run a business, but anyone who owns a house, or a farm, or share of stock, seeks a better job. So it's time to stop punishing the pursuit of excellence. And it's time, I think, to cut the tax on capital gains.

For us to compete we also must lighten up the regulatory burden that Washington imposes on every American business. Last January we announced a 90-day moratorium on federal regulations. Wherever possible, we blocked those regulations that discourage growth and we're accelerating those that encourage growth. So far, the preliminary estimates show that we've saved American business $10 billion to $20 billion in regulatory costs. Wednesday, I'm going to make an announcement about the next step

in our battle against these excessive regulations, but for now I simply want to say the days of overregulation are just that -- they are over.

There's been a lot of talk about change this election year. Most of it has been just that -- talk. But that's not good enough if we're going to build a better America. We need people of action. People with the experience to know what to do, and how to do it. People of principle -- willing to stand up against powerful special interests. That's why I need your support -- to fight for change -- make this country a better country -- I need your help to serve for four more years.

I have talked often about the need for reform. And I've acted -- made specific and far-reaching proposals. I've called for reform of our education system, our health care system, our courts and our election campaigns. Right down the line, issue after issue, from crime to Congress, our Administration has proposed fundamental changes to help us solve pressing national problems.

We have had some successes in our efforts to change things -- but more often than not roadblocks stand in the way. They are the special interests. They are not interested in change. They stand squarely behind the status quo. They may be powerful. They may be influential. They may be well-connected. But let me tell you this: they are wrong.

It used to be that a doctor's first concern was about the care of the patient not the chance of a malpractice suit. You

know what I'm talking about -- obstetricians not delivering babies, parents not coaching Little League, volunteers not helping the elderly -- all because of the fear of lawsuits. That's wrong. That is not the America we want. People should spend more time helping each other, and a little less time suing each other.

Sure, our legal system is complicated. People's rights must be protected, but it desperately needs reform -- and no lawyers' lobby should stand in the way.

It used to be that we were confident that when we sent our children to school they would get a first class education. Know how to read and write -- and understand something about the world. We also believed that education includes teaching values and responsibility -- you know, "right from wrong". That builds character and that's the way it should be.

But educational achievement has been sliding for years. And now we thank our lucky stars that our child's school isn't one where they find a gun in someone's locker, or drug dealing in the playground. That's wrong. That is not what we want for our children. And our teachers -- they are also counselors, mentors, social workers, and surrogate parents. God bless them for the work they do. They deserve our best effort to make the system better. Our America 2000 reforms are gaining steam. Break-the-mold schools -- national standards and testing, community by community. And whether it's among public schools, or private, or religious, parents deserve the right to choose their children's

schools. It's a giant undertaking to change the nation's education system -- but we are going to do it -- with or without the permission of the NEA.

It used to be that going to the hospital didn't conjure up images of financial ruin. And while our health care is still the finest quality care in the world, too many people can't qualify for health insurance or can't afford it. And the cost of even minor surgery has gone through the roof. Many poor people would prefer going to a family doctor but end up going to hospital emergency rooms for routine medical treatment. Sometimes they wait for hours, because the doctors and nurses have to treat life-and-death emergencies first. And then frustrated, over-worked hospital staff refer to them derogatorily as GOMERS -- meaning "get out of my emergency room". This too is wrong. And it's got to change.

Health Care Reform

Our health care proposal is comprehensive. It makes health insurance accessible and affordable for all Americans -- without throwing out the finest quality health care in the world. We must not go the way of nationalized health care with its long lines, impersonal service, and fewer options for consumers. If that's what we wanted, we'd put health care under the Department of Motor Vehicles. A brand new big bureaucracy -- kind of like Medicaid -- started as a $$____ anti-poverty program. Now it's $$_____ and growing at a rate of %__ a year. Multiply that a few times and that's a cradle-to-grave boondoggle. And no matter what those whose first resort is a new big government program --

with all the self-perpetuating features of the old big government programs -- nationalized health care would be a national disaster.

In these and so many areas that demand reform, our government can play a pivotal and positive role in addressing many of our nation's most critical problems. I've been in government for many years. I've been in the Congress, and I've served this country -- in uniform and as a diplomat -- overseas. I've also run a business, met a payroll, created jobs. I know how to meet the competition. I've seen this country change -- sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse. So I think I bring something to the table when it comes to taking on the status quo.

You need to know the system in order to change it. If you don't, you won't know what needs change. "Change for change sake" is meaningless and empty. It takes more than happy talk. More than lip service to reform -- and then full service to special interests. The Democratic Party will always revert to form -- solve a problem by creating a program -- more power to the bureaucracy, less to the individual. They don't understand that people are yearning for a return to responsibility, that old idea that refuses to go out of style. Liberal Democrats don't understand that people have had it with the "no-fault" lifestyle -- the denial that actions have consequences. Parents want their kids brought up to know that. And the people have a right to a government that understands that as well.

The American people know -- as government tries to do more and more, it delivers less and less. Next year, the federal government will spend $1.5 trillion dollars of your money. There is just no question about it. The federal government is too big and spends too much.

Major reforms are in order. First, it's time for the Congress to govern itself by the laws it imposes on others. No more special treatment. And it's time for sweeping reform of campaign financing -- time to eliminate the special interest PACs. It's time for real spending reform; time for the President to have what 43 governors have -- the line-item veto. And I'm going to take that case to the American people this fall.

Finally, it's time to make Congress a citizen assembly, not a club for careerists -- time to limit the terms of Members of Congress. My term is limited to two terms and I want to serve both of them -- so I don't see that it would hurt to have Congress limited to six terms for a member of the House and two terms for a senator. It would keep government more active, more vital and closer to the people.

It will help us get government back to the basics. Focus on what people want, what they need, what they deserve. Things like wholesome families, good jobs. Safe streets, good schools, a strong economy and a strong country. If you think about it that's nothing more than a working definition of freedom. That's what I believe, and why I am asking for your support for another four years.

These last years have seen our world turned upside down. Think how much we have accomplished. Think of our blessings. With God's help and with hard work to support our convictions, we've helped change the world. We've helped the peoples of Eastern Europe and the old Soviet empire peacefully throw off the yoke of communism. And today we're aiding their transition to free markets, helping them reduce their nuclear arsenals. And we stood up against dictators and exporters of totalitarian revolution in Latin America and we've helped democracy take root in nearly every country of our hemisphere.

When a ruthless tyrant overran Kuwait and threatened to engulf the Middle East in its worst conflagration, we protected the people of Israel and Turkey and Saudi Arabia. And we organized an unprecedented world coalition and we liberated Kuwait from the aggressor. And in the process we accomplished a breakthrough sought by every President from Truman to Reagan -- we brought Arab neighbors face to face with Israel for the first time at the peace table.

And we won the Cold War and we stopped Saddam's aggression because, 12 years ago, we renewed our faith in our values and we strengthened our defenses. The United States is now the undisputed leader of the entire world. And we will keep ourselves strong, and we will stay engaged in world politics. This is no time to pull back and to retreat and to be afraid of the changes in the world. In world security and in world markets, we will remain engaged.

And we have a mission together to carry on the American Dream for new generations. And with your help and with grassroots action, we can win a mandate to lead this country for four more years. And we can keep our country open to the contributions of immigrants, of trade, of ideas. And we can work together and win with our plans to reform our schools, our health care system, our very system of government. And we can assure that when we reach the new century, America still will be the strongest, the bravest, the freest nation on the face of the Earth.

Thank you all. And may God bless each and every one of you and our great country, the United States of America. Thank you very much.

# # #

(Grossman)
April 22, 1992
Draft One
RAISER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISER
COLUMBUS, OHIO
APRIL 30, 1992

Governor Voinovich, thank you for that introduction. [Acknowlegements]. I was just here a week ago. Barbara's the Honorary Patron of AmeriFlora and asked me to give a speech. (pause) Then she said I have to keep coming back till I get it right. \\ Of course, I was here to help commemorate a voyage 500 years old. \ The Democrats aren't impressed with such antiquity. \ Heck, most of their policies are older than that. \\

But while the Democrats build their agenda on time-worn policies, we've built the Republican agenda on time-tested values. Yes, it's campaign season -- I've seen these seasons come and go. I've watched soundbites win over sound policy; the battles of the bumperstickers and the war of words. But I believe democracy is more than that. During one political season in Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher remarked: "We were told that our campaign wasn't sufficiently slick. We regard that as a compliment." You see, I believe that elections are about more than winning people's votes, they're about about winning the people's trust.

I've watched candidates try to convince people that the sky is falling -- just so they can promise the moon. But our national symbol isn't Chicken Little -- it's the American Eagle. And our national spirit isn't self-doubt -- it's self-confidence,

self-reliance. What's the American dream? It's a dream that comes true.

When we thought of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, we dreamed of free people with freer markets and fewer bombs -- and then we worked to make it come true. I take great pride that it was American leadership that has diminished for our children the threat of nuclear war. \\ For our neighbors in South America, we envisioned peace and democracy -- now we are on the threshold of an entirely free and democratic hemisphere. And when the Iraqi nightmare threatened to engulf the Middle East, America protected the people of Israel and Turkey and Saudi Arabia; and helped liberate the small country of Kuwait. And in the process we turned what had been the mirage of 44 years into an oasis of hope: we brought Arab neighbors face to face with Israel for the first time -- for the first step towards peace.

There were those that said that the defeat of communism, the liberation of the oppressed, the triumph of democracy -- that all these things were nothing but a dream. They were right. It was an American dream.

America helped create a world of freer people and freer markets. That has brought greater prosperity -- but it's also brought greater competition. There's good news: all around the world, more and more people are buying American. Our exports shot up 7% in February to record high of almost $38 billion dollars. That's bad news for Chicken Little. But that's good news for America. And it sums up words that will help chart a

new American destiny: if we are to succeed economically at home, we have to lead economically abroad.

By expanding trade with other countries, we expand opportunity within our own. Sure the competition's tough -- but the answer isn't to build up our trade barriers; it's to get other countries to tear down theirs. Last week I met with the heads of Europe's common market to talk about the world trade negotiations. If these negotiations succeed, an agreement could pump five trillion dollars into the global economy over the next ten years -- with the U.S. share topping $1 trillion. We're also working on our southern trade front -- with negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement -- an agreement that would increase trade with Mexico by billions of dollars and create good American jobs right here. This agreement isn't about good politics -- it's about good policy and good American jobs. I have faith in open trade because I have faith in the American worker. When trade is free and fair, Americans can beat the competition fair and square.

But fair competition doesn't just mean playing by the same rules -- it means competing with the same tools. I'm talking about the cost of capital. Tough competition from Germany? No capital gains tax. Japan? An entrepreneur who sells the company he's built from scratch pays a tax of one percent. A low cap-gains tax rate encourages investment \ that means business expansion \ and that means job creation. When I listen to the Democrats rail against capital gains -- then turn around and

complain about foreign competition -- it makes me think of someone who would price eggs at $100 a carton, then complain that no one makes omlettes anymore. A lower capital gains rate wouldn't just benefit someone who runs a business, it would help anyone who owns a house, or a farm, or simply seeks a better job. It's time to quit playing politics with this issue, and cut the tax on capital gains.

And if America is to remain truly competitive, we've got to stop regulating our business out of business. Washington doesn't understand the deadly process that turns red tape into pink slips. In January I announced a 90-day moratorium on federal regulations. Wherever possible, we blocked those regulations that slow growth, and accelerated those that spur it. So far we've saved American business an estimated $10 to $20 billion in regulatory costs. Wednesday, I [Reg Redux].

There's been a lot of people calling for change this election year -- and there are a lot of reasons why. Some are political reasons. Some people are just plain angry. But I can think of one more reason. Our founders created a government of checks and balances. They knew that there are some things, that if not checked, will keep on growing. They knew that that there are some things, that if not balanced, will overwhelm.

This wisdom is at the core of working democracy. But modern government has developed functions for which there are few checks and little balance. In the Age of Bureaucracy, what checks regulation? In the Age of the Defecit, what checks out-of-

control spending? In the Age of the Lobby, what checks special interest influence? What I've found in my arsenal I've used -- the veto, moratoriums, rescissions. But there's more. The time has come for fundamental, far-reaching reform.

In education, our America 2000 reforms are gaining steam. Break-the mold schools -- national standards and testing, community by community. And whether it's among public schools, or private, or religious, parents deserve the right to choose their children's schools. It's a giant undertaking to change the nation's education system -- but we are going to do it with or without a note from the NEA -- or the Congress.

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Thomas Jefferson knew that "[the people] are the only sure reliance of our liberty." That's why you're here today. Only democracy in action can stop government innaction. It's too easy to be cynical -- to think you can't make a difference. Think of a littered park -- you clean it up one piece at a time. Then think of our government -- we can clean it up one vote at a time. It makes a difference. Why should we care? Because this government, just like a public park, isn't just something we inherited from our parents -- it's something we borrowed from our children. ~~If our challenges are great -- let our resolve be greater.~~ -- as you do. It's good. It's generous. I know this country. America's got a heart of gold and it's a will of steel. ~~We can make it happen.~~ God bless you and God bless the United States of America. With your help we can make

good
honest
moral
generous

Document No. 324558ss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/28/92 **ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** WED. 4/29/92 3:00pm

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRASIER
COLUMBUS, OHIO - APRIL 30, 1992

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☑	MCBRIDE	☑	☐
SCOWCROFT	☑	☐	MOORE	☑	☐
DARMAN	☑	☐	PETERSMEYER	☑	☐
BRADY	☐	☑	PORTER	☑	☐
BROMLEY	☐	☐	ROGICH	☑	☐
CALIO	☑	☐	ROLLINS	☑	☐
DEMAREST	☑	☐	SMITH	☑	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☑	YEUTTER	☐	☑
GRAY	☑	☐	KAUFMAN	☐	☑
HOLIDAY	☑	☐	FINDLAY	☐	☑
BOSKIN	☑		MCGROARTY		☑

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 3:00 p.m., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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

(Grossman)
April 22, 1992
Draft One
RAISER

92 APR 28 P12:19

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We.

(Grossman)
April 22, 1992
Draft One
RAISER

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one's making omlettes. And a lower rate wouldn't just benefit someone who runs a business, it would help anyone who owns a house, or seeks a better job. It's time to quit playing politics with this issue, and cut the tax on capital gains.

And if America is to remain truly competitive, we've got to stop regulating our business out of business. Washington doesn't understand the deadly process that turns red tape into pink slips. In January I announced a 90-day moratorium on federal regulations. Wherever possible, we blocked those regulations that slow growth, and accelerated those that spur it. So far we've saved American business an estimated $10 to $20 billion in regulatory costs. Wednesday, I [Reg Redux].

There's been a lot of people calling for change this election year -- and there are a lot of reasons why. Some are political reasons. Some people are just plain angry. But I can think of one more reason. Our founders created a government of checks and balances. They knew that there are some things, that if not checked, will keep on growing. They knew that that there are some things, that if not balanced, will overwhelm.

This wisdom is at the core of working democracy. But modern government has developed functions for which there are few checks and little balance. In the Age of Bureaucracy, what checks regulation? In the Age of the Defecit, what checks out-of-control spending? In the Age of the Lobby, what checks special interest influence? What I've found in my arsenal I've used --

the veto, moratoriums, rescissions. But there's more. The time has come for fundamental, far-reaching reform.

In education, our America 2000 reforms are gaining steam. Break-the mold schools -- national standards and testing, community by community. And whether it's among public schools, or private, or religious, parents deserve the right to choose their children's schools. It's a giant undertaking to change the nation's education system -- but we are going to do it with or without a note from the NEA.

In health care -- it's time to take our system out of intensive care. No one should have to go broke just to get better -- that's wrong and it's got to change. And while our health care is still the finest quality in the world, too many people can't qualify for health insurance or can't afford it. Some say the anwer is Nationalized Health Care. Ask the Canadian on one of the long waiting lists for critical surgery what he thinks of that idea. Our health care proposal is comprehensive -- it opens access and it lowers cost -- but it does not and will not lower quality. And to the bureaucrats who want to play doctor, I say that America will not play laboratory rat for another experiment in nationalization. \\

Perhaps nowhere is reform more badly needed than in government. Government doesn't run anymore -- it limps. The old bureaucratic system of big government has ground to a halt -- it's not accountable, it's not effective, it's not even

compassionate. The chronic problems we see today are sad proof that the old approaches are producing new failures.

You don't have to be a radical to realize that we need radical change. Some say let's throw the insiders out and put the outsiders in -- there's lots of that to be done. But let me talk to you as someone who's been both: I've been in Congress, I've served this country, in uniform and as a diplomat overseas. But I've also run a business, met a payroll, created jobs. And I know how to change the system, because I've seen the system change.

Here are some of the reforms I've proposed: first, it's time for Congress to govern itself by the same laws it imposes on others. No more special treatment. And it's time for sweeping reform of campaign financing -- time to eliminate special interest PACs. It's time for real spending reform. One freshman Democrat, upon being elected, remarked, "I've had a tough time learning how to act like a congressman. Today I accidentally spent some of my own money." ((True quote)). Next year, the federal government will spend one and a half trillion dollars of your money. The question is: are you getting your money's worth? It's time for the President to have what 43 governors have -- the line item veto.

Finally it's time to make Congress a citizen assembly, not a club for careerists -- a place where people come to serve, not to stay. Victor Hugo wrote that "no army can withstand the strength of an idea whose time has come." Ladies and gentlemen, the time

for term limits has come. My term is limited to two terms and I intend to serve both -- is it asking to much to limit Senate terms to two, and House terms to six? It would keep government more active more vital and closer to the people.

Thomas Jefferson knew that "[the people] are the only sure reliance of our liberty." That's why you're here today. Only democracy **in action** can stop government **innaction.** It's too easy to be cynical -- to think you can't make a difference. Think of a littered park -- you clean it up one piece at a time. Then think of our government -- we can clean it up one vote at a time. It makes a difference. Why should we care? Because this government, just like a public park, isn't just something we inherited from our parents -- it's something we borrowed from our children. If our challenges are great -- let our resolve be greater. I know this country. America's got a heart of gold and a will of steel. We can make it happen. God bless you and God bless the United States of America.

17 CHANGE

a rest.

ace often, for the sweetness of life consists in
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ghting of hearts.
s fat calves.
appetite.

w than the devil you don't know.
t. [The implication is that it is better to stay
tuation than change to another that may be

l, bears not much fruit.
id as a fire.
midstream. [A variant of this proverb
hange"]
it lie. [This implies that one should not
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o moss.
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idage.

i them.
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d. [A reference to St. Paul's Cathedral in

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t except change.

Conservatism

25. Nature hates all sudden changes.
26. When a new book appears, read an old one.
27. Who leaves the old way for the new, will find himself deceived.
28. Old chains gall less than new.
29. Old shoes are easiest.
30. Old fish, old oil, and an old friend are the best.
31. Old friends and old wine and old gold are best.
32. Old wood is best to burn, old horse to ride, old books to read, and old wine to drink.
33. Old customs are best.
34. Preserve the old, but know the new. [Chinese proverb]

Novelty

35. Novelty always appears handsome.
36. New things are fair.
37. Everything new is fine.
38. It is a sairy brewing that is not good in the newing. ["Sairy" means "poor"; "in the newing" means "when it is new"]
39. Yule is young in Yule even, and as old in Saint Stephen. [St. Stephen's Day is December 26th. The implication of this and the preceding proverbs is that the initial attraction of new things does not last]
40. There is nothing new under the sun.
41. What is new cannot be true.
42. Newer is truer.
43. You can't put new wine into old bottles. [This proverb is based on Matthew 9:17]

18 CHARACTER

Hereditary influences

1. We may not expect a good whelp from an ill dog.
2. The tod's bairns are ill to tame. ["Tod" means "fox"]
3. Eagles do not breed doves.
4. Of an evil crow, an evil egg.
5. He that comes of a hen, must scrape.
6. How can the foal amble if the horse and mare trot?
7. The litter is like to the sire and dam.
8. The apple never falls far from the tree.
9. Of a thorn springs not a fig. [This and the following two proverbs are based on Matthew 7:16–18]

- Ohio Association of Broadcasters. This event will be held at the Hyatt on Capitol Square in the Governors Ballroom. The expected audience is 200-250 people, all members of OAB. The attendees will eat lunch around 1:30 or 2:00 p.m. and then leave for an hour's intermission. They'll come back at 3:00 p.m.; POTUS will be introduced at 3:15 p.m. I asked the Executive Vice President, Dale Bring, to fax us certain info -- which I hear he did yesterday. He's probably the best contact for this event. OAB President Gary Robinson will intro POTUS. (Robinson is General Manager of an NBC affiliate in Cincinnati.)

  Some tidbits: Columbus is headquarters to several insurance companies and also to Borden. Borden is just several blocks down the street from the Hyatt. POTUS has addressed this group twice before -- once as Vice President. A beautiful church is across the street. This is the OAB's annual meeting -- in which they will be discussing the economy as it impacts their industry.

- Bush-Quayle Fundraising Dinner in Columbus. This event is being held at the Ohio State Fairgrounds. It's pretty standard. POTUS is announced, eats dinner, makes remarks, exits. Governor Voinovich will intro POTUS. POTUS will be speaking at the Lausche [LOW-she] Building -- named after a former Ohio governor (Democrat). Approximately 600 people are expected at $1,000 a plate. They are community leaders, business leaders, and some major donors. BQ-Ohio wants the Pres to attend a reception before the dinner for about 100 couples -- all Asian Indian Americans. Evidently this group has raised some major bucks for other candidates in the past -- so they want POTUS to do some schmoozing with them. POTUS will also go over to a small reception for major donors. There will also be a possible 100-click photo op for VIPS before the receptions.

  The proposed site for the photo op is in the adjacent building -- the FFA Center. This is headquarters to Ohio FFA members -- pretty obvious from the mannequins in FFA uniforms, the pictures from 20 years ago of FFA members who've gone on to greatness, etc. Some of it may be left exposed -- rather than piped and draped. The Pickerington High School Band will play "Hail to the Chief" -- and then leave. There may not be a head table (check with Craid Ray to see what's been decided).

- Florida International University. This will be a great event -- bar any protestors. The Miami Beach Convention Center is the site -- perfectly Miamiesque in pale blues and pinks and decorated in leftover furniture from "Miami Vice." POTUS will arrive for a quick briefing (unrelated to event). He'll then move to a reception with about 100 people (business and community leaders) and then into the main arena (being announced at around 2:00 p.m.) POTUS will

receive an honorary doctorate in Public Service and then deliver his remarks to about 8700 people (graduates, families, faculty). President Mitch Maidique will intro POTUS.

(Jeannie -- I've already given you most of the details, so I won't elaborate again here.) One item to note: The students are outraged by the Florida budget passed by the legislature -- in which education funding has been cut. The governor vetoed it and sent it back. A lot of the kids will be wearing badges in the shape of dollar signs that say "Money for Education." The school administrators are very proud of their success -- and rightfully so. They've achieved a lot in 20 years. Re themes/issues: When I asked one administrator what's on the university's mind, he said, "FIU is the gateway to the South and the gateway to South America. We realize they're a lot of opportunities in trade for this country as a whole and for our students graduating in the coming years. That's something the President could touch on."

- Bush-Quayle Fundraising Dinner in Charlotte, NC. This is my event so I won't bore myself, but for those interested: The site we looked at for this event did not work out -- it was way too small. Also, there was a huge plantation house and signs that boasted "Plantation Pavilion," "Plantation Picnic Area," etc. I could just see a photog snapping a picture of POTUS standing in front of the Plantation House surrounded by all these rich people (nice imagery -- not). Advance is trying to find a hotel ballroom for the event. POTUS arrives for a photo op, a reception with major donors, and then is announced at 6:30 p.m.; after dinner POTUS is intro'd by Governor Martin. Strom Thurmond will probably speak before Martin. They're trying to get Billy Graham there to do the invocation -- but no word yet. POTUS will deliver his remarks (7:10 p.m.) to about 500 people.

  B-Q has a videotape by Jesse Helms that they want to play during the program. I don't think we're going to do that. (Wheeeew!)

  One issue that B-Qites mentioned: they want to hear GB say what he has planned for the next four years. (I told them it was a secret. Kidding.)

4/14/92

Ohio State Fair VIPS/Historical Facts
(A partial listing)

President McKinley (former Ohio Governor) visited the 1897 Ohio State Fair.

Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the 1920 Ohio State Fair.

Vice President George Bush and Senator Dan Quayle appeared together at the 1988 Ohio State Fair. First joint campaign appearance as candidates for President and Vice President, respectively, following the 1988 Republican National Convention. Both candidates pitched horseshoes and appeared on stage at the Pat Boone concert in front of the Grandstand at the fairgrounds.

President Kennedy attended a birthday party held in honor of Ohio Governor Michael V. DiSalle at the Buckeye Building on the Ohio State Fairgrounds.

Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan held his last major campaign rally at the Multi-Purpose building on the Ohio State Fairgrounds the Saturday prior to his first election as President in 1980.

First Ohio State Fair held in 1850 at Camp Washington about two and a half miles from what was then the center of Cincinnati on the Miami Canal. Attendance for this three day celebration nearly reached 34,000. The 1991 Ohio State Fair drew over 3. million visitors.

From 18 until 36, the Ohio State Fair was held on the grounds of the Franklin County Agricultural Society at Franklin Park the current site of Ameriflora. In 1886 the Ohio State Fair became permanently located on present grounds at Columbus, Ohio.

Senator Stephen A. Douglas was the speaker of the day at the 1851 Ohio State Fair held in Columbus. It was a custom at earlier Ohio State Fair's to invite men of note to speak at the fair.

The all-time favorite butter cow sculpture dis case resembled a political scene in 1968, with the cow joined by an elephant and donkey. Then, they were joined by another political figure, Spiro Agnew. Running as vice presidential candidate with Richard Nixon, Agnew was given the grand tour of th v Governor Rhodes, and finally relaxed enough from ng to remove his coat, roll his sleeves, and down ream cone. One young man, intrigued by all t , asked who the grey haired man was, and replied, thought it was Johnny Carson."

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Spiro Agnew later was the keynote speaker at a non-fair banquet on the fairgrounds as Vice President on May 9, 1972.

The Ohio State Fair was held in Columbus in 1864 and 1865. It is rumored that President Lincoln visited one of these fairs.

Richard M. Nixon attended a non-fair event at the fairgrounds as Vice President.

John Phillip Sousa performed many concerts at various Ohio State Fairs in the early 1900's.

Former President Carter was keynote speaker at the Habitat for Humanity Convention held at the fairgrounds, September 1991.

President Ford attended an Ohio Commission on Aging Conference at the fairgrounds.

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TO: Lana Tarrow

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FROM: Mike Froehlich, Ohio State Fairgrounds

TOTAL PAGES: 3

MEMO: Per your request, Ohio State Fair VIPs & Historical facts. Any questions please call me @ 466-5512.

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E. The doozy: Govt not working
--the system doesn't run anymore -- it limps.
1. Congressional reform
--applying same laws to themselves that they apply to others
--campaign fincance reform
--line-item veto: Victor Hugo wrote that "No army can withstand the strength of an idea whose time has come.' Ladies and gentlemen, term limits' time has come.
--term limits

IV. ACCOMPLISHMENTS ABROAD, A CHANGED WORLD

A. America imagined a world without imperial communism, and we helped make that dream come true.
--Eastern Europe, the old Soviet Union, moving towards free markets and free peoples, traded the hammer and the sickle for the ballot and the ___

--there were those who said that the defeat of communism, the liberation of the oppressed, the triumph of democracy -- that all these were nothing but a dream. They were right. It was an American dream.

B. Imagined our southern neighbors free and democratic, and we did what we could to make it happen...a great and growing commonwealth of freedom

C. Imagined peace through strength -- and when a tyrant overran Kuwait, we were ready.

D. Imagined a Middle East at peace, and through patient pressure and determination, accomplished a breakthrough sought by every President form Truman through Reagan -- we brought Arab neighbors face to face with Israel for the first time at the peace table...turned the cycle of demanding an eye for an eye into one of offering a hand for a hand.

V. IF WE CAN CHANGE THE WORLD, WE CAN CHANGE AMERICA

--Innaugural: "..our problems are large, but our heart is larger. Our challenges are great, but our will is greater." more: the hurdles are set high, but our sights are set higher. Our present is ____, but our future is better.

--CALL TO ACTION: That is the future that I've hoped for, and that I'll work for...But that future is not a thing to be waited for -- it is a thing to be achieved. And when our children our our grandchildren reach that day, and when they look back, who will be their heroes? Who will have built that future. The answer is you.

--we didn't just inherit America from our forefathers. We're borrowing it from our children. And when we give it back to them...

-Personal responsibility
-No Fault lives, no fault govt.

FUNOUT

--Speech can be infused with vision: define where we want to be, than describe how we get there.

I. INTRO
--we're here because we share the same vision for America
--Ohio Republicans are on a winning streak. Bob Bennet has promised Governor Voinovich more Republicans in the state legislature and George has promised me more Ohio Republicans in Congress. I call this my kind of state.

II. POLITICAL SEASON
--the Chicken Littles, those who think bad news sells candidates. Americans don't vote for a candidate just because he tries to persuade people how bad everything is. That's not leadership. That's fear-mongering. Americans want a leader who can see what's gone wrong, what's going right, and how to make things better.
--During a political season in Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher once remarked: "We were told that our campaign wasn't sufficiently slick. We regard that as a compliment." Steal: the media is saying that my campaign isn't slick enough. \ Gosh, I thought they'd never say anything good about me.
--Running for President is about more than seeking peoples' votes, it's about gaining peoples' trust. And I sought that trust, not to serve my ambition for George Bush. I sought it to serve my ambition for America. Now that may be an old-fashioned idea ((I've held it for a long time -- so you can just guess how old it is)) but I think it's a good one. Forgive me if I believe that's why many of you are here tonight too.
--Long, long ago, it was written that "We are not born for our own sake. Our country claims a share of our lives, and so do our friends." (Cicero in De Officus)
--Candidates can speak in soundbites; but leaders must speak of sound policies.

III. CHANGING AMERICA
A. TRADE
A. Change vs. the status quo
--Attack on special interests
--One Democratic representative, upon being elected to office, remarked, "Ive had a tough time learning how to act like a congressman. Today I accidentally spent some of my own money." ((True quote.))
B. Legal Reform
C. Education Reform
--when some of our schoolchildren can't locate their country on a map, something's gone wrong.
--the longer our graduation lines are today, the shorter our unemployment lines will be tommorrow.
D. Health Care Reform

--(Columbus?) This nation, this idea called America was and always will be a new world -- our new world. ('90 SOU)

- vote doesn't count?
  But one dem does?
- who are the heroes?
  for policy
- small at the front

- Red tape -- out of the red
- The latest scandal in DC involves tapes -- and the tapes all red.
- Pink slips & red tapes
- Get the red out
- Red writing hoods

ently pouring it upon flames rather than troubled waters. **1940** EDean *Murder Is* (NY) 19: She would have to be the oil on the troubled waters. **1940** ARLong *Corpse* (NY) 41: To calm the troubled waters with the oil of conversation. **1951** TDubois *Foul* (NY) 72: Oil on the troubled waters, as it were. **1952** LKronenberger *Grand* (NY) 89: You go nowhere without your little jar of oil to pour on troubled waters. **1956** DWheatley *Ka* (L) 260: Compton offered to pour oil on the troubled waters. **1961** CWillock *Death* (L 1963) 73: Crayne had a small barrel of oil ready to pour on the rapidly troubling waters. **1965** ADavidson *Rork!* (NY) 102: The old proverb about "pouring oil on troubled waters." **1969** AC Greene *Personal* (NY) 87: Trying to pour oil on the troubled waters. **1970** RCowper *Twilight* (NY) 34: [He] hastened to pour alcohol on the troubled water [*a drink to avert a row*]. **1974** JPHennessy *R.L.Stevenson* (NY) 25: To pour oil upon the most troubled of waters. **1981** JBrett *Who'd Hire* (NY) 21: It was a sound like oil on the proverbial waters. Soothing, that's what it was. EAP O20; Brunvand 102(2).

O22 To strike **Oil**

1925 FWCrofts *Groote* (NY) 273: On his fourth call he struck oil. **1933** GDHCole *End* (L) 72: Jay . . . struck oil. **1939** AWebb *Thank You* (L) 194: Did you strike oil? **1948** GHCoxe *Hollow* (NY) 223: You struck oil. **1959** SFarrar *Snake* (NY) 125: The moment I strike oil. **1967** HTravers *Madame* (NY) 44: He struck oil at his . . . first interrogation. Partridge 581.

O23 As black as **Old Nick's** hat

1960 LLevine *Great* (L) 173: It was black as Old Nick's hat. EAP O23; Brunvand 103: Old Nick.

O24 As mischievous as the **Old Scratch**

1903 ADMcFaul *Ike Glidden* (B) 1: Mischev'ous as the old Scratch. Taylor *Prov. Comp.* 64: Proud. Cf. TW 270; *Oxford* 592; Brunvand 103: Old Scratch [*devil*].

O25 As dark as **Old Tilly's** pocket

1957 MPHood *In the Dark* (NY) 17: His face darker'n Old Tilly's pocket.

O26 As proud as **Old Tilly**

1953 MPHood *Silent* (NY) 91: He was proud as old Tilly. Cf. Old Scratch *above*.

O27 The **Olive** branch (*varied*)

1917 GRSims *My Life* (L) 10: I was the olive branch. **1928** GDHCole *Man* (NY) 286: I come with an olive-branch. **1931** GFowler *Great* (NY) 293: Your olive branches are made of poison-ivy. **1934** CKendrake *Clew* (NY) 47: I'm trying to hand you an olive branch. **1940** ECameron *Malice* (NY) 36: Tim . . . extended the olive branch. **1947** RHichens *Yesterday* (L) 404: The symbol of the olive branch was as nothing compared with the symbol of Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella. **1958** AMacKinnon *Summons* (NY) 173: I'm a peace envoy with an olive branch in my mouth. **1960** JSymons *Progress* (L) 74: It was an olive branch extended reluctantly. **1965** DHitchens *Bank* (NY) 153: He came offering us the olive branch, as the saying goes. **1970** JCreasey *Part* (NY) 170: "Drink?" he invited, obviously as an olive branch. **1972** DDevine *Three* (NY) 160: It was . . . an olive branch. EAP O25; TW 270.

O28 One cannot make an **Omelet** without breaking eggs (*varied*)

1913 JSFletcher *Secret* (L 1918) 108: You cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs. **1924** HHMunro *Square* (L 1929) 108: One cannot have an omelette without breaking eggs. **1926** BNiles *Black Haiti* (NY) 58: You could not make an omelet without breaking the eggs. **1931** APryde *Emerald* (NY) 72: Rudolph in making his omelettes broke plenty of eggs. **1931** PWynnton *Ten* (P) 207: You can make omelettes without breaking eggs, I suppose. **1937** CBClason *Blind* (NY) 242: One cannot make an omelet without breaking the eggs, as the proverb puts it. **1942** CHare *Tragedy at Law* (L 1953) 140: One can't make an omelet without breaking eggs. **1948** ESherry *Sudden* (NY) 215: "The omelet is made," he said sententiously. "We cannot conjure the eggs back into their shells." **1951** KBennett *Wink* (L) 105: Omelets, proverbially, are not made without break-

ing eggs. **1957** *Time* 7/8 10: It's like taking an omelet and trying to put it back in the eggshells. **1957** WGHardy *City* (NY) 108: You can't cook an omelet without burning firewood. **1958** AChristie *Ordeal* (NY DBC) 157: You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs, as the French say. **1959** RMacDonald *Galton* (NY) 65: You can't make a Hamlet without breaking egos. **1961** RJWhite *Smartest* (L) 261: But as the Frenchman said, you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. **1968** HHarrison *Deathworld* (NY) 172: Someone a long time ago said that you cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs. **1971** RLWolff *Strange* (B) 209: You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. **1977** CAlverson *Not Sleeping* (B) 206: Who was it that said that you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs? **1980** EXFerrars *Witness* (NY) 78: I believe you [*English*] have a saying that it is impossible to make an omelet without breaking eggs. **1981** BSuyker *Death* (NY) 92: "You can't make an omelet . . ." ". . . without breaking a cliché." *Oxford* 594.

O29 **Once** is enough

1925 FWCrofts *Groote* (NY) 100: Once was enough for me. **1930** GHolt *Trail* (L) 61: Once is enough for Santa Teresa. **1954** KMKnight *High* (NY) 45: Once is enough. **1964** DCecil *Max* (L) 457: Once is enough. **1968** RStout *Father* (NY) 132: Once is enough. **1970** RRendell *Best Man* (NY) 166: Once is enough. **1973** AMStein *Finger* (NY) 34: Once was enough. Whiting O33: Once ought to suffice.

O30 It takes **One** to know one (*varied*)

1955 BBenson *Silver* (NY) 72: It takes one to know one. **1959** ESchiddel *Devil* (NY) 282: It takes one to tell one. **1960** RPrice *Upright Ape* (NY) 25: It takes one to know one. **1967** TWells *Dead by* (NY) 46: Isn't there an expression . . . takes one to know one? **1972** KBooton *Quite* (NY) 118: It takes one to know one. **1973** JPorter *It's Murder* (NY) 134: It takes one to spot one. **1974** GWheeler *Easy* (NY) 30: Takes one to catch one, I always say.

O31 **One** was afraid *etc.*

1906 JCLincoln *Mr. Pratt* (NY) 275: One was afraid to say so and t'other dassent. **1928** HAsbury *Gangs* (NY) 97: One was afraid and the other dasn't. TW 270(3).

O32 There is **One** (easy mark, mug, fool, sucker) born every minute

1913 JCLincoln *Mr. Pratt's Patients* (NY) 330: There's an easy mark born every minute. **1931** LCharteris *Wanted* (NY) 285: It is said that there is a mug born every minute. **1941** AWebb *Suicide Club* (L) 232: They say there's a fool born every minute. **1952** AGilbert *Mr. Crook* (NY DBC) 134: Scotland Yard will tell you there's a mug born every minute. **1952** JDrummond *Naughty* (L) 149: Yet one born every minute, they say. **1955** MO'Brine *Passport* (L) 33: There's a saying about one born every minute. **1956** *New Yorker* 5/26 89: There's a sucker born every minute. **1960** AGarve *Golden* (NY DBC) 130: You're not the only sucker in the world . . . One born every minute. **1969** JMasters *Casanova* (L) 25: There's one born every minute. **1974** JCreasey *As Merry* (NY) 62: There's one born every minute. Wentworth 527: Sucker 1.

O33 To be **One** for the book

1936 HAustin *It Couldn't* (L) 120: Well, that's one for the book. **1942** FLockridge *Death . . . Aisle* (P) 49: That's one for the book. **1955** AHunter *Gently Does* (L) 20: That's one for the book. **1959** LWibberly *Quest* (NY) 87: This is one for the book. Berrey 20.4.

O34 To have **One** for the road

1932 WLHay *Who Cut* (L) 128: What about one for the road, then bed? **1934** JVTurner *Murder* (L) 257: Have one for the road. **1945** MColes *Green Hazard* (NY) 32: We'll have one for the road. **1948** ECrispin *Buried* (L 1958) 43: How about one for the road. **1959** SMarlowe *Blonde* (NY) 69: Orin talked him into one for the road. **1963** GMaxwell *Rocks* (NY) 50: The host must always offer one for the road. **1971** PTabor *Pauline's* (Louisville) 105: You deserve one for the road before you leave [*sex*]. **1974**

Ref.
PN6405
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WH

MODERN PROVERBS
AND
PROVERBIAL SAYINGS

BARTLETT JERE WHITING

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
Cambridge, Massachusetts
and London, England
1989

17 CHANGE

Its value

1. A change is as good as a rest.
2. Change brings life.
3. Change your dwelling-place often, for the sweetness of life consists in variety. [Arabic proverb]
4. Variety is the spice of life.
5. Variety takes away satiety.
6. Variety is charming.
7. Changing of works is lighting of hearts.
8. Change of pasture makes fat calves.
9. New meat begets a new appetite.

Its inadvisability

10. Better the devil you know than the devil you don't know.
11. Better rue sit than rue flit. [The implication is that it is better to stay in an unpleasant job or situation than change to another that may be worse]
12. A tree often transplanted, bears not much fruit.
13. Three removals are as bad as a fire.
14. Don't change horses in midstream. [A variant of this proverb substitutes "swap" for "change"]
15. As a tree falls, so shall it lie. [This implies that one should not attempt to change long-standing attitudes or habits in the face of death]

Its effects

16. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
17. A new broom sweeps clean.
18. Of a new prince, new bondage.
19. New lords, new laws.

Its inevitability

20. Times change and we with them.
21. One cannot put back the clock.
22. Paul's will not always stand. [A reference to St. Paul's Cathedral in London]
23. The world will not last alway.
24. There is nothing permanent except change.

Corruption at law

39. Law is a flag, and gold is the wind that makes it wave. [Russian proverb]
40. A pocketful of right needs a pocketful of gold.
41. A golden handshake is better than ten witnesses.
42. The devil makes his Christmas-pies of lawyer's tongues and clerk's fingers.
43. Home is home, as the devil said when he found himself in the Court of Session. [The Court of Session is the supreme civil court in Scotland]
44. A basket-justice will do justice right or wrong. [A "basket-justice" was a judge who could be bribed with a basket of game]
45. He whose father is judge, goes safe to his trial.
46. Show me the man, and I'll show you the law. [A reference to biased judges]
47. Little thieves are hanged, but great ones escape.

30 COUNTRY LORE

Agriculture

1. A field requires three things; fair weather, sound seed, and a good husbandman.
2. Lime makes a rich father and a poor son. [The implication is that liming the soil will provide improved crops in the short term, but in the long term will damage the soil]
3. He who marls sand, may buy the land. ["Marl" is a mixture of clay and lime, a valuable fertilizer for sandy soil]
4. It is time to cock your hay and corn, when the old donkey blows his horn. [The implication is that the braying of the donkey presages heavy rain]
5. Corn and horn go together. [A reference to the market prices of corn and cattle, which generally rise and fall together]
6. When the corn is in the shock, the fish are on the rock. [This refers to the coincidence of the harvest and the fishing season]
7. If you cut oats green, you get both king and queen. [The advice here is to cut oats before they are fully ripe, so as not to lose the largest grains at the top of the heads]
8. Oats will mow themselves.
9. A famine in England begins at the horse-manger. [The implication is that a shortage of oats is generally accompanied by a shortage of other crops]
10. Hops make or break. [A reference to the unreliability of this expensive crop]

11. Plenty of ladybirds, plenty of hops.
12. Sow wheat in dirt, and rye in dust.
13. Sow in the slop, 'twill be heavy at top. [The advice here is to sow wheat in wet ground for maximum yield]
14. This rule in gardening never forget, to sow dry and to set wet.
15. Sow beans in the mud, and they'll grow like a wood.
16. One for the mouse, one for the crow, one to rot and one to grow. [This proverb refers to the mishaps that commonly befall a crop of beans, and suggests that only a 25% yield may be expected]
17. Sow peas and beans in the wane of the moon; who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon.
18. A crooked man should sow beans, and a wud man peas. ["Crooked" here means "lame"; "wud" means "mad". The implication is that beans may be thickly sown, whereas peas should be sown more thinly]
19. Turnips like a dry bed but a wet head.

Dairy produce

20. Butter is once a year in the cow's horn. [A reference to the time of year when a cow gives no milk]
21. Butter is mad twice a year. [This refers to the summer, when butter is too soft to spread, and to the winter, when it is too hard]
22. If you will have a good cheese and hav'n old, you must turn'n seven times before he is cold.
23. Cheese and money should always sleep together one night. [A former saying of farmers, who insisted that payment for cheese should be received before the cheese was dispatched]
24. A red cow gives good milk.

Animals

25. A leap year is never a good sheep year.
26. He that has sheep, swine, and bees, sleep he, wake he, he may thrive.
27. Pigs see the wind. [An allusion to the restlessness of pigs when a wind is approaching]
28. Look to the cow, and the sow, and the wheat mow, and all will be well enow.
29. Roast meat does cattle. ["Does" means "fattens". The implication is that the burnt grass of a dry season is more fattening than the grass of a wet season]
30. The ox is never woe, till he to the harrow go. [A reference to the comparative discomfort of pulling a harrow rather than a plough]
31. Quey calves are dear veal. ["Quey" means "heifer"]
32. You may beat a horse till he be sad, and a cow till she be mad.

Birds

33. He who will have a full flock, must have an old stag and a young cock. ["Stag" here means "gander"]
34. He that will have his farm full, must keep an old cock and a young bull.
35. When the cuckoo comes to the bare thorn, sell your cow and buy you corn: but when she comes to the full bit, sell your corn and buy you sheep.
36. When the pigeons go a benting, then the farmers lie lamenting. ["Benting" is feeding on the seeds of grasses]
37. The pigeon never knows woe, but when she does a-benting go.
38. If the partridge had the woodcock's thigh, it would be the best bird that ever did fly.

Trees and plants

39. He that plants a tree plants for posterity.
40. Set trees poor and they will grow rich, set them rich and they will grow poor. [The advice is to move trees out of a barren soil into a fertile soil, rather than vice versa]
41. Red wood makes gude spindles. ["Red wood" here refers to the wood found at the heart of trees]
42. Every elm has its man. [A reference to the potential danger of the elm, which is frequently uprooted or sheds its branches in a storm]
43. The willow will buy a horse before the oak will pay for a saddle. [This refers to the speed at which a willow grows]
44. A cherry year, a merry year; a plum year, a dumb year; a pear year, a dear year.
45. Plant pears for your heirs.
46. He who plants a walnut-tree, expects not to eat of the fruit.
47. If you would fruit have, you must bring the leaf to the grave. [The advice here is to transplant trees as the leaves are falling, so that they have time to take root before the frosts of winter. To move them earlier would disturb the motion of the sap]
48. Short boughs, long vintage.
49. Make the vine poor, and it will make you rich. [This and the preceding proverb refer to the advantages of pruning vines]
50. When elder's white, brew and bake a peck; when elder's black, brew and bake a sack.
51. When the sloe tree is as white as a sheet, sow your barley whether it be dry or wet.
52. When the gorse is out of bloom, kissing's out of fashion. [An excuse for kissing or being kissed at any time of the year, based on the fact that gorse is never out of bloom]
53. When the fern is as high as a spoon, you may sleep an hour at noon.

54. Parsley seed goes ni
germination of pars

See also MONTHS; SEA

Its value

1. Courage and resolut
2. Courage and persev
3. Valour is the nobler
4. Fear can keep a mai
it.
5. Great things are do
6. Fortune favours the
7. A bold heart is hal

Its necessity

8. Faint heart never w
9. None but the brave
Alexander's Feast]
10. Put a stout heart to
with courage. "Stey

Its sources

11. Valour is born with
12. Despair gives coura
13. Necessity and oppo

Characteristics of t

14. A valiant man's loo
15. The weapon of the
16. A man of courage r
17. A brave arm makes
18. A brave man's wou
19. A brave man may f
20. Bold men have gen
21. To the real hero lif
22. Valour delights in t
23. Calamity is the to
bravery can only be
24. To a brave and fait

37 DANGER

Its sources

1. Far from home, near thy harm.
2. A man far from his good is near his harm.
3. When we have gold, we are in fear; when we have none we are in danger.
4. Love and pease-pottage are two dangerous things. [The implication is that one attacks the heart and the other the stomach]
5. No safe wading in an unknown water.
6. What is not wisdom, is danger.
7. He that is not in the wars, is not out of danger.
8. There is a scorpion under every stone.
9. The post of honour is the post of danger.
10. He lives unsafely that looks too near on things.
11. A running horse is an open grave.
12. When you ride a young colt, see your saddle be well girt.

Its effects

13. Any port in a storm. [This implies that in time of danger, any refuge is better than none]
14. While the thunder lasted, two bad men were friends. [The implication of this and the following three proverbs is that danger may have good effects, which unfortunately do not last once the danger is past]
15. When it thunders, the thief becomes honest.
16. Danger makes men devout.
17. Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms.
18. Calamity is the touchstone of a brave mind. [This and the following proverb imply that bravery can only be assessed in time of danger]
19. In a calm sea, every man is a pilot.
20. He that dallies with his enemy, dies by his own hand.
21. He that brings himself into needless dangers, dies the devil's martyr.
22. They that bourd wi' cats, maun count on scarts. ["Bourd" means "jest"; "maun" means "must"; "scarts" means "scratches"]
23. The fly that plays too long in the candle, singes his wings at last.
24. You may play with a bull till you get his horn in your eye.
25. He that steals honey, should beware of the sting.
26. Dear bought is the honey that is licked from the thorn.
27. He that handles thorns shall prick his fingers.
28. Who remove stones, bruise their fingers.

Its importance

29. The more danger, the more honour.

30. Danger is next neighbour
be truly secure unless one
31. Danger itself is the best r
32. Without danger we canno

The dangers of the sea

33. He that would sail withou
sea.
34. He who travels not by sea
35. He that will learn to pray

Taking a risk

36. Nothing ventured, nothing
tute "venture" for "ventu
"gained"]
37. Nothing stake, nothing dra
38. Nought lay down, nought
39. Adventures are to the adv
40. He that is afraid to shake
proverb]
41. Take your venture, as man
42. If you do not enter a tiger'
proverb]

Against taking risks

43. Don't go near the water ur
44. Children and fools must nc
45. It is ill jesting with edged
46. It is ill contending with th
47. Be not too bold with your
48. If you play with fire you g
49. Bourd not with Bawty, les
"Bawty" is a watch-dog]
50. Though the mastiff be gentl
51. Three things are not to be tr
horse's hoof.

38

Popular rhymes

1. Monday for wealth, Tuesday
all; Thursday for crosses, Fri

30. Danger is next neighbour to security. [This implies that one cannot be truly secure unless one has experienced danger]
31. Danger itself is the best remedy for danger.
32. Without danger we cannot get beyond danger.

The dangers of the sea

33. He that would sail without danger, must never come on the main sea.
34. He who travels not by sea, knows not what the fear of God is.
35. He that will learn to pray, let him go to sea.

Taking a risk

36. Nothing ventured, nothing gained. [Variants of this proverb substitute "venture" for "ventured" and "gain", "have", or "win" for "gained"]
37. Nothing stake, nothing draw.
38. Nought lay down, nought take up.
39. Adventures are to the adventurous.
40. He that is afraid to shake the dice will never throw a six. [Chinese proverb]
41. Take your venture, as many a good ship has done.
42. If you do not enter a tiger's den, you cannot get his cubs. [Chinese proverb]

Against taking risks

43. Don't go near the water until you learn how to swim.
44. Children and fools must not play with edged tools.
45. It is ill jesting with edged tools.
46. It is ill contending with the master of thirty legions.
47. Be not too bold with your biggers or betters.
48. If you play with fire you get burnt.
49. Bourd not with Bawty, lest he bite you. ["Bourd" means "jest"; "Bawty" is a watch-dog]
50. Though the mastiff be gentle, yet bite him not by the lip.
51. Three things are not to be trusted: a cow's horn, a dog's tooth, and a horse's hoof.

38 DAYS

Popular rhymes

1. Monday for wealth, Tuesday for health, Wednesday the best day of all; Thursday for crosses, Friday for losses, Saturday no luck at all.

GAIN

3. No gaining, cold gaming.
4. The gains will quit the pains.
5. Pain is forgotten where gain follows.
6. A blow that is profitable does not hurt the neck. [Arabic proverb]
7. Profit gives no headache.
8. Praise without profit puts little in the pot.

Its sources

9. Gain savours sweetly from anything. [The implication is that the pleasure of gain is not affected by its source, however unsavoury]
10. No pains, no gains.
11. Honour and profit lie not in one sack.
12. The greatest burdens are not the gainfullest.

Loss and gain

13. There's no great loss without some gain.
14. Where profit is, loss is hidden nearby. [Japanese proverb]
15. He that loses anything and gets wisdom by it is a gainer by the loss.
16. Sometimes the best gain is to lose.
17. A man may lose more in an hour than he can get in seven.
18. What you lose on the swings you gain on the roundabouts.
19. What is lost in the hundred will be found in the shire. [A "hundred" is a former division of a county or "shire"]
20. One man's loss is another man's gain.

Losing

21. Loss embraces shame.
22. He loses indeed that loses at last.
23. He that is not sensible of his loss has lost nothing.
24. You cannot lose what you never had.
25. It signifies nothing to play well if you lose.
26. Win at first and lose at last.
27. Losers are always in the wrong.
28. Give losers leave to speak. [This implies that losers should be given the chance to express their feelings]

74 GAMBLING

Its dangers

1. The devil goes shares in gaming.
2. Keep flax from fire and youth from gaming.
3. Gaming, women, and wine, while they laugh, they make men pine.

4. Play, women, and wine
5. Women and wine, game
wants great.
6. He that plays his money

Cards

7. Cards are the devil's boc
8. Lucky at cards, unlucky

Dice

9. The devil is in the dice.
10. Dicing, drabbing and dri
11. The best throw of the di

Betting

12. A wager is a fool's argu
13. In a bet there is a fool
14. On the turf all men are

Gamblers

15. The better gamester, the
16. Gamesters and race-horse
17. If the gambler can cha
[Chinese proverb]

7

Its value

1. Riches are like muck, whic
the earth fruitful.
2. Better an apple given tha
3. It is more blessed to give
this proverb substitutes "
4. Better give a shilling than
5. They are welcome that br
6. Give and spend, and God
following proverbs is that
7. The charitable give out at
8. He who gives discreetly g
9. The hand that gives, gath
10. Giving much to the poor,

28. Salt seasons all things.
29. Good kail is half a meal. ["Kail" means "broth"]
30. Kail spares bread.
31. Of soup and love, the first is the best.
32. Milk is white, and lies not in the dyke, but all men know it good meat.
33. Tripe's good meat if it be well wiped.
34. A meal without flesh is like feeding on grass. [Indian proverb]
35. He that has breams in his pond is able to bid his friend welcome. [This proverb originated in France, where bream were highly valued as food]
36. The wholesomest meat is at another man's cost.
37. It is good beef that costs nothing.

Undesirable foods

38. He was a bold man that first ate an oyster.
39. Oysters are ungodly, because they are eaten without grace; uncharitable because we leave nought but shells; and unprofitable because they must swim in wine.
40. Garlic makes a man wink, drink, and stink.
41. There is no such thing as good small beer, good brown bread, or a good old woman.
42. Hare is melancholy meat.
43. Parsley fried will bring a man to his saddle, and a woman to her grave.
44. Every pease has its veaze, and a bean fifteen. ["Veaze" literally means "a sudden rush", here referring to flatulence. The implication is that although peas are flatulent, beans are fifteen times more so]
45. Raw pulleyn, veal, and fish, make the churchyards fat. ["Pulleyn" means "poultry"]
46. Sweet things are bad for the teeth.
47. In a shoulder of veal, there are twenty and two good bits. [The implication is not that there are twenty-two good bits in a shoulder of veal, but rather that there are twenty indifferent bits and just two good ones]

Cheese

48. After cheese comes nothing. [Cheese is traditionally the last course of a meal]
49. Cheese digests everything but itself.
50. An apple-pie without some cheese is like a kiss without a squeeze.

ılways leaves something for his pupils to work out [for
:s]
taught than ill taught.
ıo can, do; those who can't, teach. [This modern proverb is
of one of George Bernard Shaw's *Maxims for Revolutionists*
He who can, does. He who cannot, teaches."]
ıeaches himself, has a fool for his master.
ɔd scholar is not a good schoolmaster.
ll be master that never was scholar.
naster, a good scholar.
ıster, an ill scholar.
lar may waur the master. ["Waur" means "be better than"]
ld is soon ylered. ["Silly" here means "good"; "ylered"
ıaught"]

ERIENCE: *Learning by experience*

55 ENDINGS

nportance

crowns the work.
ı the end before you begin.
the end.
ame's end, we shall see who gains.
ıl that ends well.

evitability

ng has an end.
l things must come to an end.
ı of friends must part.

l result

: in, garbage out. [This proverb originated in computer
the acronym GIGO is also used]
· were within, better would come out.
ef, such broth.
you boil snow or pound it, you can have but water of it

INNINGS: *The importance of beginning well*; OPTIMISM;
rmanent

56 ENDURANCE

Its value

1. He conquers who endures.
2. He that endures is not overcome.

Its necessity

3. What can't be cured, must be endured.
4. Bear and forbear.
5. He that will not endure to itch, must endure to smart.

Its limitations

6. Even a worm will turn. [The implication is that even the most lowly will tolerate only a limited amount of abuse]
7. The orange that is too hard squeezed yields a bitter juice.
8. An ass endures his burden, but not more than his burden.
9. A man may bear till his back break.
10. It is not the burden, but the over-burden that kills the beast.
11. Too long burden makes weary bones.
12. Bind the sack before it be full.
13. Double charge will rive a cannon. [This implies that an excess of anything, whether it be food, drink, or work, may have disastrous results]
14. Too-too will in two.
15. A bow long bent at last waxes weak.
16. The pitcher goes so often to the well that it is broken at last.
17. Put not the bucket too often in the well.
18. Strings high stretched either soon crack or quickly grow out of tune.
19. When the well is full, it will run over.
20. The last drop makes the cup run over.
21. The last straw breaks the camel's back.
22. The cord breaks at last by the weakest pull.

Its dangers

23. All lay load on the willing horse.
24. If thou suffer a calf to be laid on thee, within a little they'll clap on the cow.
25. The submitting to one wrong brings on another.
26. He that makes himself a sheep, shall be eaten by the wolf. [The implication is that those who meekly endure insults and injuries will only receive more]

ing insults

ore you tramp on a turd, the broader it grows. [The implica
that to make a great fuss about an undeserved insult serves
draw further attention to it]
ise forget insults, as the ungrateful a kindness. [Chines
]
will kill an injury sooner than revenge.
y is best.
ıedy for injuries, is not to remember them.
ere no ill language, if it were not ill taken.
ever ill said that was not ill taken.
under old injuries invites new ones.

SIP; TALKING: *Speaking ill*

43 DELAY

rs

dangerous.
grass grows, the horse starves.
ı go after a leech, the body is buried.
ıgh' lost the ducks. [A reference to the danger of delaying
ıtionary measures as locking up the ducks to protect them
ox]
annot be recalled.

ges

is good which makes the way the safer.
nourished by delays.
not, tomorrow may.
evil hour as long as you can.
antidote of anger.

ore cruel, if we defer the pain.
d maketh the heart sick. [Proverbs 13:12]
takes all the thanks away.
hanks who promises and delays.
ngs little home.
comes a let. ["Let" here means "hindrance"]
ed is not abandoned.
's fristed is not forgiven. ["Fristed" means "delayed".

This and the previous proverb warn that delay neither releases one from an obligation nor spares one from punishment]

Against procrastination

19. Procrastination is the thief of time. [Edward Young (1683–1765) *Night Thoughts*]
20. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
21. One hour today is worth two tomorrow.
22. One today is worth two tomorrows.
23. Tomorrow never comes.
24. One of these days is none of these days.
25. Sooner begun, sooner done.
26. No time like the present.

See also OPPORTUNITY

44 DESERVING

Rightful reward

1. A good dog deserves a good bone.
2. One good turn deserves another.
3. He that blows best, bears away the horn.
4. He that serves well, needs not ask his wages.
5. Desert and reward seldom keep company.
6. The labourer is worthy of his hire. [Luke 10:7. The implication of this and the following two proverbs is that everybody deserves to be paid for work done or services rendered]
7. Good hand, good hire. ["Hire" here and in the preceding proverb means "payment, reward"]
8. It is an ill dog that deserves not a crust.

Just deserts

9. He that sows thistles shall reap prickles.
10. The deed comes back upon the doer.
11. The biter is sometimes bit.
12. An arrow shot upright falls on the shooter's head.
13. Who spits against the wind, it falls in his face.
14. Curses, like chickens, come home to roost.
15. After your fling, watch for the sting.
16. Sweet meat will have sour sauce.
17. Like fault, like punishment.
18. Such answer as man gives, such will he get.

(Grossman)
April 22, 1992
Draft Two
RADIO

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RADIO ADDRESS ON TRADE
FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1992

A lot of the reports we Americans hear on TV or the radio seem to follow the maxim: "no news is good news." Well, today I'm going to break a few rules -- and talk about some good news. The story is jobs -- jobs created and jobs sustained because of our ability to sell our products and services abroad. Last week we received the latest from the economic front: all around the world, more and more people are buying American. Our exports shot up 7% in February to a record high of almost $38 billion dollars. If there's any moral to this story it's a reminder, that if Americans want to succeed economically at home, they've got to lead economically abroad.

In the past couple of weeks I've been talking to groups around the country and to leaders from around the world. The message is simple: expanding free trade abroad means expanding opportunity at home.

America's trade story is good news, not just for our coastal states and port towns -- but all across America. Here's a sampling: Colorado -- about 90 thousand jobs supported by trade; about 90 thousand in Iowa; Arizona -- 1.2 million jobs; Tennessee -- 1.5 million jobs. America's manufacturing exports are more competitive than ten years ago, our labor -- more productive. The Chicken Little hysterics of an America under siege may make

better copy -- but they leave out one little fact: the United States is the leading exporter in the world -- bar none.

I don't mean to discount the competition. Our competitors are tough -- more and more, America competes in an international marketplace where standing still means falling behind. Some want us to respond to these challenges as if they were a bad dream: just hide under the covers, and hope it goes away. They may be talking tough -- but they're really running scared.

The problem is -- they're running the wrong way. The answer isn't to build up our barriers; it's to get other countries to tear down theirs. Two days ago, I met with the heads of the EC -- Europe's common market. We talked long and hard about the Uruguay Round of GATT, the world trade negotiations. If these negotiations succeed, agreement could pump five trillion dollars into the global economy over the next ten years -- the U.S. share would top $1 trillion.

I don't plan to stop there. Listen to these facts: during my presidency, 45 out of our 50 states have increased their exports with Mexico. Already, over the past six years, exports to Mexico have nearly tripled, creating more than 300,000 jobs here at home. Clearly, with a successful agreement, we'd export more than ever before: increasing trade with Mexico by $10 billion, and creating over 360,000 American jobs. That's why a North American Free Trade Agreement is in our interest -- because it create jobs right here.

It's simple: we can either promote protectionism, or promote free trade. To my reckoning, no one ever beat the competition by cringing behind a trade barrier. You see, I have faith in free trade, because I have faith in the American worker. When trade is free and fair, Americans can beat the competition fair and square. Thank you for listening, and may God bless the United States of America.

By expanding trade with other countries, we expand opportunity within our own. Sure the competition's tough -- but America is tougher. The answer isn't to build up our trade barriers; it's to get other countries to tear down theirs. Last week I met with the heads of Europe's common market and talked long and hard about the world trade negotiations. If these negotiations succeed, an agreement could pump five trillion dollars into the global economy over the next ten years -- the U.S. share would top $1 trillion. We're also working on our southern trade front. Already, over the past four years, exports to Mexico have more than doubled -- translating into more than 300,000 jobs here at home. That's why we're working so hard to close the North American Free Trade Agreement -- an agreement that would increase trade with Mexico by billions of dollars and create hundreds of thousands of American jobs.

(Grossman)
April 22, 1992
Draft One
RAISER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISER
COLUMBUS, OHIO
APRIL 30, 1992

Governor Voinovich, thank you for that introduction. [Acknowlegements]. I was just here a week ago. Barbara's the Honorary Patron of AmeriFlora and asked me to give a speech. (pause) She said I have to keep coming back till I get it right. \\ Of course, I was here to help commemorate a voyage 500 years old. \ The Democrats aren't impressed with such antiquity. \ Heck, most of their policies are older than <u>that</u>. \\

But while the Democrats build their agenda on time-worn <u>policies</u>, we've built the Republican agenda on time-tested <u>values</u>. Yes, it's campaign season -- I've seen these seasons come and go. I've watched the soundbites win over sound policy; the battles of the bumperstickers and the war of words. But I believe democracy is more than that. During one political season in Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher remarked: "We were told that our campaign wasn't sufficiently slick. We regard that as a compliment." You see, I believe that elections are about more than winning people's <u>votes</u>, they're about about gaining people's <u>trust</u>.

I've watched candidates try to convince people that the sky is falling -- just so they can promise the moon. But our national symbol isn't Chicken Little -- it's the <u>American Eagle</u>. And our national spirit isn't self-pity -- it's self-

confidence, self-reliance. What's the American dream? It's a dream that comes true.

When we thought of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, we dreamed of free people with freer markets and fewer bombs -- and then we worked to make it come true. We envisioned peace and democracy for our neighbors in South America, and we did what we could to make it happen. And when the Iraqi nightmare threatened to engulf the Middle East, America protected the people of Israel and Turkey and Saudi Arabia; and helped liberate the small country of Kuwait. And in the process we turned what had been the mirage of 44 years into an oasis of hope: we brought Arab neighbors face to face with Israel for the first time -- for the first step towards peace.

There were those that said that the defeat of communism, the liberation of the oppressed, the triumph of democracy -- that all these things were nothing but a dream. They were right. It was an American dream.

America helped create a world of freer people and freer markets. That has brought greater prosperity -- but it's also brought greater competition. More and more, Americans are learning that if we want to succeed economically at home, we have to lead economically abroad. How are we doing? Here's the latest: all around the world, more and more people are buying American. Our exports shot up 7% in February to record high of almost $38 billion dollars. That's bad news for Chicken Little. But that's good news for America.

FUNNOT

DAVE:

- Connect with audience: why are they there -- because they know something's off track. And they know why. The system's not working...there are institutional problems personified by the stinking mess up on Capitol Hill.

- Bush is the inside-out-sider: then vs. now. POTUS knows how things used to be -- he was there. He has the credibility to recognize what's gone wrong -- and how. Here's how we're going to change.

- REFORMS: the un-pillars. Definition by contrast. Congressional reform, term limits: who's against it -- Congress and special interests friends! Beck: who's against it -- Unions! Legal reform: who's against it -- trial lawyers! Remember...special interests = status quo.

- ECONOMIC GROWTH: there's good news -- housing starts, exports, etc. Segue into aggressive on trade.

MODULAR SPEECH:

I. Open with what we want to leave our children: jobs, family, peace.

II. How we get there:
--expanded markets abroad
--education
--reforms

III. Contrasts: "some people say ___"

IV. Close: Call To Action

Language

--I'll never forget all the help that all of you and this state gave to me and Dan Quayle in 1988.

--(OH GOP fundraiser, 2/8/90): "Memories of the Ohio campaign are still very fresh in my mind. Pitching horseshoes out htere at the Ohio State fair was one of the highlights. Riding on a campaign stop with Anne Hayes...rally finale with...Schwarzenegger."

--Running for President is about more than seeking peoples' votes, it's about gaining peoples' trust. And I sought this trust, not to serve myself, but to serve my country. Now I admit this may be an old fashioned idea to some ((in fact, it was an

idea I was brought up with -- so you can guess how old that is)). But I believe it's a good idea. I guess that's why many of you are here too. Because we believe in.....

Color

1) Ohio is the "Buckeye State"

2) I read that one result of Columbus' voyage was trade that first introduced broccoli to the Europeans. But they've been our friends all these years anyway.

3) I know there's some controversy about whether we should honor Columbus as a hero -- don't quite understand it. Something about travel perqs.

4) "Almost on crossing the Ohio line [from the east] it seemed to me that people were more open and more outgoing."
--John Steinbeck, Travels with Charley, 1962.

5) On this very day (April 30) 500 years ago, Columbus got his commission of exploration from Spain. ---> segue into some kind of commission/covenant for change, exploration, the next American century, romancing the next horizon, reinventing America, etc.

Jokes

1) I was here about a week ago. Barbara's the Honorary Patron of AmeriFlora. She asked me to give a speech, I said fine. Except now she says I have to keep coming back till I get it right.

2) I'm ready for a good fair fight. After helping Millie with her taxes -- I'm ready for anything.

3) But I was here to help celebrate a voyage Columbus took over 500 years ago. Of course, the Democrats aren't impressed with such antiquity -- most of their policies are older than that. But while I do find fault with their timeworn Democratic policies, I find a lot of hope and strength in time-tested Republican values.

Ref.
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WH

Simpson's Contemporary Quotations

Compiled by

James B Simpson

Foreword by

Daniel J Boorstin

Houghton Mifflin Company

Boston 1988

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THE PRESIDENT

JOHN F KENNEDY, 35th US President

1 To exclude from positions of trust and command all those below the age of 44 would have kept Jefferson from writing the Declaration of Independence, Washington from commanding the Continental Army, Madison from fathering the Constitution, Hamilton from serving as secretary of the treasury, Clay from being elected speaker of the House and Christopher Columbus from discovering America.
NY *Times* 5 Jul 60

2 We stand today on the edge of a new frontier—the frontier of the 1960s—a frontier of unknown opportunities and perils—a frontier of unfulfilled hopes and threats.
Accepting the Democratic presidential nomination 15 Jul 60

3 The new frontier of which I speak is not a set of promises—it is a set of challenges. It sums up not what I intend to offer the American people, but what I intend to ask of them. It appeals to their pride, not their pocketbook—it holds out the promise of more sacrifice instead of more security.
ib

4 I hope that no American . . . will waste his franchise and throw away his vote by voting either for me or against me solely on account of my religious affiliation. It is not relevant.
On being a Roman Catholic, *Time* 25 Jul 60

JOSEPH P KENNEDY

5 I have no political ambitions for myself or my children.
Recalled on his death 18 Nov 69

JOSEPH P KENNEDY II, US Congressman

6 If you have 30 cousins, it's pretty easy.
On fund-raising for his campaign, *Time* 8 Sep 86

7 I've had a tough time learning how to act like a congressman. Today I accidentally spent some of my own money.
Quoted in *Newsweek* 9 Feb 87

ROBERT F KENNEDY

8 It will help erase the idea that politics is a second-rate profession and a dirty business.
On John F Kennedy Library, *Newsweek* 9 Mar 64

9 Now I can go back to being ruthless again.
On winning race for US Senate, *Esquire* Apr 65

ROSE KENNEDY

10 It's *our* money, and we're free to spend it any way we please.
On her son John F Kennedy's presidential campaign, quoted by Ralph G Martin *A Hero for Our Time* Macmillan 83

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR

11 If you will protest courageously, and yet with dignity and Christian love, when the history books are written in future generations, the historians will have to pause and say, "There lived a great people—a black people—who injected new meaning and dignity into the veins of civilization."
Address at Montgomery AL, news summaries 31 Dec 55

12 Discrimination is a hellhound that gnaws at Negroes in every waking moment of their lives to remind them that the lie of their inferiority is accepted as truth in the society dominating them.
To Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, 16 Aug 67

JEANE J KIRKPATRICK, US Ambassador to UN

13 Look, I don't even agree with *myself* at times.
On leaving Democratic Party to register as a Republican, NBC TV 3 Apr 85

14 [Democrats] can't get elected unless things get worse—and things won't get worse unless they get elected.
Time 17 Jun 85

15 A government is not legitimate merely because it exists.
On Sandinista government in Nicaragua, *ib*

HENRY A KISSINGER

16 Nixon had three goals: to win by the biggest electoral landslide in history; to be remembered as a peacemaker; and to be accepted by the "Establishment" as an equal. He achieved all these objectives at the end of 1972 and the beginning of 1973. And he lost them all two months later—partly because he turned a dream into an obsession.
On president Richard M Nixon and the Watergate break-in, *Years of Upheaval* Little, Brown 82

17 It was a Greek tragedy. Nixon was fulfilling his own nature. Once it started it could not end otherwise.
To James St Clair on August 8, 1974, after President Nixon's televised announcement of his resignation, *ib*

18 The Vietnam War required us to emphasize the national interest rather than abstract principles. . . . What President Nixon and I tried to do was unnatural. And that is why we didn't make it.
On 10th anniversary of end of the Vietnam War, *Wall Street Journal* 11 Mar 85

19 When you meet the president, you ask yourself, "How did it ever occur to anybody that he should be governor much less president?"
On President Ronald Reagan, *US* 2 Jun 86

STANLEY KLEIN, FBI terrorism expert

20 Talk in a normal voice. Terrorists are suspicious of whispering.
On how to behave if taken hostage, to conference of business travelers, NY *Times* 10 Oct 86

EDWARD KOCH, Mayor of NYC

21 I'm not the type to get ulcers. I give them.
NY *Times* 20 Jan 84

22 If you don't like the president, it costs you 90 bucks to fly to Washington to picket. If you don't like the governor, it costs you 60 bucks to fly to Albany to picket. If you don't like me, 90 cents.
ib 28 Feb 85

23 We're in the hands of the state legislature and God, but at the moment, the state legislature has more to say than God.
On requesting additional funds for NYC, *ib* 27 Jun 86

[illegible] O BATTANI, Judge, Wayne County Circuit [illegible], Detroit

[illegible] have no definition of *mother* in our law-[illegible] *Mother* was believed to have been so basic [illegible] definition was deemed necessary.

[illegible] that the biological mother of an infant conceived [illegible] the womb is the "true" mother as opposed to [illegible] who carries the child to term. 14 Mar 86

[illegible] BAZELON, Judge, US Court of Appeals, District of [illegible] Circuit

The majority decision constitutionalizes a distinction between a red leather pouch and a paper bag that is necessarily based at least in some part on [illegible] and class differences and perceptions.

Dissenting opinion in 2–1 ruling that recognized luggage [illegible] paper bags as a personal sanctuary. 17 Apr 80

[illegible] some of our subcultures, paper bags are often used to carry intimate personal belongings. And the [illegible] of some of our less fortunate citizens carrying their belongings in brown paper bags is too familiar to permit such crass biases to diminish protection of [illegible]

[illegible] L. BLACK, Associate Justice, US Supreme Court

Criticism of government finds sanctuary in several provisions of the 1st Amendment. It is part of the right of free speech. It embraces freedom of the press.

Dissenting opinion in 6–3 ruling that forbade a person summoned before a Congressional committee to refuse to answer the question, "Are you a member of the Communist Party?" 27 Feb 61

I was brought up to believe that Scotch whisky would need a tax preference to survive in competition with Kentucky bourbon.

Dissenting opinion in 6–2 ruling that limited power of states to tax and restrict the liquor business. 1 Jun 64

While calling that it is a Constitution intended to endure for ages to come, we also remember that the Founders wisely provided the means for that endurance: changes in the Constitution, when thought necessary, are to be proposed by Congress or conventions and ratified by the states. The Founders gave no such amending power to this Court.

Dissenting opinion in 6–3 ruling that prohibited racial discrimination in restaurants. 22 Jun 64

The Constitution was not written in the sands to be washed away by each wave of new judges blown in by each successive political wind.

Dissenting opinion in 6–2 ruling that upheld federal law making possession of heroin sufficient evidence of illegal importation of drugs. 20 Jan 70

The flagrant disregard in the courtroom of elementary standards of proper conduct should not and cannot be tolerated.

Dissenting opinion that a disorderly defendant may forfeit his constitutional right to be present in court. NY *Times* 1 Apr 70

I believe trial judges confronted with disruptive, contumacious, stubbornly defiant defendants must be given sufficient discretion to meet the circumstances in each case.

10 It would degrade our country and our judicial system to permit our courts to be bullied, insulted and humiliated and the orderly progress thwarted and obstructed by defendants brought before them charged with crimes.

ib

11 Paramount among the responsibilities of a free press is the duty to prevent any part of the government from deceiving the people and sending them off to distant lands to die of foreign fevers and foreign shot and shell.

Concurring opinion in 6–3 ruling that upheld the press's right to publish the Pentagon Papers. 30 Jun 71

12 In my view, far from deserving condemnation for their courageous reporting, the New York *Times*, the Washington *Post* and other newspapers should be commended for serving the purpose that the Founding Fathers saw so clearly.

ib

13 In revealing the workings of government that led to the Vietnam War, the newspapers nobly did precisely that which the Founders hoped and trusted they would do.

ib

HARRY A BLACKMUN, Associate Justice, US Supreme Court

14 The states are not free, under the guise of protecting maternal health or potential life, to intimidate women into continuing pregnancies.

Majority opinion in 7–2 ruling that established the constitutional legality of abortion. 22 Jan 73

15 The mandated description of fetal characteristics at two-week intervals, no matter how objective, is plainly overinclusive. [It is] not medical information that is always relevant to the woman's decision, and it may serve to confuse and punish her and to heighten her anxiety.

ib

16 Controversy over the meaning of our nation's most majestic guarantees frequently has been turbulent. . . . Abortion raises moral and spiritual questions over which honorable persons can disagree sincerely and profoundly. But those disagreements did not then and do not now relieve us of our duty to apply the Constitution faithfully.

ib

17 If there is any truth to the old proverb that "one who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client," the Court . . . now bestows a *constitutional* right on one to make a fool of himself.

Dissenting opinion in 6–3 ruling that allowed a defendant to refuse counsel. 30 Jun 75

18 The flaw in the statute [is] that in all its applications, it operates on a fundamentally mistaken premise that high solicitation costs are an accurate measure of fraud.

Majority opinion in 5–4 ruling that struck down a Maryland statute regulating how much charities may spend on fund raising. 26 Jun 84

19 By placing discretion in the hands of an official to grant or deny a license, such a statute creates a threat of censorship that by its very existence chills free speech.

ib

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Political Quotations

A Collection of Notable Sayings on Politics from Antiquity through 1989

Daniel B. Baker, Editor

Gale Research Inc. • DETROIT • NEW YORK • LONDON

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

2425. Prosperity is necessarily the first theme of a political campaign. —Woodrow Wilson, campaign speech, Sep 4, 1912

2426. A Presidential campaign may easily degenerate into a mere personal contest, and so lose its real dignity. —Woodrow Wilson, acceptance at Sea Girt, New Jersey, of the nomination for presidency, Aug 7, 1912

2427. Football strategy does not originate in a scrimmage; it is useless to expect solutions in a political campaign. —Walter Lippmann, "The Changing Focus", *A Preface to Politics*, 1914

2428. Political campaigns are designedly made into emotional orgies which endeavor to distract attention from the real issues involved, and they actually paralyze what slight powers of cerebration man can normally muster. —James Harvey Robinson, *The Human Comedy*, 1937

2429. The best audience is intelligent, well-educated and a little drunk. —Alben W. Barkley, recalled on his death, Apr 30, 1956

2430. There may be some cynics who think that a Platform is just a list of platitudes to lure the naive voter—a sort of facade behind which candidates sneak into power and then do as they please. I am not one of those. —Dwight D. Eisenhower, speech in Washington, D.C., Jun 7, 1957

2431. In your heart, you know he's right. —Barry Goldwater, slogan for presidential campaign, 1964

2432. The best time to listen to a politician is when he's on a stump on a street corner in the rain late at night when he's exhausted. Then he doesn't lie. —Theodore H. White, *The New York Times*, Jan 5, 1969

2433. Handshaking is friendly until your hands bleed. Confetti looks festive until you're forced to spit out mouthfuls hurled directly into your face. Applause is wonderful until you can hardly hear yourself speak. A crush of screaming women is flattering until they tear your clothes. —Ralph G. Martin, *A Hero for Our Time*, 1983

2434. The Kennedy organization doesn't run, it purrs. —Rowland Evans Jr., quoted by Ralph G. Martin, *A Hero for Our Times*, 1983

2435. The problems seem so easy out there on the stump. Deficits shrink with a rhetorical flourish. —Hugh Sidey, "Now Comes the Hard Part", *Time*, Nov 5, 1984

2436. We love the blather and boast, the charge and countercharge of campaigning. Governing is a tougher deal. —Hugh Sidey, "Now Comes the Hard Part", *Time*, Nov 5, 1984

2437. You can campaign in poetry. You govern in prose. —Mario Cuomo, *New Republic*, Apr 8, 1985

2438. There is no excitement anywhere in the world, short of war, to match the excitement of an American presidential campaign. —Theodore H. White, interview, May 15, 1986

2439. We were told our campaign wasn't sufficiently slick. We regard that as a compliment. —Margaret Thatcher, *The New York Times*, Jun 12, 1987

2440. Our debates have been like the mating of pandas in the zoo—the expectations are high, there's a lot of fuss and commotion, but there's never any kind of result. —Bruce Babbitt, presidential primary campaign speech in Des Moines, Iowa, Jan 4, 1988

2441. Senator, I served with Jack Kennedy. I knew Jack Kennedy. Jack Kennedy was a friend of mine. Senator, you're no Jack Kennedy. —Lloyd Bentsen, on Senator Dan Quayle's self-comparison to John F. Kennedy; televised debate, Oct 5, 1988

2798. It (politics) is a beautiful fraud that has been imposed on the people for years, whose practitioners exchange gilded promises for the most valuable thing their victims own, their votes. And who benefits most? The lawyers. —Shirley Chisholm, *Unbought and Unbossed*, 1970

2799. The whole art of politics consists in directing rationally the irrationalities of men. —Reinhold Niebuhr, quoted on his death, *The New York Times*, Jun 2, 1971

2800. Politics is the skilled use of blunt objects. —Lester B. Pearson, "The Tenth Decade", CBC-TV, 1972

2801. Truth is the glue that holds governments together. Compromise is the oil that makes governments go. —Gerald R. Ford, hearings in the House of Representatives on his nomination as vice-president, Nov 15, 1973

2802. There is one thing solid and fundamental in politics—the law of change. What's up today is down tomorrow. —Richard M. Nixon, *Time*, Aug 19, 1974

2803. We cannot cure the evils of politics with politics. ... Fifty years ago if we had gone the way of Freud (to study and tackle hostility within ourselves) instead of Marx, we might be closer to peace than we are. —Anaïs Nin, "Letter to Geismar", *The Diary of Anais Nin*, 1974

2804. The sad duty of politics is to establish justice in a sinful world. —Reinhold Niebuhr, quoted by Jimmy Carter, *Why Not the Best?*, 1975

2805. Politics, like music and golf, is best learned at an early age. —Lawrence Welk, *Time*, Apr 14, 1975

2806. In politics, guts is all. —Barbara Castle, *Castle Diaries*, Apr 18, 1975

2807. Politics is the art of looking for trouble, finding it everywhere, diagnosing it incorrectly and applying the wrong remedies. —Groucho Marx, recalled on his death, Aug 19, 1977

2808. It's a piece of cake until you get to the top. You find you can't stop playing the game the way you've always played it. So you are lean and mean and resourceful and you continue to walk on the edge of the precipice because over the years you have become fascinated by how close you can walk without losing your balance. —Richard M. Nixon, television interview with David Frost, May 4, 1977

2809. Politics I supposed to be the second-oldest profession. I have come to realize that it bears a very close resemblance to the first. —Ronald Reagan, *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner*, Mar 3, 1978

2810. If you're in politics, you're a whore anyhow. It doesn't make any difference who you sleep with. —Robert S. Strauss, *Texas Monthly*, Feb, 1978

2811. The choice in politics isn't usually between black and white. It's between two horrible shades of gray. —Peter Thorneycroft, Lord Thorneycroft, *London Sunday Telegraph*, Feb 11, 1979

2812. Washington has no memory. —James Reston, *The Observer*, Sep 9, 1979

2813. Politics is motion and excitement. —John Sears, *Time*, Nov 12, 1979

2814. The best politics is no politics. —Henry M. Jackson, speech to the American Bar Association, Feb 3, 1980

2815. You never really win anything in politics. All you get is a chance to play for higher stakes and perform at a higher level. —John Sears, *Time*, Jan 21, 1980

PRE-ADVANCE/WALK-THRU QUESTIONNAIRE

EVENT: Bush-Quayle Fundraising Dinner — Ohio

DATE: April 30

TIME: Approx speaking time 6:50 p.m.

LOCATION:
(GIVE DETAILS) Lausche Building, Columbus, Ohio

EXPECTED AUDIENCE:
(NUMBER AND COMPOSITION) Approximately 600-700 people
Ohio business leaders
community leaders
Major donors

PRESS COVERAGE: Open

DIAS PARTICIPANTS: Governor Voinovich

EXPECTED PARTICIPATION BY MEMBERS OF CABINET/CONGRESSIONAL/ADMINISTRATION: Not known yet

POTUS INTRODUCTION: Governor Voinovich

PERTINENT SPEECH TOPICS: Want to see more leadership, confidence in speeches; what about next 4 years?

REASON FOR EVENT:

PLEASE ATTACH PRE-ADVANCE/WALK-THRU CALL SHEET

City/State: COLUMBUS, OH

Event: B/O Fundraising Dinner

Date: 4/30/92 - Event Date
4/20/92 - Pre-Advance

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

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THE OHIO REPUBLICAN PARTY
172 E. STATE STREET
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

FAXIMILE COVER

TO: Jennifer Grossman

FROM: Tom Whatman

DATE: 4-22-92

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES, including this page: 2

NOTE: Jennifer - Please call if you need more info - the staff couldn't resist a few attempts at humor!

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Local Talking Points
4-30-92 Presidential Visit to Ohio

** **Ohio Republicans are on a winning streak. Bob Bennett has promised Governor Voinovich more Republicans in the state legislature and George has promised me more Ohio Republicans in Congress. I call this my kind of state.**

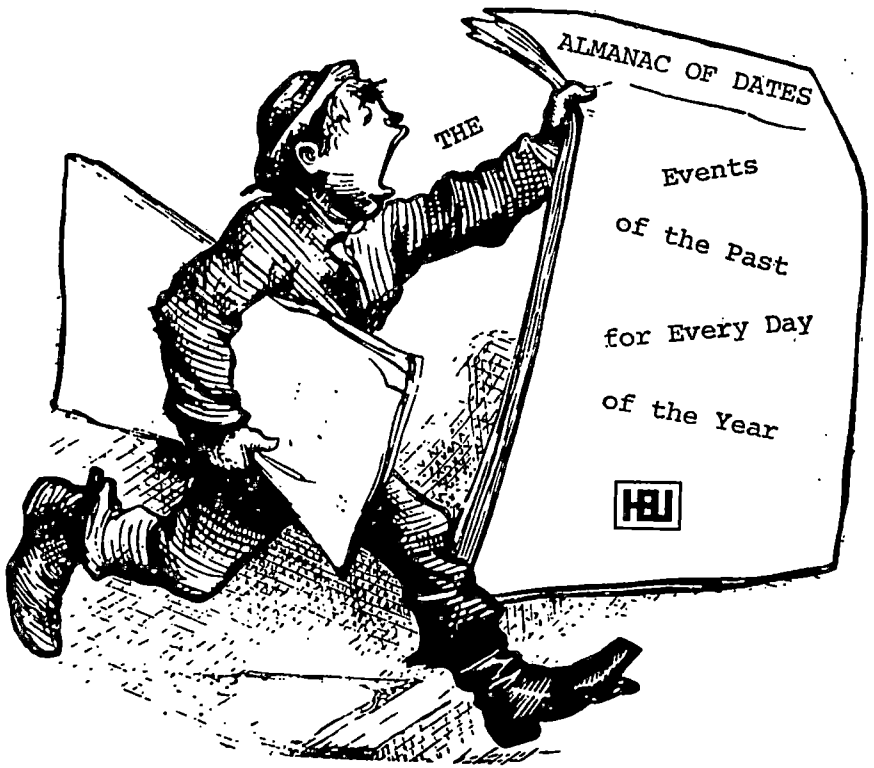
** Ohio Republicans scored a great victory on April 20 when the U.S. Supreme Court granted a stay which allows state legislative races to be run under lines passed by Republicans on the State Apportionment Board. This plans provides the first opportunity in nearly two decades to regain a majority in the Ohio House of Representatives. "50 in '92" is the rallying cry of the House Majority '92 program--the joint effort of the Ohio Republican Party and the Ohio House Republican caucus to capture majority status.

** Ohio Republicans also won a Congressional redistricting battle that provides an opportunity to send a majority Republican delegation to Congress.

** Lt. Governor Mike DeWine is running for the U.S. Senate against John Glenn. No one will work harder or do more for the people of Ohio than Mike DeWine.

** The event is being held in the Lausche building at the Ohio State Fairgrounds. Frank Lausche is a former Democrat Governor of Ohio (served 1949-1957, died 1990). There is also a building named after former Republican Governor Jim Rhodes. The newest building on the Fairgrounds is named after former Democrat Gov. Dick Celeste, a notorious bad guy to Ohio Republicans. **I noticed there are a lot of buildings here at the fairgrounds named after Democrat governers. Jim Rhodes' place wasn't big enough so we opted to have tonight's dinner here in the Lausche Building. We figured we would have a tough time getting a bunch of Republicans into the Celeste Center.**

** I was honored to be in Columbus last week to open AmeriFlora '92. I was somewhat disappointed to find out that I was actually the second choice. It seems they asked Bill Clinton to do the opening, but he said he didn't want to have anything to do with flowers the rest of the year. Besides, he wouldn't have enjoyed the floral aroma if he doesn't inhale.



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THE ALMANAC OF DATES

EVENTS OF THE PAST FOR EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR

LINDA MILLGATE

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich New York and London

1901 Emperor Hirohito, 12th to rule Japan, born (National Holiday)
1905 Maloney's glider, launched from a hot-air balloon, flew 20 minutes
1920 Contract awarded for grain elevator construction at Grand Forks, North Dakota
1925 First woman member, Dr. Florence Sabin, elected to the National Academy of Science
1926 General strike called for in England
1927 New Orleans saved from flooding by the destruction of a levee below the city
1947 Jim Ryun, runner, born
1954 Tibet recognized as part of Red China by India
1965 Explorer 27 launched to study Earth's gravity
1971 Israeli Independence Day
1962, 1973, 1984, 2057, 2068 Quasimodo or Low Sunday

April 30th

Walpurgis Night Festival in Finland and Sweden
463 BC Solar eclipse
259 AD Sts. Marian and James martyred (Feast Day)
1380 St. Catherine of Siena, patron of Italian nurses, died (Feast Day)
1450 Frederick of Hohenzollern invested as Elector of Brandenberg
1492 Columbus got his commission of exploration from Spain
1555 Marcellus Cervini, Pope Marcellus II, died of a stroke after 3 weeks in office
1662 Mary II, Queen of England, born
1748 Jacques Louis-David, French artist, born
1778 Philips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, opened
1790 Samuel Heinicke, educator of the deaf and dumb, died
1798 Congress created the U.S. Navy Department
1803 U.S. bought Louisiana from Spain
1812 Louisiana became a state
1813 Astor's expedition of western exploration returned to St. Louis, Missouri
1821 College of Detroit became the University of Michigan
1827 Foundation stone of the University of London laid
1832 Portland, Maine, got its city charter
1842 St. Joseph Cottolengo died (Feast Day
1853 First successful American-built clipper ship launched
1861 Virginia state flag adopted
1871 Massacre of Apache Indians at Fort Grant, Arizona
1879 Sarah J. B. Hale, author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," died
1883 Edouard Manet, French artist, died
1889 Washington Square Arch, New York City, dedicated
1900 Hawaii became a U.S. Territory
1908 Japanese ship Matsu Shima exploded off the Pescadores
1909 Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands, born (National Holiday in Holland and Surinam)
1915 Germans torpedoed U.S. tanker Gulflight
1918 Exile of Russian Imperial Family to Ekaterinburg
1923 Mossamedes ran aground at Cape Frio, Africa
1936 New Hampshire got its first legal sweepstakes lottery since 1894
1939 Public television broadcasts in the U.S. began
1940 Tex Carleton pitched a no-hitter and Brooklyn beat Cincinnati 3-0
1945 Adolf Hitler committed suicide
1946 Bob Feller pitched a no-hitter and Cleveland beat New York, 1-0
1947 Boulder Dam renamed Hoover Dam
1948 Organization of the American States charter signed
1952 U.N. forces stopped a massive Chinese offensive in Korea
1965 Brooklyn Heights, settled in 1634, became a National Landmark
1967 Barber and Miller pitched a no-hitter but Baltimore lost to Detroit, 1-0 on errors
1972 Last run made by the Brighton Belle, famous English train
1905, 1916, 2000, 2079 Quasimodo or Low Sunday

October 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE DEMAREST

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: CINCINNATI COLOR

1) Ohio is the "Buckeye State"

2) "Almost on crossing the Ohio line [from the east] it seemed to me that people were more open and more outgoing."
--John Steinbeck, Travels with Charley, 1962.

3) "..Proctor and Gamble **fits** Cincinnati -- a smooth, conservative, understated corporation which is run as efficiently and anonymously as the entire nation of Switzerland."
--Stephen Birmingham,

DOUG GAMBLE

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(310) 546-6409

April 21/92

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN
2 Pages

COLUMBUS FUNDRAISER

I MADE A SPEECH HERE IN COLUMBUS ABOUT A WEEK AGO, AND I'M GOING TO KEEP COMING BACK UNTIL I GET IT RIGHT.

I'M KIND OF GLAD TO SEE APRIL FINALLY COMING TO A CLOSE. I DON'T THINK THINGS HAVE EVER BEEN SO HECTIC AS THEY WERE EARLIER IN THE MONTH, WHEN I WAS HELPING MILLIE WITH HER TAXES.

ON THE WAY IN HERE I WAS MET BY A DELEGATION WHO CAME DOWN FROM CLEVELAND WITH A SPECIAL REQUEST. I HAD TO TELL THEM I DON'T HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO DECLARE THE CLEVELAND INDIANS DUGOUT A DISASTER AREA. (Another bad year for the Indians.)

THERE'S A LOT OF INTEREST IN THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS' VOYAGE TO THE NEW WORLD. OF COURSE, THE DEMOCRATS AREN'T TOO IMPRESSED -- THEY HAVE IDEAS THAT ARE OLDER THAN THAT. Policies vs. values

CONGRESS HAS A SPECIAL PLACE IN ITS HEART FOR COLUMBUS -- THEY SEE HIM AS THE GUY WHO INVENTED THE JUNKET.

MORE...

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN - COLUMBUS (CONT'D)

I CAN'T UNDERSTAND SOME OF THE CONTROVERSY ABOUT CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. CAN YOU IMAGINE CRITICIZING SOMEONE BECAUSE YOU THINK HE TRAVELS TOO MUCH?

THERE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN PEOPLE WITH STRANGE BELIEFS. FIVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IT WAS A FLAT EARTH, AND TODAY IT'S A FLAT TAX.

9 April 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CURT

FROM: JAG

SUBJECT: COLUMBUS COLOR

1) Columbus Day is October 12 -- officially kicking off the Columbus quincentennial.

2) Adjectives for Columbus: "this enigmatic Genoan," "humbly born, the son of a Genovese weaver," "deeply devout, charged with messianic zeal," "if there was a single key to his character, it was his intense religiosity. Columbus had a fundamental belief in the Bible and a sense of destiny that was clearly messianic."

3) Columbus, Ohio is the largest city in the world bearing the expolorer's name. The replica of the Santa Maria in the Scioto River was christened October. 11.

4) Washington Irving in 1828 called Columbus "a man of great and inventive genius."

5) "No man has done more to change the course of human history than Christopher Columbus."
--Edward Channing, History of the United States, 1905.

6) Columbus believed that the mariner must, as he put it, probe "the secrets of this world."

EXCERPTS

1) "..Columbus' journey was the first step in a long process that eventually produced the United States of America, a daring experiment in democracy that in turn became a symbol and a haven of individual liberty for people throughout the world. But the revolution that began with his voyages was far greater than that. It altered science, geography, philosophy, agriculture, law, religion, ethics, government -- the sum, in other words, of what passed at the time as Western Culture."
--Time, October 7, 1991

COLUMBUS DAY \ THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1991
INDIAN TREATY ROOM \ 10:30 A.M.

CHAIRMAN FRANK DONATELLI AND HIS LOVELY WIFE, BECKI. MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION. GAY KINGHAM, PETER MAXX, AND CHRISTOBAL COLON -- A DESCENDANT BY DIRECT LINE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. // MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. // AMBASSADOR ZAPPALA, AND MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC COMMUNITY. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. MY FELLOW AMERICANS. //

I WANT TO WELCOME YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE. IT IS AN HONOR TO CELEBRATE COLUMBUS DAY -- WHAT'S MORE, THE START OF A YEAR OF ACTIVITIES SALUTING THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST LANDING IN THE NEW WORLD. //

TODAY I WILL SIGN A SPECIAL PROCLAMATION. I MIGHT ADD A P.S., MANDATING THAT ALL AMERICANS LEARN TO PRONOUNCE A NEW WORD, "QUINCENTENARY." //

IT'S NOT EASY THIS WEEK TO RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO STRETCH THE TRUTH AND TRY TO ESTABLISH SOME SPECIAL LINK TO THE ITALIAN COMMUNITY OR TO SPAIN, WHOSE SHIPS AND SAILORS CARRIED COLUMBUS TO THE NEW WORLD. // I WILL RESIST IT. / I WAS TELLING THAT TO MY AIDES LAST WEEK AS WE HEADED TO A MEETING IN OUR THREE CARS -- THE NINA, PINTA, AND SANTA MARIA.)) //

EMERSON ONCE SAID, "EVERY SHIP THAT COMES TO AMERICA GOT ITS CHART FROM COLUMBUS."

FOR HALF-A-MILLENNIUM, WHAT COLUMBUS DISCOVERED HAS HELPED CHART THE COURSE OF EXPLORATION AND OPPORTUNITY -- SAILING FREEDOM'S SHIP TO EVERY CORNER OF THE EARTH. //

TODAY, WE SALUTE A HEMISPHERE MOVING TOWARD DEMOCRACY AND FREE ENTERPRISE -- AIDED BY INITIATIVES LIKE OUR ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS. IT IS MY HOPE THAT THIS QUINCENTENARY WILL COMMEMORATE THE COMMON HERITAGE OF AMERICA AND ITS NEIGHBORS. //

IN ADDITION, WE SALUTE NOT ONLY COLUMBUS' SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE BUT ALSO THE STORY OF THIS NATION -- UNAFRAID / EVER-CHANGING / CHALLENGING THE UNKNOWN / DEVOTED TO THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY AND THE PRINCIPLES THAT UNITE ALL AMERICANS. //

COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATES THE IDEA THAT WE DO NOT VALUE DIVERSITY MERELY BECAUSE AMERICA IS STRONG -- AMERICA IS STRONG BECAUSE WE VALUE DIVERSITY. //

IN THAT SPIRIT, IT IS NOW MY PRIVILEGE TO SIGN A PROCLAMATION DESIGNATING OCTOBER 14, 1991, AS COLUMBUS DAY. THANK YOU, AND GOD BLESS AMERICA.

# # # #

DOUG GAMBLE

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(310) 546-6409

April 9/92

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN
2 Pages

COLUMBUS (Curt Smith)

COLUMBUS AND HIS CREW ENDURED A LONG, HARD VOYAGE AND WERE REWARDED WITH DISCOVERY OF A NEW LAND -- AND IF YOU CAN ENDURE LISTENING TO ME SPEAK FOR A FEW MINUTES, YOU'LL BE REWARDED WITH SOME REMARKS FROM BARBARA.

IT'S APPROPRIATE THAT BOB HOPE IS BEING HONORED AT AMERIFLORA ON THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF COLUMBUS' DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. WHEN COLUMBUS AND HIS CREW STEPPED ASHORE, BOB M.C.'d A BENEFIT FOR THEM TO RAISE MONEY FOR FUTURE VOYAGES.

(NOTE: Bob Hope does <u>not</u> mind people joking about his age. In fact, he gets a kick out of it.)

I READ THAT ONE RESULT OF COLUMBUS' VOYAGE WAS TRADE THAT FIRST INTRODUCED BROCCOLI TO THE EUROPEANS. BUT THEY'VE BEEN OUR FRIENDS ALL THESE YEARS ANYWAY.

I ASKED AN HISTORIAN YESTERDAY IF THERE WAS ANYTHING ABOUT THE NEW WORLD THAT COLUMBUS FOUND FRIGHTENING. HE SAID "NO, BECAUSE THERE WAS NO NEW YORK PRIMARY GOING ON AT THE TIME." (OR: "NO, BECAUSE CONGRESS HADN'T BEEN INVENTED YET.")

MORE..

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN - COLUMBUS (CONT'D)

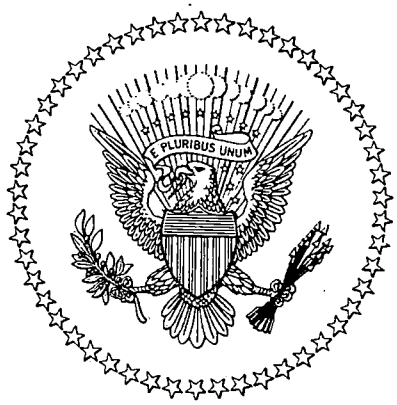
IT'S A GOOD THING AMERICA WAS DISCOVERED BY COLUMBUS INSTEAD OF SOME PIRATE. OTHERWISE, I MIGHT BE SPEAKING HERE IN "BLACKBEARD, OHIO."

PEOPLE HAVE WONDERED WHERE MRS. COLUMBUS WAS WHILE CHRISTOPHER WAS DISCOVERING THE NEW WORLD. I'M NOT SURE, BUT SHE MAY HAVE BEEN HOME HAVING TEAS AND BAKING COOKIES.

NOT MANY PEOPLE REALIZE THIS, BUT COLUMBUS BEGAN A GRAND TRADITION IN TRAVEL. HE ARRIVED IN AMERICA AND HIS LUGGAGE WOUND UP IN CHINA.

PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

George Bush



1990

(IN TWO BOOKS)

BOOK I—JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1990

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1991

safely in theirs. Thank you for that—and for braving conditions that are not always the best, especially the weather at some of the bases.

I also want to salute your role in shaping history, for the historical changes we are seeing in the Soviet Union are in no small part due to the vigilance and sheer hard work of the men and women of the Strategic Air Command. Your practice of deterrence has kept the peace and defined the basis for positive change in the Soviet Union. You should be proud of your role in that. But we still live in a time of uncertainty. So, as we push for a major new arms agreement with the Soviets, to increase stability we will continue to modernize strategic forces. Any time day or night, in the missile field or the flight line, in a command post, or in an office, you are deterrence.

So, on behalf of all Americans, I thank you for your sacrifices. For you air crews, keep 'em flying. And for you missile crews, the pointy end is up, and keep 'em in the green. God bless you all, and thank you for your wonderful service to this, the greatest country on the face of the Earth. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke by telecommunications network at 10:41 a.m. from the Command Center Operations Room at Strategic Air Command Headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, NE. In his remarks, he referred to Gen. John T. Chain, commander of Strategic Air Command Headquarters. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Columbus, OH.

Remarks at a Briefing for Head Start Volunteers in Columbus, Ohio
February 8, 1990

Ms. Clark. What I would like to do, President and Mrs. Bush, is to officially welcome you to our Head Start program and to Columbus on behalf of our board of trustees, our executive director, our policy council chairperson, the children of Head Start and their families, the staff, all of our community who work so very closely with us. We'd just like to say welcome.

The President. Well, we're very pleased to be here. Barbara—the two of us in the family, see, this level of the family—she knows much more about this because she's visited many Head Start programs. But I do want to say that when the Governors had the education meeting, education summit, everybody agreed that being ready to learn, the concept of—what do you give, 18 years to it, or 20-some years? No, but some of us are just really getting out front now in something that many of you worked for a long time, and it is a national objective now. It's one of the key objectives. And so we have increased the funding and all of that for it.

But I really want to hear about parental involvement—I know some are parents here—and the whole volunteer aspect of it, as well as the way it just works in practice. Because we believe—the whole administration—and it's not Republican or Democrat—I think on this one it gets way across any partisan politics. And people are saying, Look, the time has come to put even more emphasis on that which a lot of you have given your lives to doing. So we're here to learn and listen and say thank you, too.

Ms. Clark. Okay. What I think—what I would like to do now is to go around and introduce all of us who are here. And I also think that our group is very representative of what you've just mentioned—that it's not about partisanism between the parties, but that we're all here and we're working for one common cause.

I would like to introduce our president of our board of trustees, Mr. Richard Trelease.

The President. I met Richard.

Ms. Clark. One of our Head Start directors, Mrs. Christine Franklin, of our John XXIII Head Start program. One of our very faithful parents of John XXIII, Ms. Tamara

all Americans, I thank
ces. For you air crews,
d for you missile crews,
p, and keep 'em in the
u all, and thank you for
ice to this, the greatest
of the Earth. God bless

spoke by telecommuni-
10:41 a.m. from the
perations Room at Stra-
Headquarters at Offutt
ha, NE. In his remarks,
John T. Chain, com-
Air Command Head-
his remarks, the Presi-
mbus, OH.

Columbus, Ohio

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duce our president of
Mr. Richard Trelease.
Richard.
our Head Start direc-
ranklin, of our John
ram. One of our very
n XXIII, Ms. Tamara Scruggs. My assistant director, Mrs. Mary Kay Dailey. The chairperson of our policy council, Mrs. Orlinda Jabbar. Our executive director, Mr. Curtis A. Brooks. And also a former Head Start student who has received an award from you for academic achievement in 1989—she received a Presidential award and letter—Ms. Senta Clark.

The President. How old are you, Senta?

Senta Clark. Seven.

The President. Seven—all right!

Mrs. Bush. Oh, it's beautiful.

Ms. Clark. And her father, Mr. Nordholm Clark.

The President. How are you, sir?

Ms. Clark. Our Head Start director at Southwestern Head Start, Mrs. Jo Bostic. Our deputy executive director, Mr. William Conley. Another very faithful parent at Southwestern, Mrs. Shelly Cantrell. And I would like to introduce Mayor Veronika Shepard, from the village of Urban Crest, who started out as a Head Start parent. And Veronika may have started out about 22 years ago, I think, with myself. And since that time, she has elevated herself through the years. She is now the mayor of Urban Crest. And she has also just recently returned from a tour in Africa.

The President. Fantastic. I just want to be sure that when we're doing the introducing—I know you all know, probably, Don Casey and Chalmers—just so you—we're so proud of them and glad they're with us. Chalmers Wiley.

Ms. Clark. Absolutely. And they are individuals who definitely give support to our program. Senator Casey and Congressman Wiley. Also at our State legislative level, we have Senator Eugene Watts, Representative Ray Miller, and also Representative Dave Gilmore. And I'd like to commend our State legislative branch because through the sponsorship of Representative Ray Miller, the State of Ohio now is providing funding to Head Start for Head Start expansion to the tune of $19 million. So this is something really great for Ohio, and I really just thank everyone.

The two in the back row——

The President. Smiling proudly.

Ms. Clark. ——smiling proudly—[*laughter*]—are my parents. Absolutely. Mrs. Alberta Clark and Mr. Spencer Clark.

Mrs. Bush. Your mother's the one who got you interested?

Ms. Clark. Absolutely. My mother's the one who got me interested. My mother is the one that, when Mr. Curtis Brooks came to our church, the Union Grove Baptist Church, and asked our minister, Reverend Phil Hill, if he could put a Head Start center in our church, and Phil Hill, Reverend Hill, said yes. And then my mother was called out and asked to serve on the committee that was reviewing. So I was very proud.

The President. And that was close to 18—how many years ago?

Mrs. Bush. Twenty-three, she said.

The President. Twenty-two. I missed it, yes.

Ms. Clark. I don't think I told you how old I was at the time. [*Laughter*]

The President. No, no you didn't.

Ms. Clark. Twenty-two years ago.

Mrs. Bush. Ten. [*Laughter*]

The President. Okay, well. But who's going to tell me how the—am I supposed to just kind of ask questions, because I'm dying to ask a few questions. And I'd love to hear from the parents exactly how it works, how many parents end up getting involved. The more the better, we think, because it emphasizes not only—helps when the kids go home and all, but it also is, I think, very good for strong family. But do you want to help me with that one?

Ms. Clark. Can I start you out just a little bit——

The President. Yes.

Ms. Clark. ——by saying that out of our entire staff—which we have a staff of 161 individuals—50 percent are former Head Start parents.

The President. That's marvelous.

Ms. Clark. So, that gives us the beginning as to what our parents' involvement level is. And now I'm going to turn it over to our parents. I do want to say that we also have a home-based program. We recently converted over the past 2 years to home-base services, so we have a home-based parent; we have a center-based parent. And we have a parent who has done national training at our national Head Start conference.

The President. Tamara, tell us how it

works.

Ms. Scruggs. Parent involvement is very important. It's important for the kids because the kids are always excited to have their parents come into the classroom and into the center to help.

The President. Just give me an honest percent. It is a hard—it is tough. But what kind of percentage? Would 50 percent of them—I mean, say, you have a room full of kids—would 50 percent of their parents in one way or another try to be involved, or is that too high, or is that too low? Too high. So some don't, in other words.

Ms. Franklin. Some don't because—that it's a low income program and the parents are just having so much trouble with things at home that sometimes it's kind of hard. We do have a very good parent involvement. The staff is very instrumental in bringing parents into the school——

The President. Maybe I could ask Mr. Clark—obviously, your daughter, Senta, is doing pretty darn well—don't be embarrassed—[*laughter*]—pretty darn well. What do you think she got in Head Start that maybe other kids that didn't get to go to Head Start program would?

Mr. Clark. Well, I think it prepared her for—it's almost like when a kid is in high school getting ready for college. Head Start prepared her for elementary school. And it taught her a lot of things that probably I couldn't have taught her at home at 3 years old. And, therefore, as she got further on in school she excelled and, one day, turned around and you sent her a letter. [*Laughter*]

The President. The expression, Mr. Clark, that we use on that—and I expect all the pros around here know this—but it's "ready to learn." I mean, it's not the final, obviously, learning experience, but the concept is, let's get these kids ready to learn. And perhaps that's exactly what happened.

Did you like it, Senta? Do you remember—you're too old now, but do you remember much about the program? Did you want to go when your dad said, hey, you're going to go to Head Start? Or were you saying, no, I'd rather hang out here at home? When you were little, I mean.

Senta. I wanted to go.

The President. Yes. And then liked it when you were there?

Senta. Yes.

The President. That's great. Now what do you do? What's your interest now that you're older? Any one subject, or anything?

Senta. Math.

Mrs. Bush. That will please the President. [*Laughter*]

The President. Math. That's great. Who else wants to chip in on this and how it works from teachers, or volunteers, or——

Mrs. Bush. I wanted to ask about the parents, if you—because I'm into literacy—if you have programs for furthering education.

The President. And the response down there?

Ms. Shepard. I would like to touch base on that. Even though I'm a past parent, if it hadn't been for the Head Start program encouraging and giving me the incentive to further my education, I really feel that I wouldn't be now in the position I'm in as mayor of Urban Village. And that's one thing Head Start does promote with parents, is to further your education, right along with your child. So it gives a holistic approach when you go into the Head Start program. It touches the whole family, everybody.

Mrs. Bush. The other thing—I've been briefed on Head Start—but I'm so thrilled that they get physicals and dentals and hot meals. I mean, it's a wonderful program.

Ms. Clark. Absolutely—the total comprehensive approach. But to get back to the question in regards to literacy: We do have GED classes that are operating in our program. And what we're finding, and most especially I've seen this in the last couple of weeks—we have parents that are attending the GED classes. And then some of them are coming to me, letting me know that individuals from their community, or neighbors, are wanting to know, can they attend the classes? So, they're coming back and saying, "Ms. Clark, can someone else come?" Or, "I have a friend, she would like to come into the GED class." And we're opening up the doors, of course, and saying yes. And when Senta talks about math being a likable subject to her—we also have a math and science program that we're ini-

tiating. And we're doing this through the National Urban Coalition, who is promoting math and science. And what we're hoping to do through the GED classes is to also extend that into our math and science——

Mrs. Bush. That's wonderful.

Mr. Conley. One of the things I would like to just add, too—when you talk about parents—is that we recognize that it's not sufficient to just work with the children. That's wonderful, but you've got to do something about the environment from which the families come. And as the overall agency preparing for Head Start, we've been instrumental in accessing other kinds of resources that can impact on the family. As an example, specifically with the parents, is a new program that we have called Project HOPE. That stands for Head Start Opportunities for Parents through Education by Employment.

What we have done was to write for competitive—which we would receive from the HHS. And with that we were working intensively with a group of parents. We work with 150 people—well, actually, 75 will be an experimental program because this is a demonstration effort. And we hope by that to be able to show through intensive case work, through education, that we can involve the parents in some kind of a training and job placement and so on. That's going to make them more successful——

The President. Good point.

Mr. Brooks. Our goal, of course, is self-sufficiency. Bill is right there. We look forward to a more advanced kind of family planning. I think the leader is doing something magnificent right now. And we just basically believe in the holistic approach. The Head Start child is there because the family is poor. And we're trying our best to come up with strategies to get them out of poverty. One of the problems we, of course, have is that our operating funds come out of community service—and, of course, that is not in the budget. I talked to the national office this morning and they said that Senator Mark Hatfield would be by to see you to discuss that with you, because he's sponsoring that——

The President. You know, it is tough when you have to make choices—this funding for Head Start dramatically up and then some of these other things. So we'll have to see what we can be helpful in.

Mrs. Bush. How about volunteers in the private sector? Do they get involved?

Ms. Clark. Yes. Yes, they do.

The President. And you're talking about Head Start?

Mrs. Bush. In Head Start, yes. But what—I mean, do corporations get involved and help? Or—with equipment? Or volunteers as one on one?

Ms. Clark. Well, we have a lot of one-on-one volunteer efforts that take place. We see the involvement of other community agencies and organizations that work with us. And I think very recently we've had several different agencies that have been calling or sent letters, and maybe Mary Kay might want to speak to a couple of them—some of the girls that have come in and one of the sororities.

Ms. Dailey. The Methodist children's home here called and they wanted to know if they can send some young ladies. And they were 14 to 17 years old.

Mrs. Bush. Perfect.

Ms. Dailey. I saw that as a beautiful age for the children. And seven of them came last Friday to one of the centers, and the ladies that came were fantastic. Now, what are they going to do? I think if they just go in and sit down with the children, they don't need to tell you what they'll do. And they just went in and they sat a minute, but the children came to them and they went to the children, and they went right off into the afternoon's activities.

The President. What will they do if they keep up their interest? They'll come back once a week or——

Ms. Dailey. Yes.

The President. Something like that?

Ms. Dailey. This group will come back once a week every Friday.

The President. Yes.

Ms. Dailey. They gave a commitment to them. So that was really, really a good thing.

Mr. Trelease. As president of the board I guess that makes me the chief volunteer. [*Laughter*] Your presence and what you just said should help strengthen further efforts getting our community involved. All local

people in the room would honestly tell you Columbus is in an era of growth and development unparalleled in its history. That will only remain as strong as the youth in our communities and the involvement of more people in our community. And I think your visit here is—I can really salute both of you for being here because it underscores the relationship that's needed to move us even further.

Ms. Franklin. I would like to add to that. We have six of our high school children in West Side and in our centers working with our—what we call the bottom—who are in our program—and we're working on a way to eliminate that through the—[*inaudible*]. It's been very, very fine in the classrooms.

Mrs. Bush. I hope some corporations will get involved and help you, too.

Ms. Clark. Yes, we're hoping that also.

Mrs. Bush. Maybe with jobs for the parents—in some fringe way or——

The President. You were going to say something, and I think you got preempted, Ms. Jabbar? Or were you? Maybe I had it wrong, but I thought you were getting up there on the edge—[*laughter*]. What end of it are you in now?

Ms. Jabbar. I'm a parent in the program, and I'm the policy council chairperson. And the policy council——

The President. Here in this installation here?

Ms. Jabbar. Yes.

The President. So, it's a neighborhood—it's not citywide, in other words?

Ms. Jabbar. It's a countywide.

The President. Countywide. Yes, yes. You have a kid in Head Start now?

Ms. Jabbar. My child was in——

The President. Was in, yes.

Ms. Clark. Because she had a 2-year turn as a chairperson.

The President. I see, I see.

Ms. Jabbar. But I've had two kids go through the Head Start program. And when they finished, like Veronika said was that I've grown being involved in the Head Start program and volunteering and so forth. I have grown, and I think with the Head Start program they have given me marketable skills that I know that I can go out and use in the outside world.

The President. You know, a lot of pressure in the communities, of course—financial, you mentioned a lot of the kids out of impoverished homes and all—but do you detect a—is there more interest in parents in trying now, given all the pressures from narcotics in communities all across the whole country? I mean, these pressures—it's not one neighborhood. I mean, do you find that the pressures of society are making parents more like you, more willing to volunteer and get involved, or not? Or is it—do we just have to do a lot better in that? Maybe Veronika could help? I mean, I don't know. I'm really asking; I don't have an opinion. I wish your answer was, look, people are waking up, realizing they got to hold these families together, and they're going to do what you did. I'm not sure that we're there yet. We want to try to help as best we can in encouraging this approach. But you get a feeling on it?

Mr. Brooks. Mr. President, I can simply say that when we recruit for this program every year, I have watched the parents grow. And they are growing to a point now where—we only used to talk to maybe 200 or 300—and I went in the room the other day when the recruiting session came, and there were about 700 parents in there.

The President. That is encouraging.

Mr. Brooks. So, I think that the emphasis that you're putting on education is reaching a lot of people. And I don't think you need to shortchange yourself on that. You are causing some things to happen.

The President. Do you all have a program called Cities in Schools in Columbus? New York has it—one of these where they get—it's not a Head Start necessarily, but it's to encourage—it's a mix where the city government and private sector gets involved in trying to get almost—it's not replacing parents but bolstering——

Mrs. Bush. At-risk children.

The President. ——at-risk children. Encouraging them to go, seeing that they're not just totally neglected when they leave school and go home. But you don't have that particular program here, I guess. It's a volunteer——

Ms. Clark. High school level.

The President. Yes, that's good.

Mr. Trelease. But I think one of the as-

pects you'd be interested in is the home-based part of the program. We have a parent who is——

The President. Shelly, you're on. [*Laughter*] Your big moment. Address yourself to Dan Rather, wherever he may be. [*Laughter*]

Ms. Cantrell. Well, I'd like to say about the home base is that it's important for us because we live in a rural area and the bus doesn't come to us. And without the home base, my child wouldn't be in Head Start. And I have a time now each week where we have a one-on-one together. And it helps every day, because we have an activity to work on. And I don't think without the Head Start I would be as conscious of what my children need for their education.

Mrs. Bush. Does someone come to your house one day a week?

Q. Every Monday she comes for an hour and a half and she tells us an activity to work on. And it could be colors or shapes. This week we're working on matching.

Mrs. Bush. But she sets you up for the week?

Q. Yes. And then she'll come back and she'll ask us how we did—if my child is ready to do that part. There was an activity that she just wasn't ready to do yet, and so we changed it to something that my child is ready to do. And it's like you say, ready to learn—she's getting ready.

The President. That's encouraging.

Mrs. Bush. You have more than one child?

Q. I have three.

Mrs. Bush. That keeps you pretty busy.

The President. Ms. Bostic, you've been strangely silent here. Now, you're entitled—equal time here.

Ms. Bostic. Okay. I was thinking in terms of Head Start really, unlike a lot of programs, reaches out to parents. And we do have families that have very serious problems, more serious than years ago when I first started. But we don't give up on them, and we do go out—and we have a lot of opportunities for them to get involved. Maybe not necessarily in the classroom, but doing things at home, coming to meetings, or even working with an individual. So, I think our approach to reaching out has made a difference. We don't wait for parents to come to us.

Ms. Clark. Some of that we can see in our average daily attendance. You know, with the Head Start regulations, we have a triggering point, which is 85 percent average daily attendance, that we know we must maintain. And what we've been seeing over this past school year is that we had parents that are sending their children 100 percent of the time. And then we have—outside our council level, we let the different centers know, so parents are now beginning to compete with one another—their center against another center as to how many of us can get our kids here every day. So, when we talk about parent involvement, to me that's a part of the starting point. When I see that parents are bringing their children every day, that's a starter. Then there are some that do work in the classroom or some who come to the parent meetings, but we know that they are all involved to some degree.

We're going to have to begin to wrap up, right after my supervisor speaks. [*Laughter*]

Mr. Conley. I see that you're on a schedule and I saw the cue for us to begin to wrap up, but I think we would be remiss if we didn't point out to you the drawings that the children did.

The President. Let's see these.

Mr. Conley. Some of which are portraits of you and Mrs. Bush. [*Laughter*]

Mrs. Bush. I don't see me yet.

The President. Here you are. [*Laughter*]

Mrs. Bush. What's your waiting list?

Ms. Clark. Our waiting list? We've been maintaining something like about 800 children on a waiting list. So, we're really looking forward to the expansion, because we have a lot of individuals that call and we just aren't able to serve them all.

Mrs. Bush. I think yours is better than mine is. [*Laughter*]

The President. What are you talking about?

Ms. Clark. There's another one up there.

Mrs. Bush. Identical. [*Laughter*]

The President. So sweet.

Mr. Conley. And we'd also like you to know that we're extremely proud of our Head Start staff and——

Ms. Clark. Child Development Associate

Credential—that's a competency-based credential that HHS encourages our staff to receive. And at the present, 80 percent of our staff are to be degreed or credentialed with the competency-based credentials.

The President. That's great. Well, everybody I hope had a say, but I really appreciate this opportunity to learn. It's funny, you go—you wonder—all the lights and the kind of hustle and the holding rooms—but it all adds up. I mean, you do this and then, tomorrow, well, maybe have a chance. And Barbara will come home and say what she did at the hospital or the school, you know. And I think it's a wonderful thing that we feel kind of uplifted when we get—we love living in this beautiful house that this guy drew over here. [*Laughter*] It's got two windows and a door. But it is wonderful, and I appreciate you all taking the time to help explain it to us.

Q. Okay, and on behalf of all of us here in our total program, I would like to thank you and Mrs. Bush very, very much. And I hope that God will continue to bless you in your leadership, to protect us and to lead us.

The President. Well, thank you so much.

Note: The President spoke at 3:02 p.m. at St. Aloysius Family Service Center.

Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for the Ohio Republican Party in Columbus

February 8, 1990

Thank you all very, very much. I'm delighted to be here, and so is Barbara. Thank you, Tim, for all you do for the party and for the outstanding leadership you've brought to this dinner and everything you touch out here. I'll tell you, I'm delighted to be with you once again. I want to salute our Congressmen that are here. We've got outstanding Republican Congressmen in the House, and up at the head table here is Chalmers Wylie. I don't want to date him, but he and I were elected to Congress on the same day a thousand years ago. And John Kasich, Bob McEwen—all doing a great job. And then, with uncharacteristic modesty, I spot Ralph Regula and Mike Oxley out here—not even at the head table, but here—strong, both of them, wonderful Representatives. So, I feel surrounded by friends and former colleagues.

I also want to pay my respects and just tell you from my heart what a good job Lee Atwater is doing as chairman of the Republican National Committee—sitting over here. I know that the Ohio party is on the move, but I can tell you that that National Committee has taken a real leadership in a lot of these races, in recruitment—finding good people—and doing the best job that I can remember the party ever doing there. I want to pay my respects to a lot of the powerhouses of Ohio that are with us—Stan Aronoff, the president of the Ohio State Senate, a friend of mine of long standing from Cincinnati, is with us here. I thought Corwin was going to be here, but he's not—Corwin Nixon—or is he? I don't think so. But Joanne Davidson, ably representing—where is she? Way down here. Joanne, please pay my respects to Corwin. And I'm just delighted that you're here and have great respect for the job you're doing.

I, too, want to salute the organizers of this dinner—John Wolfe and Les Wexner and John McConnell. The great Ohio team also that we have on the national committee: our chairman, Bob Bennett; Martha Moore; Mike Colley—they're all doing an outstanding job. Incidentally—is this your birthday? This might well be the chairman's birthday today. So we want to wish him a happy one. And, of course, I'd be remiss if I didn't single out my old friend—still get a little free advice from him, but there's no one quite like him—Jim Rhodes, over here. Where's Jim? There, he's standing there—former Governor of this State.

And who would have thought, football and baseball and sports nut that I am, that I'd get a chance to get in there and have

my picture taken with Archie Griffin, the two-time Heisman Trophy winner. You talk about a record—the only one, right? The only two-time winner of the Heisman. And so here we are—and I also want to single out another friend of mine who headed my campaign some time ago. I want to just announce that my dear friend, Keith—Keith McNamara, who was with us here a minute ago, has just been appointed to a position on the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute. It's a very important job, and I'm delighted that he's willing to undertake that. But I want to salute him and thank him for his past support. And finally, I do want to pay my respects to one who is not here tonight—the mayor of Columbus, Buck Rinehart. Right now he's Captain Buck Rinehart, U.S. Marine Reserves. He's out at Twenty-nine Palms Base, in California. So even his Commander in Chief couldn't talk him out of that one. Twenty-nine Palms in the middle of February—don't tell me that Buck isn't willing to undertake those hardship assignments. [*Laughter*] But there he is. And again, in all seriousness, I do salute him.

I'm delighted to make one of my first fundraising stops of this decade right here in Ohio. And I congratulate you on the record-breaking success of this event. I'll never forget the help that all of you and this State gave to me and Dan Quayle in 1988. Memories of the Ohio campaign are still very fresh in my mind. Pitching horseshoes out there at the Ohio State Fair was one of the highlights. Riding on a campaign stop with Anne Hayes, who's right here with us tonight. She and her son, Steve—Judge Hayes. We had a marvelous trip, and all that does—seeing Anne here—is make me very nostalgic and very sentimental about Woody Hayes. What a wonderful man he was and what a great friend of mine. I'll never forget it.

And, of course—I'll get over this reminiscing in just a minute—but one of my final campaign stops was right here just before the election in Columbus at the rally finale, with a fellow who believes as deeply as I do in keeping America strong—I'm talking about Arnold Schwarzenegger. He was with us that day. And Conan the Republican, we call him. [*Laughter*] But I thought they were there to see a guy that might be the next President of the United States. But never—it was the best thing that ever happened because I was getting a little egocentric then—and all they wanted to do was see Schwarzenegger out here. But I had a marvelous time campaigning here. I spent so much time here that I met people who said that I had their vote—for Governor. [*Laughter*] I rode in a firetruck, kissed the babies, even threw out the first ball at the All-Star game. Seems like the only thing I did not do was to dot the "i" on the "Script Ohio." [*Laughter*]

But this is a critical year, as Tim said—and said it very well, indeed—Ohio always, but this year a critical State. What happens here is key to the Republican majority that we want to build all across this country. And I'm delighted to see that the party is making great gains here. I brought along a news clipping tonight, a story reporting the results of a new statewide poll on party preference. Apologies to John Wolfe—it's from the Dayton Daily News. [*Laughter*] But it says here that of all Ohioans between the ages of 18 and 25, 59 percent identify themselves as Republicans. And here's another statistic that makes the 59 percent even more impressive: Just 6 years ago, that figure was only 30 percent. A dramatic and amazing turnaround. That's a tribute to every one of you in this room tonight—and every one of you who are working so hard to make the Republican Party the majority party here in Ohio.

You know, last weekend, the Democratic leadership in Washington went on a retreat—that was their word, not mine—and they spent a weekend trying to find themselves—find themselves—work through an identity crisis that they're having. I read that some of the leadership thinks the problem is that people just don't know what their party stands for. I disagree with that. I think the problem for the national Democrats is that people know exactly what they stand for, and they don't want any more of that—more government, more taxes, and more Washington-knows-best bureaucracy. And that's their problem. And I really believe that that's why we're seeing these amazing changes in terms of party identifi-

cation.

People are looking for something new in the nineties—and that's why they're looking at a new GOP generation. More Americans are turning to the Republican Party because our party really does have more of the new thinking, more of the answers—the answers people are looking for to help maintain the competitive edge in this global economy, to clean up our environment, to keep crime and drugs off our street, and to lead a new crusade for excellence in our schools—to see that every American enjoys the opportunity to live and work, to prosper and advance as far as his or her own efforts will take them.

When we hear from the opposition that there's nothing wrong that can't be fixed with a little redtape and a tax hike—we know better than that. We know all the answers are not found in Washington, DC. And we know about the vital work that gets done at the State level—in Columbus and in every other city and town in Ohio. We know the power of the private sector—the source of growth and jobs. And we know the power of individual citizens—people in every community across this country who don't wait for the word from Washington before they dig in and make a difference. And we know something else: We know that there is more than enough Federal spending. Ask your neighbors. I mentioned this in the State of the Union Message—some people still believe that $1.2 trillion is a lot of money, and that's the amount of this year's budget. We Republicans know it's up to us to see that it's spent wisely—that we measure success not by what we spend, but what kind of results we get. The challenges we face here at home are only half the story. More and more people trust this party to cope with the challenges that we face in the world today.

We've seen a world of change this past year—unbelievable, unpredictable change—triumph of democracy from Prague to Panama, the Revolution of '89 now spreading in 1990, perhaps in the Soviet Union itself. I know you followed carefully the deliberations of the Central Committee. Now we've seen them take their first step toward pluralism—multipartyism, if you will—inside the Soviet Union.

And we see the need all the more for American leadership—the need for an America strong enough and sure enough to defend our interests and our ideals, and to make the most of the opportunities now emerging for a more peaceful world, a freer world. You know, in the last few days, I've had an opportunity to visit with some of the men and women who have made the defense of peace and freedom their mission. I'm talking about the young troops in our armed services out at Fort Irwin, California—the Army's National Training Center—where our troops hone their battle tactics under the most realistic simulated battle conditions anywhere in the world. And then yesterday, I was at the Lawrence Livermore Labs there in San Francisco, which has such a rich history in helping defend our country, and where today so many of the top minds in science are engaged in pathbreaking work on the Strategic Defense Initiative. The Strategic Defense Initiative doesn't put people at risk; it puts incoming missiles at risk. And the science is mind boggling, and the fallout from that science will benefit a lot of peaceful pursuits, such as the environment and other areas that need the most advanced science in the world.

And then, finally, just this morning before I came here to Columbus, I paid a visit to the SAC Headquarters there at Omaha, Nebraska—the Strategic Air Command. I spoke on the SAC network to men and women at SAC bases all around the world—people who serve as our first line of defense. At every one of those stops, I thought about how much we owe to those dedicated men and women, about their sense of duty—and about our duty to each of them. This voluntary military that we have today has never, never been better. They are the best—and every single member of the Joint Chiefs tells me that over and over again. And I just wish you could have been with me to see the spirit of these young people.

I remember the words of one of the great field marshals of the 20th century—yes, I'm talking again about Woody Hayes—the saying he loved to repeat: "You can never pay back. You can only pay forward." That's true for our parents and our teachers, and

it's true for the men and women in our Armed Forces. We show our thanks for all they've done for us by the good we do for generations yet to come. And that means taking the necessary steps today to make sure that this nation remains strong in the nineties and into the next century. It means making sure our Armed Forces are capable enough to meet our longstanding commitments—to deter war—and flexible enough to cope with whatever new contingencies we might face in the future.

That does not mean dismantling the solid foundation of military strength, alliance solidarity, and international security that has really brought us to this new moment of promise. But it will mean changes to respond to new conditions. It will mean hard choices between defense programs. But we've got to be careful; we've got to do our cutting with a scalpel and not with a meat ax. We're going to have to close some bases, consolidate some others. And I know we're in for a war up on Capitol Hill on this one—just mention base closing and Congress mans the battle stations. Doves become instant hawks. But let me tell you something: We are going to reorder our defense budget on the basis of our strategic needs, in response to the challenges we will still face in a world of many uncertainties and dangers. There will be no politics in this. It will be done with the best military minds that we can muster to be sure that we do it in an orderly, prudent way. And let's put politics aside and get on with making these tough decisions. [*Applause*] And for me, I will do my level best to encourage Congress to change that old adage—cut defense spending, but make the cuts in somebody else's district or in somebody else's State. We can't do that anymore. It's getting too critical now. I want to see prudent cuts, but I want to see it done in an orderly way so what emerges is a strong, robust, vital force. And I believe we can do it.

We're also going to push forward with arms control. And I had a chance to visit with some of you all who are helping on this dinner earlier on, and I told you that I am somewhat optimistic now about our negotiations with Mr. Gorbachev. We're going to push forward with strategic, chemical, and conventional weapons. I'm convinced we can ease tensions, especially in Europe, and remain every bit as effective in preserving the peace—at lower levels of troops. That's why I proposed in the State of the Union Message that we would reduce our forward forces to 195,000, provided the Soviet Union would come way on down as well.

I am convinced we can do this. The initial reaction from Mr. Gorbachev has been quite positive. I think that today Secretary Baker had a very positive meeting with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, and we're hoping, in the course of his discussions over there, to make significant progress towards a START treaty. So, we've seen great change; we've seen great promise this past year—the promise of the great Revolution of 1989: a freer world, a more peaceful world for us and for our children.

So, tonight, I really want to ask for your support as we work toward that better world—and I promise you mine in all the many challenges that we face here at home. I know we can succeed, provided that we uphold that proud Republican heritage that has served this nation so well. I'm an optimist about our country. I believe we are living in some of the most fascinating times, certainly the most promising and fascinating times since World War II. And I want to do my level best to keep this country on a forward course, but do it in a prudent manner so that we don't undermine, inadvertently undermine, the change that's taking place around the world—not just in Europe but the exciting changes that are taking place in this hemisphere. Who would have dreamed that in 1990 we might be on the verge of seeing a totally democratic, free and democratic Western Hemisphere, our own hemisphere?

And so, now we've got to turn to the politics at hand. And I urge you to do your level best to capture the governorship in this State, to win these statewide offices. Because it all ties in—the more confidence the President has in the State's ability to solve these local problems, the better the relationship. And I see a great change now coming. And I might say, in conclusion, we've got a redistricting problem ahead. And I am sick and tired, when I look at

some of the congressional maps and see these wiggles and these turns and these aggressive moves that make these congressional districts look like pretzels. And we want to change that. And the best way to change that and guarantee that the people are fairly represented in this State is to elect a Republican Governor and to elect Republican majorities in both the Houses of your State legislature. And I want to come back and help. I pledge you my support, Mr. Chairman and Tim and others in this room. And we need you. Thank you for this wonderful sendoff for the State party. God bless all of you. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 6:47 p.m. at Ohio Center. In his opening remarks, he referred to Representatives John Kasich, Bob McEwen, Ralph Regula, and Mike Oxley; Corwin Nixon and Joanne Davidson, minority leader and minority whip of the Ohio House of Representatives; John Wolfe, owner of the Columbus Dispatch; Les Wexner, president of Worthington Industries; Martha Moore and Mike Colley, vice chairman and former chairman of the Ohio Republican Party; Anne Hayes, widow of Woody Hayes, former Ohio State University football coach; and Arnold Schwarzenegger, Chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness.

Nomination of Robert H. Swan To Be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board

February 8, 1990

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert H. Swan to be a member of the National Credit Union Administration Board for the term of 6 years expiring August 2, 1995. He would succeed David L. Chatfield.

Since 1983 Mr. Swan has been president and chief executive officer with Tooele Federal Credit Union in Tooele, UT. Prior to this, he was vice president for Western United Mines, 1982–1983; deputy director of finance for the State of Utah, 1977–1982; and owner/operator for Swan's Market, 1962–1976.

Mr. Swan graduated from the University of Utah (B.S., 1957; M.B.A., 1961). He was born July 19, 1935, in Tooele, UT. He served in the U.S. Army, 1958–1960. He is married and resides in Tooele.

Remarks to Members of the National Conference of State Legislatures

February 9, 1990

Thank you very much. Welcome to what is known as the White House complex. Don't ask me why. And I'm sorry about the delays that I understood some of you had getting in here. You do not have to show a picture I.D. to get out of here, I guarantee you. But I'm very pleased you all are here.

Delighted, of course, that Nick Brady left the national security meeting over there to come here. It, I hope, demonstrates our sense of priority and feeling that it is important that you're here. I salute my Secretary of Education who's with us here, Larry Cavazos, and I'll say a little bit about his line of work in a minute. And, of course, Bill Reilly, who's doing such an outstanding job at EPA and will, indeed, be the first Cabinet Secretary for EPA when we get that change taken care of. Clayton Yeutter was to be here. Deb, is he coming? And I guess he'll be on over. Many of you—I see some Midwesterners here—know him very well.

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Presidential Documents

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spared the terrible consequences of a long and protracted struggle. Indeed, the millions of people who prayed for a quick end to the fighting saw those prayers answered with a swiftness and certainty that exceeded all expectations. During the past year, we have also witnessed the demise of communism and welcomed millions of courageous people into the community of free nations.

Of course, as we give thanks for these and other developments, we also remember the less fortunate—those who do not yet share in the promise of freedom; those who do not know the comfort of peace and security; and those whose tables do not reflect prosperity and plenty.

Time and again, Scripture describes our Creator's special love for the poor. As the Psalmist wrote, "He pours contempt upon princes . . . yet sets the poor on high from affliction." In this great Nation, we have a special obligation to care for the ill and the destitute. Therefore, recalling that much will be asked of those to whom much has been given, let us resolve to make food drives and other forms of charity an increasingly important part of our Thanksgiving tradition.

On this occasion, as we count our blessings and reach out to help the less fortunate, we also do well to remember that, in many ways, the poorest nations are those who neither recognize nor revere what our Founders called "the laws of Nature and of Nature's God." Indeed, we have seen totalitarian regimes impoverish entire peoples, not just economically, but spiritually, by denigrating religion and by denying the inherent dignity and worth of individuals. The moral bankruptcy of communism should remind every free nation of the dangers of cynicism and materialism.

Similarly, can any individual be truly rich or truly satisfied if he or she has not discovered the rewards of service to one's fellowman? Since most of us first experience the love of God through the goodness and generosity of others, what better gift could we give our children than a positive example?

Finally, as we gather with family and friends on Thanksgiving, we know that our greatest blessings are not necessarily material ones. Indeed, perhaps the best thing about this occasion is that it reminds us that God loves each and every one of us. Like a faithful and loving parent, He always stands ready to comfort, guide, and forgive. That is our *real* cause for Thanksgiving, today and every day of our lives.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 28, 1991, as a National Day of Thanksgiving. I urge all Americans to gather together in their homes and in places of worship on that day to offer thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings that He has bestowed upon us as individuals and as a Nation.

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

George Bush

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:01 a.m., November 25, 1991*]

***Note:** This proclamation was published in the Federal Register on November 26.*

Remarks to the Ohio Education Community

November 25, 1991

Thank you, Governor, for that warm Ohio welcome. And I'm just delighted to be here with George Voinovich, a friend of mine for many, many years. Because, you see, he is leading Ohio on a drive for better schools, clearly for a better future.

We've just heard from Lamar Alexander, who is working on an historic mission, nationally, to change American education, to help our country become all that it should be. And I'm delighted to be working with Secretary Alexander every single day there in Washington.

I want to salute Superintendent Middleton and thank him for his cordial reception. The band: You guys did pretty well on that music in there. It's not easy. And thank you very, very much for being with us here today. Well done.

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I'm pleased that Lieutenant Governor ke DeWine is with us; and of course, a asure to be with my old friend, Ted anders. As Lamar or George both acknowledged, he worked for our administration as Deputy Secretary of the Education Department until Ohio had the good fortune to hire him as State superintendent. And he helped back in Washington develop the America 2000 strategy to involve parents, educators, and communities in reinventing, literally reinventing, American education.

And I also want to greet the members of the Committee of 100 who I had a chance to say hello to a little earlier, and also the Governor's Education Management Council. They represent, you see, the community spirit for excellence that is the heart of America 2000.

And also it's great to be with so many young Americans, high school students from Fort Hayes where I've just visited, a couple of prejudiced ones right here, cheering for themselves. That's the way it ought to be. Others from the kindergarten through 12th grade, from every kind of institution, public schools, Christian schools, parochial, private hools. And I want to greet the many stunts and teachers and parents throughout hio who are viewing us on television.

You young people are part of something special. It doesn't happen with every generation. I've lived a long time, and I'm a grandfather with a lot of grandchildren in school. In all my life, there has never before been a movement like America 2000 to change our schools. We're working for change in education because the world is changing. Our schools—you think back to your history—our schools were designed for another era. Now they must catch up with the times. And we want you to have good jobs and a good life when you become adults.

To do this, our schools need to keep up with all of the exciting improvements around the world. Making your schools better will be a family affair. When I was your age, my mom and dad would look in and make sure I did the best with my homework. And they'd visit my school and my teachers and the principal to show how uch they cared.

With America 2000, we want to get the parents more involved in all of our schools. And that's one reason, if I might say with some pride, that Barbara, my wife, spends so much of her time encouraging parents to read to their kids. Read to a child at home and watch that child get the most out of school. We want our young people to grow up with all the love and encouragement for excellence that your parents received from their parents.

One young man here is Matthew Shepard, a 10th-grader at Tiffin Columbian High School. He finished first in the Ohio Citizen Bee. The entry form for the competition asked, "If you could accomplish one thing in your life, what would it be?" Matthew's answer was, "Become President of the United States." I'd like to see Matthew after class. [*Laughter*] Don't want him peaking too early out there. [*Laughter*]

But today is a landmark on our drive for better education. Only 7 months ago, we launched America 2000. And now with Ohio's commitment, 25 States have enlisted in the revolution to reinvent American education by the dawn of the new century.

The Governors of all 50 States, Democrats and Republicans, adopted 6 goals for the year 2000. George clicked them off; the Governor clicked them off. These goals are to have all children start school ready to learn. Make the United States students first in the world in science and math and prove it in world-class competence as well in English and history and geography. Achieve at least a 90-percent high school graduation rate. Make all adults literate. And make our schools safe, disciplined, and drug-free. We not only need safe schools, but our citizens deserve safe streets and safe communities.

Two and a half years ago I sent to the Congress comprehensive crime legislation to strengthen and toughen our criminal justice system. The conference committee—it's the way it works back in Washington—last night reported a bill that is simply not acceptable. So let me be clear: I would have to veto this bill because it would weaken our criminal justice system. We need a stronger criminal justice system today. And I think all the communities and families across our country understand that.

The America 2000 movement is spreading like wildfire. Just since August, hundreds of communities have accepted our

challenge to adopt the national goals and a strategy to reach them, to measure their progress, and to plan on creating at least one new American school.

Anyone can take the initiative. In Omaha, Nebraska, the head of the chamber of commerce got the ball rolling. He enlisted his Governor and a mayor and newspaper publisher, and now both his city and his State are America 2000 communities. In Detroit, the dynamic school board chairman and school superintendent took the lead. In September, I kicked off, helped—Lamar and I kicked off the Maine 2000 effort—the State of Maine. And since then, 50 communities have signed on.

I cannot emphasize enough, it is communities, not legislatures, not bureaucratic agencies, not interest groups, but communities that drive the engine for America 2000. And sure, these other institutions can help. But most of America's education revolution will be conducted, as we've heard here today, community by community. And we're seeing just the beginning of a powerful movement that will change this country enduringly for the better.

Here in Ohio, I feel I'm preaching not just to the converted but to some of the people who started it all. Ohio's history is intertwined with our earliest decisions about what kind of Nation we would be. The first laws that charted Ohio's future, including the famous Northwest Ordinance, made education an American priority, a unifying national cause.

The Ohio Territory was an American community working to revolutionize education by the end of the 18th century. America's founders understood that public benefit did not always have to depend on government activity or government spending or government control. This was, and is, the proper basis for defining public education.

Whether a school is organized by privately financed educators or town councils or religious orders or denominations, any school that serves the public and is held accountable by the public authority provides public education.

A key tenet of America 2000 is real reform for parents to choose their children's schools. We won't have full confidence, full choice in education until the dollar follows the scholar. And that's how it works in Federal aid programs for college students. You know that. We don't exclude students who choose private schools, including religious schools.

By unleashing market forces, we can encourage creative competition among public, private, and parochial schools. This will improve education for everyone. I congratulate Ohio on the 1989 reform legislation that takes the first steps toward parental choice. This provides choice only among public schools, that is, government-operated schools. This will help, though we know we've got to go farther.

With new leaders like Governor Voinovich and Ted Sanders, I expect Ohio to go the full distance in giving choice to parents. Choice is crucial to our other goals of holding down costs and cutting back bureaucracy and spurring quality.

I've just had a wonderful experience touring the Fort Hayes Education Center where they're breaking the mold. They're showing us the future. The old bureaucratic ways of public education are giving way to flexible programs designed to produce results for tomorrow's world.

At Fort Hayes, companies such as Battelle and Ross Labs are sponsoring science and vocational programs that result in good jobs immediately upon graduation. Fort Hayes also provides a superb 4-year high school for the fine arts.

Partnerships like these between schools and businesses make everyone a winner. Businesses can teach our schools to trim bureaucracy and replace antagonism with teamwork. They can help us meet world-class standards. We're moving ahead with those standards.

The Nation's math teachers have already led the way, and now the National Academy of Sciences and the National Endowment for the Humanities are at work on standards for science and history. States and local communities can, and will, put much of America 2000 into place without new Federal laws. And thank heaven for that because some of the powers that be in Congress are fighting tooth and nail against our most important reforms.

I sent Congress a package of fresh proposals for the future. Our bill offers choice for parents and a program for new American

schools that will show each State and community new ways to excellence. We need to throw off past failures and fight for a future that works.

This isn't—let me emphasize this—this is not a liberal-versus-conservative fight. It's a revolution against business as usual. The American people want education that works. The Gallup survey shows overwhelming public support for the America 2000 goals and strategies. Parents support us. So do most teachers. The beltway types may be afraid of reform, but I believe they are out of touch with rank-and-file teachers who welcome reform.

After all, teachers don't want to be cogs in a bureaucratic machine. Teaching is an art, a noble profession. And thank God for the teachers of this country. I can assure you that teachers don't want to waste their time making their way through a maze of regulations, making their way through a maze of work rules. They don't like certification rules that keep good teachers out. They want to teach, and they want good teachers all around them.

With business and church and community leaders, with parents and teachers, we'll forge a coalition that simply cannot be stopped. Hundreds of American communities in every State are deciding where they want their children to be in the year 2000. And they're getting to work right now to make that happen. Just thinking about the potential of our movement has the old thinkers rattled. You've heard of Polly Williams in Milwaukee. She's a State representative whose constituents are mostly black and poor. And she's a Democrat, a liberal Democrat. Polly Williams watched the government pour more and more tax dollars into inner-city public schools that were producing less and less. And she said, "Enough is enough."

She joined forces with Governor Tommy Thompson so that her constituents, poor working people, people on public assistance could gain power to choose where and how their children would be educated. Rich people already enjoy choice. They can afford both high taxes and private school tuition. Or they can move to a neighborhood with better schools. It's working people, it's poor and middle-income people who have the most to gain from reform.

Somebody was telling me with well-deserved pride that Fort Hayes Center is one of a kind. I want you to know that I won't rest, we must not rest, until we have a thousand Fort Hayeses all across the country. Community by community, we must create new American schools and a whole new public attitude about education.

We need to empower teachers not to punch timeclocks, not to fend off thugs and drug leaders, but to teach. And we need to give parents real choice, and we need to give you young people out there all the knowledge, skills, and discipline that you'll need for your exciting and demanding future.

And now I would like to ask four of Ohio's young people to join me on stage: Matthew Shepard, whom I mentioned earlier, a sophomore at Tiffin Columbian High School; Sandra Oh, a junior from Fairfield High School in Fairfield; Louie Hendon, a senior at John Adams High School in Cleveland; and Melissa Bostrom, a senior from Princeton High School in Sharonville. Welcome.

Note: The President spoke at 11:58 a.m. in Veterans Memorial Auditorium in Columbus, Ohio. In his remarks, the President referred to John A. Middleton, superintendent of the Columbus City School District. The President's remarks were broadcast live on local television stations.

Interview With Bob Orr of WBNS–TV in Columbus, Ohio

November 25, 1991

The Economy

Q. Mr. President, thanks for seeing us today. I want to ask you about the economy, sir. Americans say, almost across-the-board, it's the one issue they care most about going into 1992. Yet, their perception is that you haven't paid much attention to it. Is that a fair criticism?

The President. No, it's not a fair criticism. But I recognize that's the perception of some. I think we're getting caught up a little in the political polemics for 1992. I

think the political opposition is the game plan, that's to convince the American people that I haven't and I'm not concerned about that. I am. We put forward a really good growth package, again, in my State of the Union message. We've been plugging for certain parts of it. But it's difficult when you don't control the Congress, when you've got ideas different than those who control the Congress.

So I don't think it's a fair perception. But much more important than that perception is for me to identify to the American people with the concept: I do care. I am concerned about it. Some things are pretty fair; a lot of things are not right. And then make proposals, and try to get them enacted, that will help people. This is a people problem. Some people are hurting, and I want to try to help.

Q. Two-thirds of the Americans questioned in a new CBS-New York Times poll say they don't approve of the way you're handling the economy. What do you think that means? What do they want to hear from you?

The President. I think it means when times are tough on people that the President has to take some heat. I think it also shows that, quite a bigger percentage, they don't approve of what Congress is doing. My view of it, though, it isn't time for blame. It's a time to try to get things done. And we have been trying.

As I say, if Congress had enacted my growth proposal some time ago, I think we could have avoided if not all the grief that we're in, a lot of it. So I've got to now take the ideas I've got, add to them, take a look, a hard look, at this economy as soon as Congress—just before Congress comes back, and we'll have a big event, the State of the Union message, and then propose: Here's what we must do now. Let's put politics aside, and let's get it done.

I think it's going to require that, because we've tried going up there with sound ideas and getting overwhelmed by the numbers of the opposition in the Congress.

Legislative Initiatives

Q. Could you give me an example, sir, of some of the ideas that you've put forth and they've turned down?

The President. Yes. IRA's, for example, that would help on first-time homebuyers; capital gains that I really believe would help get people to work and create new businesses. We've got a good transportation bill. Parts of that may pass today. But that's job-intensive. That's something that would really help.

I'll tell you another one that I feel strongly about that's just been stonewalled, and that is banking reform. You see, I think we need to make our banking institutions not only more sound but more competitive, so we can get out and loan more money. So there's four of the ideas that I think would be very helpful had the Congress enacted them.

Q. You mentioned the capital gains tax cut that you've been proposing for some time. Some people see that as a rich man's tax cut, and they're saying why doesn't the President do something for the middle class.

The President. You see, I think it would do something for the middle class. I think it would do in 1992, 1991, that which it did in '78 and '79: stimulate the creation of new businesses and new jobs. It's not these big companies that are the major employers. It's smaller business. And so I think it would help.

Incidentally, I notice that several of the Democratic challengers are now talking about capital gains. I wish they'd use their influence with those who control the Congress to get them in, but maybe they will during the campaign season. But see, I don't accept that it's a tax cut for the rich, divide class, divide American society into classes. I think it's good, sound tax policy for entrepreneurs, for those who want to take risks, good for homebuyers. I'll tell you what it would do, raise the value of homes, as a matter of fact.

So we'll keep plugging away on it. But maybe I have to do better in getting people to understand that the political charge, that it's a tax cut for the rich, is just wrong.

Q. You mentioned that in the State of the Union we'll hear some specifics about what you're going to do to get the economy going again. The guy who's unemployed and whose benefits might be running out says, "That's going to be in January. What

can he do for me now?" What would you ell that person?

The President. I would tell him we may still be able to get things done now. Congress is still there. I'd like to say that in the last few days we might get a transportation bill that would help. It would be job-intensive. I think on a broader scale a lot of the things we're talking about longer run, education and these things, will help. I think that the unemployment compensation benefits is of immediate help. And we did that one, incidentally, by not busting the budget and putting further tax burden on all the Americans that are working. We beat back a bad idea to get a good one. So, I think that's the most immediate to people that are out of work, would be these unemployment compensation benefits. I think that will help.

Public Opinion Polls

Q. You brought up the campaign. We haven't heard an official announcement from the Bush-Quayle team yet, but we know that's forthcoming. Your approval rating after the Persian Gulf war was an stronomical 88 to 90 percent. Yet, the new survey says it's down to 51 percent, and it's dropped something like 37 points in 8 months. Do you think you are politically vulnerable?

The President. No.

Q. Do you think the American public feels that you might be? Because fewer than 50 percent of the people in this survey asked, this is the New York Times-CBS poll, fewer than 50 percent believe that you will be reelected.

The President. I don't believe these polls. I didn't believe them when they were 86 percent, either. That was euphorically high and that was because people saw this Desert Storm reawakening the pride of America. I think you've got to look at the conditions at the time. I think people, when they are worried about the economy and then they got a lot of political record to add to those worries, of course, I think there's some concerns. I've learned, though, not to comment on individual polls. I didn't get into the euphoria of 86 percent. And I would simply cite that that is not too bad, given the economic problems we're facing.

Q. You would agree that the numbers would indicate that there are a number of people that are concerned about the direction of your domestic policy.

The President. Well, I'm concerned about the economy. You don't have to go any further than me. And I wish that many of the ideas we've put forward had been enacted. But I'm going to keep fighting for them.

National Drug Strategy

Q. I want to talk about crime for a minute. It's a big problem in our town. Columbus is on a record murder pace like many other cities. And the police tell us a lot of it can be traced right back to the prevalence of drugs in the community. Some people are hopeless about this, saying we cannot win this war on drugs and, therefore, the war on crime. What is your personal view of that?

The President. Mine is that we can't be hopeless about it. We've got a good national drug strategy that's beginning to work. I don't know if you've seen the numbers on use of narcotics. It's going down. The interdiction problem is better. But there's two things that we've got to do. One of them is continue on education. I'm talking in addition to rehabilitation. But education is very important. Then we've got to pass legislation that will be stronger in support of our police officers, tougher on the criminal, more sympathetic to the victim of crime.

And there's another area where we have been fighting diligently in the Congress trying to get that done. And the American people there want it overwhelmingly. But it doesn't seem to be happening. So I've got to keep pounding on the Congress, taking my case to the American people and saying, "Don't despair. We're making some progress here." But we've got to win this war. And I'm not going to give up until we do win the war.

John Sununu

Q. And I want to ask you about your inner circle of advisers. There's been quite a bit of speculation over the weekend about the status of your Chief of Staff John Sununu. How does he stand with George Bush today?

The President. He stands fine. You know something, I've been in Columbus for a few

hours, had a chance to visit with some people, the Committee of 100 and students and some teachers. This is the first question I've got on that. And I think people are more interested about the first of this: What can you do to help people that are hurting? What's your program on crime or transportation, rather than the inside, what I call the inside-the-beltway belief in going—chase, running down all these rumors. But I think we've got a good team. What I want to do is see us make more headway with the Congress in getting our sound legislative proposals through.

Q. Let me just follow up quickly on the John Sununu question. Are you saying then when he stands fine that he is a firm member of the Bush-Quayle in '92?

The President. Sure. And I'm saying, look, how I organize the White House in terms of people, we'll sort that out. And I've got a lot of confidence in him. But we've been blessed actually, when you look over your shoulder at previous administrations, about not having too much what I call internecine warfare. And I've also learned when there's kind of a firestorm out there of the nature there may be swirling around, it's better just to calm things down, get on about the Nation's business—how do you help them.

Columbus Anniversary Celebration

Q. And in the 15 seconds I have left, we're going to host an international floral festival in 1992 called Ameriflora. We have the *Santa Maria* downtown. Can we expect to see the President here as one of our guests?

The President. Is this a firm invitation? I mean, I don't know what——

Q. I guess I can put it out there as an invitation.

The President. Listen, I love this town. A lot of people don't—they think of me as an Easterner or a Texan. My father was born in Columbus, Ohio, and grew up here. So we have some distant roots. And we'll just have to wait and see. But I wish the city well. I wish the State well. It's going to be marvelous, the celebration, 500-year celebration. Whether I come or not, it will be a great success because I know the spirit of Columbus.

Q. Mr. President, thank you.

The President. Thank you very much for coming.

Note: The interview began at 12:35 p.m. in the chorus room of the Veterans Memorial Auditorium. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview.

Interview With Doug Adair of WCMH–TV in Columbus, Ohio

November 25, 1991

Columbus Anniversary Celebration

Q. Mr. President, I wondered if you had a chance to see our replica of Columbus' ship, the *Santa Maria.*

The President. Not yet, I haven't, but I expect that that commemoration next year is going to be fantastic, knowing the spirit of this place.

Q. Have you been invited to come, and do you plan to come?

The President. Well, I'm not sure I've had a formal invitation. I'll have to check with the schedulers. But obviously, I'd like to come. I am going to be participating in many events, because this is American. This is Columbus, Ohio, but it's American. It's broad, and it's big. And it will be wonderfully exciting, the various events. So I hope I get a chance to come here.

AIDS

Q. We're right now planning a special program on AIDS aimed at teenagers. I know you were in Europe when Magic Johnson made his announcement. I wondered if there was anything more you wanted to say about him or that you would say to teenagers.

The President. Well, simply that Magic is coming onto the National AIDS Commission. And I believe from what I've heard him say that he'll be, because of his fame, he'll be a marvelous advocate for education, helping teenagers understand how to avoid getting AIDS. You can't do it in every instance, but AIDS is one disease where behavior has a lot to do, a lot to do, with whether you get it or not, shooting dope or promiscuous sex. Those are areas where we

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Columbus, Ohio)

For Immediate Release April 30, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISING DINNER

Lausche Building
Ohio State Fairgrounds

8:10 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, George, and thank all of you. It's a great honor to be introduced by Governor Voinovich, a man I've known for a long, long time, and with whom I've worked for a long, long time. And thanks for that introduction. And to Janet, my respects. Barbara sends her love.

And let me say what a great job the Pickerington High School Tiger Band has done with us tonight. Thank you all very much once again. Appreciate it very, very much. (Applause.) And thank you Rabbi Huber for the invocation. Mr. Stokes, thank you for leading us in the Pledge. And may I salute Columbus' Mayor Greg Lashutka; and my old friend with whom I've worked in Washington, now doing a great job here and who I want to see back in Washington -- the Lieutenant Governor Mike DeWine. Mike, delighted to see you. (Applause.)

And, Fran, to you let me just say Barbara is looking forward very much to being at your house in the next few days, and so I'm glad to see you here. And may I salute Bob Bennett, our state chairman, doing a superb job in that great Ohio organizational way. (Applause.) With me tonight is our national finance chairman for Bush-Quayle Bobby Holt, from West Texas. And I want to thank him and our regional chairman, Dick Freeland; our Bush-Quayle state chairman and dinner chairman, Kim Timken, another old friend from whom we heard tonight. He is always out on the firing line, doing a superb job for the President, but also for the party of Ohio. Nobody has done more. And I'm very, very grateful to him. (Applause.)

And may I thank fundraiser extraordinaire Vinny Gupta. (Applause.) And I'd be remiss if I didn't thank the Indian community and also -- (applause.) I don't know who is looking after the hospitals in Ohio tonight, but I feel very safe here tonight. (Laughter.)

And Jim Rhodes, the man who fought the lonely battle in favor of the caribou up in Alaska is here with us tonight. What a job he did serving this state. Jim, delighted to see you. (Applause.) What I'm referring to about those caribou -- Jim was very far-sighted, recognizing that this country ought not to become more and more dependent on foreign oil and pointing out that a pipeline would not bring environmental disaster to Alaska. And he was absolutely right. And he's been proven right. And so you have a clairvoyant in your midst as well as an ex-governor. And, Jim, I'm glad to see you.

Now, I was here just a week ago for the opening of AmeriFlora, and I want to congratulate Columbus. I see Mr. Wolf sitting here, and he had some help on this. I know he's been in the forefront of it all -- John -- but what a job Columbus has done on this major international event. (Applause.) And I was

here to commemorate a voyage 500 years old -- made me think of the Democrats; they aren't impressed with such antiquity. Most of their ideas are older than that. (Laughter.)

While the Democrats build their agenda -- literally, if you look at it -- on time-worn policies, we have built the Republican agenda on timeless legacies -- three underpinnings: good jobs, strong families, and George dwelled on this one a little -- world peace. Yes, it is campaign season. I've seen these seasons come and go. I've watched sound bites compete with sound policy -- the battles of the bumperstickers and the war of words. But I believe democracy is more than that. During one political season in Great Britain, here's what Margaret Thatcher said: "We were told that our campaign wasn't sufficiently slick. We regard that as a compliment." You see, I believe that elections are about more than winning people's votes; they're about winning the trust of the American people. And that's what I will try to do again come November. (Applause.)

I've watched candidates try to convince people that the sky is falling just so they can promise the moon. But our national symbol is not Chicken Little, it is the American Eagle. And our national spirit isn't self-doubt, it is self-confidence, self-reliance. What is the American Dream? It's a dream that we struggled to make come true.

Now, I know this, and we all know it and we all feel it in our hearts: there are places in America where people are caught up in a tragic cycle of despair and poverty. But the answer to a system that perpetuates such a cycle is change. Peaceful and thoughtful change. And tonight I call on every American to show restraint and to respect people's rights and property.

The violence that we saw last night wrenched our hearts. We saw it there in East L.A., and it must not be repeated. It was ugly. Mob brutality, selfish attack. Mob brutality -- the ugliest kind. And TV cameras didn't capture it all by any means. According to Los Angeles fire officials, between the hours of midnight and 3:00 a.m., they were called to respond to an average of three new fires every minute. But worse, there were firemen, public servants, unheralded -- firemen risking their lives fighting arson who were assaulted themselves, sometimes with gunfire, even with axes.

We must condemn violence. And we must make no apology for the rule of law or the requirement to live by it. And at the same time -- at the same time, we must not tolerate racism, bigotry, anti-Semitism or hate of any kind, anywhere. Not over the dinner table, not in the board room, not on the playground -- nowhere in America. And we must stand together on that. (Applause.)

And when we're in troubled times, and these are, we must work to make the dream of such a society, just society, real for out children. And I believe in my heart, I really believe that we can do just exactly that.

As President, I pledge to this nation I will do what I can to heal the wounds. I will see that the law's enforced -- when it comes under the responsibility of the President, yes, I'll do that. Society deserves that sense of order. But I will do my level best to heal the wounds and to bring people together in the aftermath of the ugliness that we witnessed last night. A President should do no less.

Now, think of what we've accomplished -- building on what George said -- around the world. It is indeed inspiring.

Years ago when we thought about the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, we dreamed of free people with freer markets and fewer bombs, and then we all worked to make that come true. I take great pride that it was American leadership that has diminished for our children the threat of nuclear war. No longer do they go to bed at night worrying about whether we're going to be caught up in a nuclear holocaust. And that is big; that is important, significant change for the whole world. And I am proud to have been a part of it. (Applause.)

For our neighbors in South America, we envisioned peace and democracy. Now we are on the threshold of an entirely free and democratic hemisphere. And when the Iraqi nightmare threatened to engulf the Middle East, America protected the people of Israel and Turkey and Saudi Arabia and helped liberate that small country of Kuwait. And in the process we turned what had been the mirage of 44 years into an oasis of hope. We brought Arab neighbors in something that is truly historic -- face to face with Israel for the first time, for the first step towards peace.

There were those that said that the defeat of communism, the liberation of the oppressed, the triumph of democracy, that all these things were nothing but a dream. They were right. It was an American Dream.

America helped create a world of freer people and freer markets. That has brought greater prosperity, but it's also brought greater competition. There's good news -- all around the world more and more people are buying American. Our exports shot up seven percent in February to a record high of almost $38 billion. That's bad news for this Chicken Little mentality. But that's good news for America. And it sums up words that will help chart a new American destiny: If we are to succeed economically at home, we have to lead economically abroad. We are not going to pull back into some isolationistic or protectionist mood, as long as I am President of the United States. (Applause.)

You see, by expanding trade with other countries, we expand opportunity within our own. And sure, the competition's tough -- we know that. But the answer isn't to build up trade barriers; it's to get other countries to tear down theirs. And last week I met with the heads of Europe's Common Market, Mr. Cavaco Silva and Mr. Delors, to talk about the world trade negotiations. And if these negotiations succeed, an agreement could pump $5 trillion into the global economy over the next 10 years, with the U.S. share topping $1 trillion.

We're also working on our southern trade front, with negotiations on what we call NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement. An agreement that would increase trade with Mexico by billions of dollars and create good American jobs right here in the state of Ohio. This agreement isn't about good politics, it's about good policy and good American jobs. And I have faith in open trade because I have faith in the American worker. And when trade is free and fair, the American worker can beat the competition fair and square; outwork, outhussle any worker anywhere in the world. (Applause.)

Fair competition, though, doesn't just mean playing by the same rules, it means competing with the same tools. And I'm talking about the cost of capital. Tough competition from Germany -- no capital gains tax there. Japan -- an entrepreneur who sells the company he's built from scratch, pays a tax of one percent. A low capital gains tax rate encourages investment and that means new jobs.

And when I listen to our critics rail against capital gains and then turn around and complain about foreign competition, it makes me think of someone who would price eggs at $100 a carton and then complain that no one wants to make omelettes. A lower capital gains rate wouldn't just benefit someone who runs a business, it would help people who own homes or farms or simply seek better jobs. It's time to quit playing politics with this issue and cut the capital gains tax. And I will keep pushing the Congress to do just that. (Applause.)

And while they're at it, I'd like to see them pass my first-time homebuyers credit -- it would stimulate the housing market -- and our investment tax allowance that would stimulate investment in our productive machinery in this country. And we're going to keep on trying to get that through Congress in spite of this election year.

And if America is to remain truly competitive, we've got to stop regulating our businesses out of business. (Applause.) And Washington really doesn't understand the deadly process that can turn red tape into pink slips. And here in Columbus, the city government -- the Mayor knows this -- they have projected that over the next decade the cost of complying with federal environmental regulations alone would be $1.6 billion. And that's for a community whose entire city budget last year, Greg, was what -- $591 million. And it's time to put a stop to costly, counterproductive regulations.

And in January I announced a 90-day moratorium in that State of the Union message -- that was what, 92 days ago -- moratorium on federal regulations. We blocked regulations that hurt growth and speeded up regulations that help growth. And our efforts have paid off. Just since January the reforms we've set in motion will save consumers $15 billion to $20 billion a year. And that is a saving of $225 to $300 a year for the average American household. And that is just the beginning. And it is not being done to put the worker at safety or the environment -- worker safety at risk or the environment at risk.

Wednesday, I ordered a 120-day extension of the moratorium on new regulation. And I put Congress on notice, telling them that I will veto any bill that attempts to put excessive new burdens of regulation on the backs of our families, our consumers, our workers, and our businesses. There will be no return to business as usual in the field of regulation. (Applause.)

I know there's been a lot of talk about change in this election year. Most of it has been just talk. But that's not good enough if we're going to build a truly better America. I've called for reform. More importantly -- I've acted with far-reaching proposals for reform -- and George generously referred to one of them -- education, also in health care, in our courts and in our campaigns. We've won our battles, but we've not yet won the war. Too often, in too many ways, Congress and an army of special interests have stood in the way of change. And they're not interested in reform. They stand squarely behind the status quo. They may be powerful. They may be influential, too. But they may be well-connected. But let me tell you this: They are wrong. They are not going to stand in the way of bringing the kind of change that the American people want.

First: our legal system. Volunteers -- and everyone has a horror story on this -- volunteers are afraid to volunteer, doctors are afraid to deliver babies, parents afraid to coach Little League -- all because the fear of lawsuits. And that's wrong. (Applause.) People should spend more time helping each other and less time suing each other. And that's why we've

introduced proposals to reform our legal system. And sure, the system's complicated; and yes, people's rights must be protected. But the system needs reform -- and we are not going to let any powerful lobby stand in the way. This is going to the American people to be decided in November if I can't get action by the Congress this summer. (Applause.)

In education, our America 2000 reforms are gaining steam. Break-the-mold schools -- national standards and testing, community by community. And whether it's among public schools, or private schools, or religious, parents deserve the right to choose their children's schools. It's a giant undertaking to change the nation's education system, but we are going to do it with or without a note of approval from the NEA -- or the Congress. Fortunately, much of our America 2000 program can be decided by the people in the communities. This is happening with Ohio 2000.

Third: health care. No one should have to go broke just to get better -- that's wrong and it's got to change. And while our health care is still the finest quality in the world, too many people can't qualify for health insurance or simply cannot afford it. Some say the answer is what they call nationalized health care. Ask the Canadian waiting months for critical surgery -- ask him what he thinks of that idea. Our health care proposal is comprehensive -- it opens access, it lowers cost -- but it does not and will not lower the quality of American hospital care. (Applause.) National health care is a prescription for national disaster. We cannot let that happen, but we will fight to pass the new program that I favor.

In these and so many areas that demand reform, our government can play a positive role. Half of -- I figured this out the other day, as we get into the campaign -- one half of my adult life has been spent in the private sector, working for a living, and one half in the government; I think I'm working for a living, but it's different -- believe me. One half in the private sector, one half in government. And I've seen this country change -- sometimes for the better and, yes, sometimes for the worse. You need to know what needs to be changed. Change, as I said, for change's sake, that's meaningless. It takes more than happy talk. More than lip service to reform -- and then full service to special interests.

The Democratic Party, I am convinced, will always revert to form -- attacking problems by creating programs. And they don't understand that people want a return to some old-fashioned values like responsibility, accountability. And when it comes to government, the American people know as government tries to do more and more, it ends up, regrettably, delivering less and less. And next year the federal government will spend $1.5 trillion. And there's just no question about it: the federal government is too big and it spends too much. And we must get control of the deficit. And that is going to take some tough medicine for the American people and for everybody. But it is essential for the children of this country. (Applause.)

And in conclusion let me say this: major reforms are in order. So the fourth reform of this reform agenda is about government. First, it's time -- I really believe this one, and I served in the United States Congress -- for the Congress to govern itself by the same laws that it imposes on others. They must abide by the same laws that you and I do. (Applause.) And, yes, it is time for sweeping campaign reform. But real reform is not saddling the taxpayer with the cost of congressional campaigns. It's time for real spending reform, time for the President to have what 43 governors have -- give me that line-

item veto and see if we can't save a little money for the hard-working American taxpayer. (Applause.)

And the President's term is limited, and I think it's time to limit the terms for members of the United States Congress. It will keep them closer to home. (Applause.) So I favor six two-year terms for the Congress and two six-year terms for the Senate. And I really believe it would keep government more active, more vital and closer to the people.

Thomas Jefferson knew -- and here was the quote: "The people are the only sure reliance of our liberty." "The people are the only sure reliance of our liberty." And that's why you're here today. You're not among the cynics because, you know, I think you still feel you can make a difference. And think of a littered park -- you clean it up one piece at a time. And then think of our government -- we can reform it, one vote at a time. And it makes a difference. And I've been trying for three years to effect fundamental change in these fields, whether it's tort reform or education reform or whatever. And I'm going to keep on trying.

You might ask, but why should we care? It's the age of cynicism. Because this government, just like a public park, isn't just something we inherited from our parents. It's something we borrow from our children.

And I know this country, as you do. And America's got a heart of gold. We've got a will of steel. And it's honest, and it's generous, and it's good. And with your help, it's about to become even better.

Thank you all very much. And on this troubled night, may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

END 8:33 P.M. EDT