

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 13812
Folder ID Number: 13812-001

Folder Title:
[Bob] Michel Portrait Unveiling 5/4/92 [OA 7573]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	5	2

May 4, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST
DAN MCGROARTY
SPEECHWRITERS
RESEARCHERS

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: BOB MICHEL PORTRAIT UNVEILING

It was "a wonderful event," to quote the President. Bob Michel (the man and the portrait) both looked good and seemed very happy (yes, the portrait, too).

However, from a purely academic view, the President hopped from sentence to sentence like he was seeing it for the first time. He also suffered from the fact that he followed Rostenkowski, Dole and Foley, all of whom were very good and very funny and rehashing similar material.

Foley used the predictable line about "how it will play in Peoria," which was also part of the President's remarks. Mr. Smooth handled it OK, of course, but it does point out the fact that in those few instances where we have several people speaking before the President, we should try to avoid the obvious things that everybody else's speechwriter will think up.

Foley also got in a dig at the President, saying Bob Michel's 36 years in Congress was proof that term limits are a bad idea.

Simon
Memorandum for Speechwriting Staff

From: Dan McGroarty

Regarding: *Michel*
Portrait

Please return your comments to
Room 122 by:

Tomorrow 11AM

Today's Date: APR 30 1992

(Smith/Simon)
Draft One
April 30, 1992
BOB

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BOB MICHEL PORTRAIT
STATUARY HALL
U.S. CAPITOL
MONDAY, MAY 4, 1992
4:40 P.M.

Chaplain Ford, thank you for that invocation. Speaker
Foley. ((It's good you could be here. If there's an event
honoring Tom Foley sometime in 1993, I'm sure Speaker Michel will
be glad to attend.)) Senator Dole. Chairman Rostenkowski.
Today's honored guest -- our beloved Minority Leader. Ladies and
gentlemen. //

I am delighted to be here on this happy occasion. //
((Delighted, and relieved. / Whenever you hear about someone
being done in oil in this town, you can't be sure if that means
painting or boiling.)) //

Today, it means honoring. Though I'll confess: It took me
a while to convince Bob that it's an honor to be framed in
Washington and hung in the capitol. // Before this portrait is
hung, Bob wanted to take it home to make sure it would play in
Peoria. //

Bob, it will -- in Peoria, and the Nation. The reason is
simple: To know you is to respect you. / For 36 years, Bob has
embodied what is best in American politics: Honesty, fair play,
character, integrity. / He has stood up for fiscal sanity -- and

helped our economy stand tall. / He has helped keep our military strong -- so that freedom could light the world. //

It's true, Bob can be a partisan. ((After all, he's a pretty good softball player, but I assure you that you don't last in Congress for 36 years without some hardball mixed in.)) //

Above all, Bob has been an American. Winning a Bronze Star for his service in World War II -- then serving his district / our party / and most of all, tomorrow. //

Now, I know this portrait isn't exactly what Bob would want: A LeRoy Neiman original that depicts him out on the golf course. But it does depict what we admire. A man of conscience. A man who means what he says -- and says what he means. / A man his fellow Illinoisan would have loved. Remember Abraham Lincoln's words: "The noblest work of God [is] an honest man." //

Bob, you have been all of that, and more. Ask anyone who is your colleague -- which means anyone who is your friend. // Now, it is my privileged to introduce Bob's lovely wife, Corinne, for the unveiling of this official portrait. God bless you, Bob Michel, and God bless America.

#

PROGRAM - PORTRAIT UNVEILING, ROBERT H. MICHEL

Statuary Hall
United States Capitol
May 4, 1992, 4:30 p.m.

300-400 people

Master of Ceremonies

The Honorable Edward R. Madigan, Secretary of Agriculture *cabinet?*

Invocation

Dr. James D. Ford, Chaplain of the House of Representatives

Remarks

- 4* The President George Bush
- 3* The Honorable Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House
- 2* The Honorable Bob Dole, Republican Leader of the
United States Senate
- 1* The Honorable Dan Rostenkowski, Chairman,
House Ways and Means Committee

Unveiling

Mrs. Corinne Michel
Bill Hardin, Artist

Remarks

The Honorable Bob Michel, House Republican Leader

City/State: Rep. Michel Portrait UnveilEvent: Wash. D.C.Date: 4/29/92

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE CONTACT SHEET

Name	Office	Phone Number
Presidential Advance Office		202/456-7565
Presidential Advance Fax Number		202/456-2820
Kris Goodwin	WH Advance	202/456-7565
Kim Palmese	WH Advance	202/523-1522
Tom Ward	Arch of Capitol	" 225-1218
Price S. Goldston	US Cap'tal Police	202/228/5465
DON KELLAHER	House Sgt. At Arms office	225-2456
Diane Kriesman	Secretary E. Maligan	720-3631
CAPT. L.R. Hill	U.S.C.P.	224-2985
Karen Haas	Cong Michel	225-0600
DAVE ADAMS	USSS - WFO	435-5100
Jim Vanczy	USSS - Capitol Liaison	435-5838
Wim D.	Cong Michel	225-0600
RAY LAHOOD	Bob Michel's OFF	"
LISA WALKER	WH Advance Mail	535-8650
Steve Ross	W.H. Ross Advance	646-4003
Tom Galligan	US Secret Service	395-4011
Darryl Aspery	US Secret Service	395-6661 Pager
DAVID W. JAMES	WHCA	395-4004. TSD 7575198
Amy Markert	WH Communications Agency	202-757-5398
Bob Simon	WH Speechwriting	456-7750
Jim Yeska	WHCA	757-5108

CT120
100
1981
JH

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK

1981

EDITOR

Charles Moritz

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Evelyn Lohr

Henry Sloan

Kieran Dugan

Judith Graham

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Lore Croghan

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

NEW YORK

offers an ideal format for the presentation of four erotic sequences with captions. With considerable irony, the cover proclaims it "A Stefan Mihal Book," for Michals' fictitious alter ego would violently disapprove of the contents. Stefan Mihal, whose name is a Slovak version of Duane Steven Michals, is, according to Michals' imagination, a hairy working-class hulk with a wife, three children, and a row house in McKeesport. "He is the man I never became," Michals says of Stefan in the introduction to *Real Dreams*. "We are complete opposites, although we were born at the same moment. If we should meet, we would explode. We are like matter and antimatter. He is my shadow. I saved myself from him." Stefan serves as the subject of several of Duane's photographs.

In the late 1970's Michals continued to exhibit his photographs at galleries throughout the United States and Europe. His work appeared at the Galerie Breiting in Berlin and the Galerie Paul Maenz in Cologne (1977); and at the Camera Obscura in Stockholm, the 24 Collection in Miami, the Douglas Drake Gallery in Kansas City, and the Focus Gallery in San Francisco (1978). In 1978 and 1980 Sidney Janis Gallery presented major shows of Michals' new photographs.

Exhibition material came, in part, from the two books published for Michals in 1978. Addison House unveiled *Homage to Cavafy*, a series of ten photographs about the passing of time and the hunger of love that complements a series of ten poems by Constantine Cavafy. In his brief preface, Michals offers his book as a tribute to the Greek poet's exemplary courage in revealing his homosexual passions through his art. The French publishers Filipachi-Denoël released *Merveilles d'Égypte*, a book of photographs that Michals took during a trip for which they paid. Most of those pictures are single images of ancient temples and monuments, although some are candid street shots of Cairo and some are components of staged sequences. In his soft, glowing studies of the forms and textures of the remnants of antique Egypt, Michals seeks to define his own relationship to its timeless past.

Recent exhibition material also included examples of the latest phase of Michals' private work, which consists of oil painting atop photographic images. Michals has created a magical, mysterious mode of self-expression in his combination of bright, soft pigments and black and white prints. Some of the pieces resemble classic twentieth-century collage, with painted areas and untouched areas functioning as separate pictorial elements, while others offer shadowy photographic images nearly obscured by clouds of paint. Two principal concerns of the new works are portraiture and the history of painting, which intertwine in Andy Warhol as a *Demoiselle d'Avignon* (1980), in which Warhol's photographed face is wedged between two painted images quoted from Picasso's seminal work.

All Michals' photos, commercial and private, early and recent, reveal an enduring fascination with light. He loves the natural light of dawn and dusk and the indirect light that filters in through windows and rebounds off mirrors. Michals works with bright light, too, when he wants to suggest spiritual transcendence. In his sequence *The Human Condition* (1970), for example, a young man changes into a sphere of pure light, which in turn becomes a galaxy in a starry sky. He draws his notion of the human quest for illumination through union with the Infinite from his study of Eastern religions, which he has pursued since rejecting the Catholicism of his childhood.

Michals, a trim bachelor, lives and works in New York City. In his spare time he reads, cooks, gardens, and cultivates his sense of humor. He wrote in *Real Dreams*, "It is essential for me to be silly. If one is serious, one must also be foolish, to survive." Several major museums prefer to think of Michals as serious. His photographs can be found in the permanent collections of institutions throughout the United States and Europe, including the Metropolitan Museum and the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design, the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum in Kansas City, the Folkwang Museum in Essen, and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

References: Bailey, Ronald H. *The Photographic Illusion: Duane Michals* (1975); *Who's Who in America*, 1980-81

Michel, Robert H(enry) (mi'kæl)

Mar. 2, 1923- United States Representative from Illinois. Address: b. Rm. 2112, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515

Elected Minority Leader of the House of Representatives in December 1980, Republican Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois is in a position to play a pivotal role in the enactment of President Ronald Reagan's legislative program. Although the Democrats control the House, a potential alliance of Republicans and conservative Democrats could form a working majority. In his twenty-five years in the House, Michel has invariably taken the orthodox conservative side, but because he is a recognized master of legislative bargaining and compromise, most political analysts think that he is the man best able to put together such a coalition. The ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee's Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare subcommittee from 1969 through 1980, Michel, who was a staunch advocate of cuts in social programs, often negotiated with Committee Democrats to



Robert H. Michel

obtain compromise reductions. "He isn't primarily a partisan," Missouri Congressman Richard Bolling, a Democrat, said in a recent interview. "He's primarily a legislator with a partisan point of view."

Robert Henry Michel was born in Peoria, Illinois on March 2, 1923, the son of Charles Michel, a French immigrant factory worker, and Anna (Baer) Michel. Following his graduation from the Peoria public school system, he enlisted in the United States Army, in 1942, and served as a combat infantryman in England, France, Belgium, and Germany. Severely wounded by machine-gun fire, he was given a disability discharge in 1946. During his four years in the service he earned two Bronze Stars, the Purple Heart, and four battle stars. Returning to civilian life, Michel attended Bradley University in Peoria, graduating in 1948 with a B.S. degree in business administration.

The following year Michel began his political career as an administrative assistant to Harold H. Velde, who represented Illinois' Eighteenth Congressional District in the United States House of Representatives. A rabid anti-Communist, Velde was chairman of the powerful House Committee on Un-American Activities during the witch-hunting days of the early 1950's. When Congressman Velde announced, in January 1956, that he would not seek reelection, Michel entered the Republican primary for his House seat. He edged out the candidate of the local party establishment to win the Republican nomination, then went on to defeat the Democratic nominee in the November general election by taking 58.8 percent of the vote. Since that time, he has been regularly returned to office by substantial majorities. The closest contest of his political

career to date was in the nationwide Democratic landslide in 1964, when he won reelection with 54 percent of the ballots cast.

During his first few years in office, the new Congressman took a decidedly conservative stand on both domestic and foreign affairs issues. For example, he submitted, in 1957, amendments to cut funding for the Food and Drug Administration, the Office of Education, and the federal employee unemployment compensation program while, at the same time, he sought to increase defense expenditures. According to the Congressional Quarterly Almanac, from 1959 through 1961 Michel voted with the conservative coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans 100 percent of the time. Later in the 1960's he was a staunch supporter of United States military involvement in the escalating war in Southeast Asia, but he disagreed with most of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society programs, voting against Medicare, antipoverty funding, federal aid to depressed areas in Appalachia, and the model cities program, among other things.

Representative Michel assumed an active role in the Republican party, too. In 1957 he was elected president of the Eighty-fifth Club, the organization formed by the twenty-two Republican freshmen members of the Eighty-fifth Congress. Five years later, he headed a group of fifteen House Republicans who, as the so-called "Paul Revere Panels," toured the Eastern seaboard giving talks in behalf of the party. In 1964 he campaigned tirelessly for Barry M. Goldwater, the conservative Senator from Arizona, in his Presidential primary races against New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, and later that same year, he and Senator Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska cochaired the Republican party's "Truth Squad," which traveled the country throughout the campaign to rebut the Democrats. On the House floor, he took on additional party responsibilities when he became, in 1966, an assistant minority whip for the Midwest.

The ranking Republican on the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee since 1969, Michel frequently led his conservative colleagues in their repeated attempts to halt the expansion of increasingly expensive social programs. In committee and on the Democrat-controlled House floor, he often relied on his considerable skill as a negotiator to work out compromise budget cuts. For example, to break a deadlock in February 1970, he induced the other members of the Appropriations panel to adopt, by the narrow vote of 24 to 20, an amendment to the 1969-70 education bill giving President Richard Nixon permission to withhold the appropriated funds if he deemed it necessary. He achieved the compromise despite the opposition of the Committee's chairman, Democratic Representative George H. Mahon of Texas. On another occasion, he

persuaded his fellow committee members to revise the fiscal 1971 Labor-HEW appropriations bill, which President Nixon had vetoed because of its expense, then narrowly lost, 189 to 205, a bid on the floor for further cuts.

Recognizing Michel's abilities as a peacemaker, President Nixon asked the legislator to head the White House Congressional liaison office in 1972. Michel was tempted, but after Melvin Laird, the Secretary of Defense and a former House colleague, warned him that Nixon Administration officials had to be yes-men, Michel turned down the job and so avoided complicity in the Watergate crisis, a potentially disastrous blow to his career. Michel was forced to deal with the ripple effect of that political scandal when he was named chairman of the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in March 1973. Serving in that post through the 1974 national elections, Michel tried to increase the size of the Republican House contingent by doling out money and technical assistance and by providing an effective theme to the party's Congressional candidates across the country. The growing impact of Watergate, however, undermined his efforts. "I just have to agonize over the fate of those who are counting on me and our committee to do the things that would normally be expected to get them re-elected," Michel told Christopher Lydon in an interview for the *New York Times* (May 12, 1974). "It's a unique year for us. If this thing goes on and on . . . , we're looking at the prospect of this whole thing being uppermost in people's minds when they trek to the polls. It might all resolve itself down to no other issue but just: How did you vote on impeachment?"

House Republicans generally held Watergate, rather than Michel's chairmanship, responsible for the severe losses suffered by their party in the 1974 elections and, in December 1974, elected the Congressman to succeed Representative Leslie C. Arends of Illinois as minority whip, the second-ranking House Republican leadership post. In the final tally for that party election, he received 75 votes to 38 for Jerry L. Pettis of California and 22 for Illinois Congressman John N. Berlenborn. With the assistance of four regional whips and twelve assistant regional whips, Michel kept track of his fellow Republicans, took head counts on major bills, and tried to persuade potential defectors to support the party's position. "We try to build a feeling that the tough votes have to be spread around," he informed Richard L. Lyons of the *Washington Post* (July 2, 1975). "If I have to, I go to a member and say 'Look, we've had six tough votes and you haven't been with us once. You want to be part of the team or not?'" He and Minority Leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona decided, as Michel put it, which members "shouldn't be put through the wringer" and which should be pressured because they had been "playing games." When the Republicans controlled the

White House, Michel, as a last resort, occasionally asked the President to call a wavering Representative. Paying tribute to his colleague's leadership abilities, Republican Representative Barber B. Conable of New York told Charles Mohr in an interview for a *New York Times* (December 10, 1980) profile that Michel had "remained popular even in the essentially unsympathetic role of the party whip in which he has tried to keep in line people who don't want to be in line."

As the senior Republican member of the Labor-HEW appropriations subcommittee, Michel continued to lead House criticism of costly social programs. Realizing that his Congressional colleagues had received thousands of letters and telephone calls from concerned constituents who opposed President Gerald R. Ford's proposed cuts in programs for crippled children, alcoholics, victims of multiple sclerosis, and other disabled citizens, he acknowledged that "it [was] difficult in the face of these appeals to stand up here today to ask for cuts," but he argued that "budgets are getting bigger and bigger" and that "all of us need an adjustment in our thinking about the programs." In Michel's opinion, the liberal social welfare programs of the 1960's were largely responsible for the runaway inflation of the 1970's. "We keep pulling more and more Americans under the welfare umbrella and every time we do, we sap that much more energy from the economy, just that much more responsibility from individual citizens," he said on the House floor in defense of President Ford's 1975 veto of a \$2.7 billion expansion of the federal school lunch and child nutrition programs. He was the only Congressman to approve the President's action.

During the mid- and late 1970's, however, Michel scored some significant successes in his attempts to cut federal social programs. In 1975, for example, he and Senator James L. Buckley, the conservative Republican from New York, proposed a measure to eliminate from the food stamp program, which Michel decried as a "middle-class rip-off," up to 50 percent of the nearly 19,000,000 recipients. Their bill limited eligibility to those below the poverty line and barred students and strikers from participating in the plan. Just a few months later, the Ford Administration submitted to Congress a revised food stamp program that was strikingly similar to the Michel-Buckley bill and led to significant cuts in the eligibility rolls. In June 1978 the House passed, by a vote of 290 to 87, a Michel amendment to the fiscal 1979 Labor-HEW appropriations bill that required the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to reduce spending by \$1 billion by eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse. The following year he successfully offered a similar amendment that slashed the Department's budget an additional \$500,000,000.

After House Minority Leader Rhodes announced, in December 1979, that he would not seek reelection to that post, Michel and Michi-

resort, occa-
ll a wavering
to his col-
bican Repre-
ew York told
a New York
that Michel
essentially
hip in which
le who don't

umber of the
ommittee, Mi-
criticism of
that his Con-
d thousands
m concerned
nt Gerald R.
for crippled
multiple scle-
he acknowl-
the face of
oday to ask
budgets are
at "all of us
g about the
the liberal
1960's were
ay inflation
more and
re umbrella
much more
much more
ens," he said
of President
a expansion
ild nutrition
gressman to

s, however,
uccesses in
programs. In
or James L.
olican from
o eliminate
rich Michel
" up to 50
recipients.
below the
nd strikers
ust a few
ation sub-
stamp pro-
the Michel-
cuts in the
use passed,
amendment
ropriations
of Health,
pending by
fraud, and
uccessfully
ashed the
500,000,000.
hodes an-
would not
and Michi-

gan Representative Guy Vander Jagt vied to succeed him as the Republicans' floor leader. Both men had solidly conservative voting records, but there was a sharp contrast in their political styles. A congenial man on good terms with party moderates, Michel was a parliamentary technician and a skillful practitioner of the art of compromise who preferred quiet, diligent work to fiery partisan rhetoric. Vander Jagt, the chairman of the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, was more aggressively partisan and more inclined to stress the differences between Republicans and Democrats.

With the Republicans in control of the White House and the Senate after the 1980 election, the House became the chief obstacle to the enactment of President Ronald Reagan's programs, but because a surprising thirty-three-seat Republican gain had cut the Democrats' majority to fifty-one, a Republican-conservative Democrat coalition could conceivably control the House. Many House Republicans thought that Michel's conciliatory approach was more likely to achieve that end than Vander Jagt's partisan rhetoric. In a secret ballot on December 8, 1980, Republican Representatives chose Michel over Vander Jagt by a vote of 103 to 87. Writing in the *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report* (December 20, 1980), one professional political analyst observed, "In choosing Michel, Republicans evidently decided that the unglamorous arts of parliamentary tactics and personal rapport were their best hope of fashioning themselves a functional majority in the last bastion of nominal Democratic control."

In his victory speech, Michel told his Republican colleagues, "We've got to be affirmative, forward-looking. The bottom line is enacting the Reagan program." A fiscal conservative, Michel himself had long called for the kinds of cuts in social programs that President Reagan favored. For instance, he vigorously opposed the creation of new entitlement programs, and he supported the controversial proposal to modify automatic cost-of-living increases in social security benefits. He also backed Reagan's plans for substantial cuts in personal income taxes and for a hike in the defense budget, but he realized that Republican officeholders would be in serious political trouble if the Administration's supply-side economic policies failed. At a breakfast meeting of House Republicans on December 15, 1980, he advised conservative freshmen who had emphasized moral issues during their campaigns to delay deliberation of the so-called "Moral Majority agenda" until Reagan's economic program was adopted.

During the first few months of 1981 Michel devoted himself to securing Congressional passage of the Reagan economic package. To assure approval from moderate Republicans and to attract the support of a sufficient number of conservative Democrats, he joined other Congressional leaders in urging the President

to retain the basic "safety net" programs that sustained the poor. The Administration followed that advice in drawing up its proposed budget cuts. Although he occasionally used the legislative achievements of the Republican-controlled Senate as a lever in the House, the Minority Leader was also prepared to compromise on details to achieve his primary goal. "There will be plenty of time for confrontation," he said, as quoted in the *New York Times* (March 16, 1981). "But the bottom line is moving the Reagan program. We've always got to keep our eye fixed on that goal."

Described by one interviewer as "normally a man of great good humor, with the all-American manner of his hometown of Peoria," Robert H. Michel is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs about 220 pounds. He has little time for recreation, but over the years, he has earned a reputation among his colleagues as the best softball pitcher in Congress. On December 26, 1948 Michel married the former Corinne Woodruff, whom he had met at Bradley University. They have four grown children—Scott, Bruce, Laurie, and Robin. Michel is a member of the American Legion, Cosmopolitan International, Rotary International, the Orpheus Club, and several other social and philanthropic organizations. In 1961 he received the distinguished alumnus award from his alma mater.

References: N Y Times B p8 D 10 '80 por, p8 S 26 '81 por; Almanac of American Politics, 1980; Congressional Directory, 1979; Who's Who in America, 1980-81; Who's Who in American Politics, 1979-80

Mifune, Toshiro (mi-fōō'nā tō-shir'ō)

Apr. 1, 1920- Japanese actor; producer.
Address: b. Mifune Productions Co. Ltd.,
9-30-7 Seijyo, Setagayaku, Tokyo, Japan

Best known for his portrayals of legendary sword-wielding warriors in countless samurai epics—the Oriental equivalent of Hollywood westerns—Toshiro Mifune is the first Japanese actor to win international recognition since the late Sessue Hayakawa rose to prominence in American silent films. The most memorable of Mifune's more than 100 films are those he made with the master director Akira Kurosawa, among them such classics as *Seven Samurai*, *Throne of Blood*, *The Bad Sleep Well*, *Yojimbo*, and the haunting *Rashomon*. Widely praised by motion picture critics for his naturalistic acting, Mifune dominates the screen with his flamboyant heroics in period films and with his exquisitely restrained performances in contemporary works. With his acting career in high gear, he turned to motion picture production in 1963, with the establishment of his own com-

was that they go
our congressional
me who had been
comments about
about, or at least
e, historically, for
is delegation; and
enied the right to
and I told him this
doesn't help. But
that, that he can
have Mr. Ortega

essed. I may be
impressed by the
as. And I asked
him of the call,
oe you will." So,
this Nobel Prize
whom we've had
normally we're in
o you to use your
t of revolution, it

We're supposed
e who are flying
d it's now 14 of.
Laughter] What's
getting a little

news conference
Luns Press Thea-

tion of
Panama

the Deputy Ad-
An announce-
Deputy Adminis-
quently by the
ommission.
asked Mr. Man-
the Canal Com-
y, given the out-
nonstrated both
d as Acting Ad-

ministrator on previous occasions when the Administrator has been absent. As this step demonstrates, the United States is committed to meeting the requirements of the Panama Canal Treaty even under current circumstances in which no legitimate government authority exists in Panama. A Panamanian Administrator will be appointed at such time as a legitimate Panamanian Gov-

ernment exists and proposes its candidate for Administrator in accordance with the procedures set forth in the treaty and applicable law.

Mr. Manfredo's 10 years of experience as Deputy Administrator and his demonstrated capability will ensure that the waterway will continue to be managed safely and efficiently.

Nomination of Enrique Mendez, Jr., To Be an Assistant Secretary of Defense

December 5, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Enrique Mendez, Jr., to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs. He would succeed William E. Mayer.

Since 1989 Dr. Mendez has served as the secretary of health for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in San Juan, PR. In 1988 he served as the medical director of the Damas Hospital in Ponce, PR. Prior to this, he served as president and dean of the Ponce School of Medicine in Puerto Rico, 1984-1987, and dean of the Ponce School of Med-

icine, 1983-1984. From 1955 to 1983, Dr. Mendez served in the U.S. Army, and he has served as the Deputy Surgeon General of the Army and commanding general of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He retired from the Army as a major general in 1983.

Dr. Mendez graduated from the University of Puerto Rico (B.S., 1951) and Loyola University of Chicago (M.D., 1954). He was born July 15, 1931, in Santurce, PR. Dr. Mendez is married, has four children, and resides in Caparra Heights, PR.

Remarks at the National Republican Congressional Committee Dinner Honoring Representative Robert H. Michel

December 5, 1989

Thank you all. Please be seated. We may never get to eat. Thank you all. Thank you, Joe. And the great thing about having the speeches before dinner, they're normally shorter, and I will try to follow that pattern. But I want to first thank Joe Rodgers. What a job he did for the United States as our Ambassador in France. And also, he has always been in the front line of helping the solid, sound Republican causes. Joe, thank you for suiting up again.

I want to thank Guy Vander Jagt, the chairman, and his cochairman, Ed Rollins. I'm delighted to see members of my Cabinet here and, of course, so many members

of the House leadership: Newt [Gingrich] and Mickey [Edwards]—well, I'm going to get in trouble if I keep going, but many of them right up here, and then out there in the audience. Let me thank the NRCC faithful—that's you, putting up the money, hanging in there through good times and bad. And I'm delighted to see this wonderful turnout to support this worthwhile cause.

And then, finally, recognize the man of the night, our honoree, Bob Michel. He is our leader, and he's a longtime friend of mine. I served with him up on the Hill. I

played baseball with him on the Republican baseball team. We had winning seasons in those days. [Laughter] And he knows the Congress inside-out. He is our leader, as I say, a key player in working with this President. And it makes a difference; it makes a difference if you have a leader that you can pick up the phone and talk to and get advice from and then know that you'll also have support up there. And so, he is a keen ally, a strong player. And I'll tell you, we are going to hit the ground running when the Congress comes back next year. And I'll be counting on him in the future, as in the past.

You remember the big Presidential dinner they had last spring? I made the best-dressed list, but I would only want you to remember Bob Michel's sportcoat at that dinner. [Laughter] He is a shoe-in to make it. And here he is conservatively clad for this one.

I'm glad to be back here—a little bit spaced-out. I'm on Malta standard, but I want you to know that it is a pleasure. And I thought I'd say just a word or two, not to bore you with the details on the meeting but just a mention of the atmosphere, because I think the meetings did capture the imagination of a lot of the world.

I'll tell you that at NATO—I was very pleased with the reaction from the solid NATO partners we have. And whatever the weather in Malta, I can tell you the weather inside was relaxed. There were some moments when we would disagree on things, clearly; that's what those kinds of meetings are about, I guess. But I was able to talk in a straightforward manner with Mr. Gorbachev with no rancor. I think we did establish good lines of communication, and I think in an era of rapid change—and we certainly are living in that—it is important that we have good lines of communication. I made clear to him that it was not our role as the United States and as a leader in the NATO alliance to seek to exploit the changes in the events taking place in Eastern Europe but really only to assist the forces of freedom and reform that are emerging there. And I was very up-front with him on the differences, particularly the differences in our own hemisphere.

We are going to be the first hemisphere

that is truly, totally democratic. And our goal is to assist countries that are moving in democracy's way. And we find that we have some differences obviously with, certainly, past performance of the Soviets and, regrettably, I'm afraid, in the future. But we're going to keep on working this. I was up-front with him about the destabilizing flow of arms into the region from nations that are receiving Soviet support. And both of us, though, agreed that we do not have to sacrifice candor in order to build up a better relationship.

There is no question that progress was made at Malta. It wasn't a meeting where we were going there to cross the "t's" and dot the "i's" on some kind of an arms control agreement, but progress was made. I think, in a sense, we've got an agenda out there now, an agenda that, if we can fulfill it and follow through on it, will strengthen the peace and provide a solid base for future advances.

We agreed to accelerate the timetables for reducing arms. And that means we're going to have to do our part, not just the United States but our alliances. I want to see a conventional force reduction. We have it on the table. It's a good one. It calls for disproportionate reductions—fewer U.S. troops coming out than Soviet. But the Soviets, in principle, are agreed. Now we've got to move that forward because I believe that kind of an agreement will really enhance the peace. We agreed to set the timeframe for a summit meeting here in the United States next June. The general agreement was out there, but we pinned it down until the last of June.

We agreed to move forward in trying to forge a closer economic relationship, in light of the positive changes that are taking place in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union. We know it's a long way to go. They have not been blessed with the wonders of the free economic system we have. They don't know what free markets are and convertible currencies and all the things that we, obviously, take for granted in the United States. But as long as these changes, these democratic changes, keep moving inside the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe, I think the United States ought to

be out there trying to help—not in some kind of a superior manner but trying to say, “Look, here’s what works.” Let us get in there and try to assist if we possibly can.

And I might say when Mr. Shevardnadze [Soviet Foreign Minister] said—before our meeting somebody said, “Do you want the United States to bail you out?” And to the man’s credit, he said, “No, we don’t want a bailout.” That’s good because we don’t have any money anyway. [Laughter] So, I was delighted that he had that attitude.

No, but I look at Malta as a hopeful step in a new relationship. The first step in the next decade and the new world that is taking place each passing day—it’s got to be a new world of freedom. And make no mistake, the progress that I think we set in motion there at Malta would not have been possible without the steadfast support of the American people and, certainly, the steadfast support of those leaders that we have up here on this stage tonight, those leaders in the Congress—Jerry [Lewis] and Duncan Hunter and Bob and Mickey and Newt and Guy Vander Jagt—and I mean that.

When you go to a meeting of this nature, there’s trepidation. People wonder whether you’re going to—you know, how it’s going to come out. But if you know you have strong friends that will tell you exactly what they feel—they who have been elected by their own constituencies—it gives the President a great deal of confidence. And I am grateful, again, to our Republican leadership in the House of Representatives.

I’m pleased to share that report with all of you, especially given Bob Michel. This is one time I don’t have to ask will it play in Peoria. I can say that his politics have been playing there a long time. And we are in close touch on this.

You know, what is it? Less than a month—this is a little hard to focus on—less than a month from now, we’re going to begin a new decade, the last in this century. And I think all of us feel a natural inclination to look ahead, to think about the changes that a new century can bring. Barbara and I, we’re heavy in the grandchild business these days, with 11 of them, and you can’t help but see any one of them running around there that your focus doesn’t shift to what kind of world are they

going to be living in. And there’s more than that natural impulse at work. Each day brings new change, from Warsaw, Budapest to Prague, Berlin—new evidence that the love of freedom, freedom that sometimes you and sometimes I take for granted, is gathering force.

And so, I’m a lucky person to be President of our great country in these very exciting times, times that are exciting for every American, for people all over the world who cherish now the freedoms that we’ve enjoyed for years. And they’re exciting times, I think, for our party. We feel that our values on these issues are triumphing; but they’re values that we have stood for a long, long time, values that have kept America free and prosperous and at peace, values that help create the conditions for that new world of freedom that is unfolding before us.

I am convinced that the American people will continue to look to us, look to leaders like Bob Michel and his fellow Republicans in the House, to keep this country on course in these times of change. And let me say right now to all the loyal members of the NRCC: The 1990’s will bring a new world. We’ve all seen the grim spectacle—voices struggling to be heard, a minority trampled by unbridled power—the decades-old fight against oppression. Yes, I’m talking about Republicans in the House of Representatives. The tide is turning, though. [Laughter]

The tide is turning. People didn’t think freedom would come to Berlin. [Laughter] But change will come to Capitol Hill. And I’d like to think that here the days of one-party rule are over. So, our message is getting—[applause]. And I think our message, thanks to Bob and Newt and others, is getting through: the party with ideas, with experience, with the answers to the questions we face in the decade ahead. And there’s no greater goal than the one that inspires everyone here tonight to build support in mainstream America into majority status in the House. And when that day comes—a proud day for every Republican, from the House leadership right on down to the rank and file—we’ll have the NRCC to thank for its tireless efforts.

It's been a great pleasure to be here tonight. I hate to leave before Bob Michel sings, but that's just one of the breaks, you know. [Laughter]

God bless you, and God bless the United States. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 7:04 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the J.W. Marriott Hotel. Representative Michel was minority leader of the House of Representatives. Following his remarks, the President and Mrs. Bush attended a Toys for Tots party in the hotel hosted by lobbyist Roy Pfautch.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Appointment of the Coordinator and Deputy Coordinators of United States Assistance for Eastern Europe

December 6, 1989

We are witnessing dramatic and historic events in Eastern Europe that were scarcely imaginable a year ago. The formation in Poland of the first non-Communist government in Eastern Europe in more than 40 years hopefully represents only the beginning of a more profound systemic transformation in the region. The political and economic reforms in Hungary are further evidence of this phenomenon. The United States has encouraged and promoted these changes, which offer the prospect of a Europe whole and free, and a more peaceful world.

As part of this effort, and in accordance with the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, President Bush today has named Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger as Coordinator of United States support to Eastern Europe. In that position, Secretary Eagleburger will be responsible for overseeing and coordinating all SEED programs and activities which pertain specifically to Poland and Hungary. The President also has

named Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and John E. Robson, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, as Deputy Coordinators.

United States assistance to Poland and Hungary is designed to contribute to the development of democratic institutions and political pluralism in those countries, as well as to promote the development of free market economies. Such assistance includes food aid, labor programs, environmental projects, educational and cultural exchanges, assistance for democratic institutions, trade benefits, investment guarantees, and structural adjustment and technical assistance programs. Secretary Eagleburger will be responsible both for overseeing these U.S. initiatives as well as for coordinating them with similar initiatives by other Western nations and by international institutions.

The United States is also prepared to work closely with our Western partners in assisting other Eastern European countries that make meaningful progress toward economic reform and democratic change.

394 ILLINOIS

Rep. Lane Evans (D)



Elected 1982; b. Aug. 4, 1951, Rock Island; home, Rock Island; Augustana Col., B.A. 1974, Georgetown U., J.D. 1978; Roman Catholic; single.

Career: Marine Corps, 1969-71; Practicing atty., 1978-82.

Offices: 1121 LHOB 20515, 202-225-5905. Also 1535 47th Ave., Moline 61265, 309-793-5760; and 125 E. Main St., Galesburg 61401, 309-342-4411.

Committees: *Armed Services* (25th of 33 D): Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems; Investigations; Readiness. *Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families* (13th of 22 D). *Veterans Affairs* (4th of 21 D): Compensation, Pension and Insurance; Oversight and Investigations (Chmn.).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	100	87	95	100	100	4	24	0	21	5
1989	100	—	94	100	90	7	—	—	40	9

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS		1990 LIB — 1990 CONS	
Economic	91%	—	93%	—
Social	88%	—	89%	—
Foreign	90%	—	84%	—

Key Votes

1. Eastern Strike Board	FOR	5. Rape/Incest Abort \$	FOR	9. Cut SDI Funds	FOR
2. Override Wage Veto	FOR	6. Flag Amendment	AGN	10. Freeze Salvador Aid	FOR
3. Bal Budget Amend	AGN	7. 1990 Civil Rights Act	FOR	11. Urge Test Ban Talks	FOR
4. Tax Rich/Incrs Med	FOR	8. Cap Pun/Race Discrim	FOR	12. Suspend Angola Aid	FOR

Election Results

1990 general	Lane Evans (D).....	102,062	(67%)	(\$390,401)
	Dan Lee (R).....	51,380	(33%)	(\$115,495)
1990 primary	Lane Evans (D), unopposed			
1988 general	Lane Evans (D).....	132,130	(65%)	(\$471,233)
	William E. Steward (R).....	71,560	(35%)	(\$124,133)

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

Almost no American city has had the ups and downs—most spectacularly, downs—in the 1980s as Peoria, Illinois. Known for its middle American typicalness, it has long been a major national test market; Richard Nixon aide John Ehrlichman used to ask, "How will it play in Peoria?" Peoria has long been atypically dependent on a single employer, the Caterpillar company, which accounts for half its manufacturing jobs. Caterpillar is the world standard producer of earth-moving and construction equipment, and is one of America's major exporters. But as demand for its products plummeted after the oil shock of 1979, Caterpillar Inc. laid off much of its work force in the early 1980s, and politically, this usually Republican community which has produced

some of the party's national leaders, for a few years trended Democratic. By the late 1980s, however, Caterpillar's business had revived, its factories were humming, jobs in the Peoria area were beginning to grow, and the 18th Congressional District of Illinois, which includes most of the Peoria area plus some old rural counties along the lower Illinois River, reverted to Republicanism.

That was good news for Peoria Congressman Robert Michel who, while his party controlled the White House, has had a turbulent decade as Republican Leader in the House. Michel is just the third congressman the district has had in nearly 60 years: the first was Everett McKinley Dirksen, who went on to be elected senator in 1950 and was Senate Republican Leader when he died in 1969; the second was Harold Velde, who hired Bob Michel as a young staffer; the third, first elected in 1956, and now the most senior Republican in the House, is Michel, who notes that he has served 35 years without once being in the majority. For most of that time he had few political problems at home. In 1982, however, at the height of the recession's impact, Democrat G. Douglas Stephens held him to 52% of the vote; Stephens ran again in 1988 and held him to 55%. Yet having survived 1982, when the Democrats' campaign committee was pouring money in, Michel seems not to have let his possible peril at home affect his performance as Minority Leader in Washington—though he does take care to tend to things Peorian.

Elected Republican Leader in 1980, Michel is a link to the days when Republican politics were split between followers of Robert Taft and Dwight D. Eisenhower; Michel combines Taft's skepticism toward federal spending and abhorrence of federal deficits with Eisenhower's support for an expansive foreign policy. When Michel came to the leadership, it looked for a moment as though Republicans were on the verge of winning a majority in the House, as they had in the Senate and the Electoral College, and he was able to play a key role in amassing majorities for the Reagan budget and tax cuts in 1981. But as the question of social security cuts was raised and stamped down, Republicans lost the initiative to Tip O'Neill's Democrats, and the Democrats' pickup of 26 seats in 1982 effectively locked the Republicans out of majority status for a decade. Even so, in the years after 1982, Michel was able to preserve the near-unanimity in Republican ranks he had helped build in 1981; also helping was the sense that the Democratic leaders, especially Speaker Jim Wright, were overbearing and using their majorities to unfair advantage. Michel was attacked by some Republicans for being too chummy with Tip O'Neill, and in fact he is of the school that values personal decency and good fellowship over party lines. But he had no such relationship with Wright, who failed to be candid not only with Michel, but also with others in the Democratic leadership.

Michel's partisanship grows greater when he is genuinely convinced that the Democrats are wrong, as on contra aid; it diminishes vastly when he thinks they're not far from being right, as he did on the first budget summit package of October 1990. He is a Republican who is less concerned about cutting back government (and appreciates a few projects for government-hungry Downstate Illinois) than he is about balancing the budget. Michel brings to his work an old-fashioned patriotism. He was a strong and sincere supporter of the constitutional amendment to allow states to ban flag desecration. He also has genuine qualms about the current status of campaign finance, and not just because his Republicans remain unable to win a majority of House seats; the campaign finance reform package he led Republicans to endorse is more comprehensive and comes closer to a nonpartisan alternative than anything House Democrats, unwilling to give up their current advantages, have proposed.

Almost always candid and intellectually honest, Michel is personally popular, even with Democrats who oppose him and with Republicans who differ with him on basic strategy. It is with the latter that he has had some recent struggles, though they have ended more amicably than might have seemed possible. The greatest came in March 1989, when Republican Whip Dick Cheney was suddenly named Defense Secretary; the candidates to succeed him were Michel's Downstate Illinois neighbor Edward Madigan and Conservative Opportunity Society

396 ILLINOIS

theorist Newt Gingrich. The contest was portrayed by some as liberal versus conservative, but the difference was actually over party strategy: whether to accommodate to Democratic control and make the best legislatively of it, as Madigan argued, or whether to challenge the premises of the Democrats' policies, in the House and out, in the hope of producing a Republican majority, as Gingrich argued. To Gingrich's side went not just 1980s conservatives but also '92 Group moderates who are attracted to new ideas and want a Republican majority, and this combination turned out to be enough to produce an 87-85 Gingrich victory. Gingrich was careful to say this was no repudiation of Michel, but Michel's glum expression as he stood by Gingrich's side was eloquent: he looked like a man less than entirely comfortable with what the House and his party were becoming. And, while Michel seems to work amicably with Gingrich, they continued to differ, most notably on the 1990 budget summit packages.

Michel's efforts to hand down succession to other Downstaters failed again when Lynn Martin lost the Conference Chairmanship in 1988. If Michel retires in 1992, there will surely be a shootout between Gingrich and California's Jerry Lewis, and possibly others, for his post. But with Edward Madigan's move to Secretary of Agriculture, Michel's fears of having to run against a GOP ally in a new district were unrealized. The questions remain: how will the lines be redrawn in this population-losing area, and what will Madigan's replacement Thomas Ewing do if faced with a race against Michel? Whatever the case, it is doubtful that any successor to Michel as Minority Leader is likely to bring the combinations of combativeness and decency, respect for tradition and willingness to change that Michel has brought to this largely thankless position over a dozen mostly difficult years.

The People: Pop. 1990: 487,093; Pop. 1980: 519,026; dn. 6.2% 1980-1990. 92.9% White, 5.9% Black. Voting age. pop.: 359,475.

1988 Presidential Vote: Bush (R) 114,566 (55%)
Dukakis (D)..... 94,582 (45%)

Rep. Robert H. Michel (R)



Elected 1956; b. Mar. 2, 1923, Peoria; home, Peoria; Bradley U., B.S. 1948; Apostolic Christian; married (Corinne).

Career: Army, WWII; A.A. to U.S. Rep. Harold Veldé, 1949-56.

Offices: 2112 RHOB 20515, 202-225-6201. Also 100 N.E. Monroe, Rm. 107, Peoria 61602, 309-671-7027; and 236 W. State St., Jacksonville 62650, 217-245-1431.

Committees: *Minority Leader.*

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	11	14	12	33	25	76	80	100	71	73
1989	10	—	12	44	10	84	—	—	89	68

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS		1990 LIB — 1990 CONS	
Economic	0%	— 91%	5%	— 94%
Social	20%	— 78%	19%	— 80%
Foreign	0%	— 88%	21%	— 78%

Key Votes

1. Eastern Strike Board	AGN	5. Rape/Incest Abort \$	AGN	9. Cut SDI Funds	AGN
2. Override Wage Veto	AGN	6. Flag Amendment	FOR	10. Freeze Salvador Aid	AGN
3. Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7. 1990 Civil Rights Act	AGN	11. Urge Test Ban Talks	AGN
4. Tax Rich/Incrs Med	AGN	8. Cap Pun/Race Discrim	AGN	12. Suspend Angola Aid	AGN

Election Results

1990 general	Robert H. Michel (R).....	105,693	(98%)	(\$579,258)
	Two others.....	1,677	(2%)	
1990 primary	Robert H. Michel (R), unopposed			
1988 general	Robert H. Michel (R).....	114,458	(55%)	(\$861,969)
	G. Douglas Stevens (D).....	94,763	(45%)	(\$231,511)

NINETEENTH DISTRICT

West of the Wabash River, starting almost at the Indiana line, is the great American prairie. The first white settlers here must have been astonished, after coming through miles of thick forest, to encounter a vast sea of flat treeless land that stretched past the horizon, all the way to the Mississippi River and beyond. For 200 years, settlers had to chop down trees and clear stumps—backbreaking work that kept the frontier from marching forward very fast. The prairie soil was difficult to plow, but the settlers could begin farming in Illinois much faster than they had in Ohio or Indiana, and the soil proved wondrously rich. The prairie lands of Illinois even today are among the richest croplands in the nation.

Settlers came to the Illinois prairie from two directions. The northern half of the state was settled originally by Yankees coming overland from Ohio, Upstate New York and New England, people who soon formed the bedrock of the new Republican Party. The southern part was settled by people born in Kentucky (like Abraham Lincoln) or Virginia or Tennessee. The rough boundary between these two migrations runs through the middle of the 19th Congressional District, along the old National Road—now U.S. 40, paralleled by Interstate 70. North of this, the accents are hard and the politics traditionally Republican; Danville, in the northern end of the district, used to elect Joseph Cannon, the Speaker of the House against whom the progressives rebelled in 1910. South of the National Road, the accents are softer and more drawling and the politics traditionally Democratic. These divisions were alive and well in the 1990 gubernatorial race, when Democrat Neil Hartigan carried almost all the eastern Illinois counties south of I-70 and Republican Jim Edgar, a native of Charleston in Coles County, carried all those to the north.

The 19th Congressional District of Illinois is a rectangle on the eastern side of the state, from Danville and Champaign-Urbana, home of the University of Illinois, south almost to the Kentucky border. Over the years this and predecessor districts have been highly marginal, with Democrats usually winning more because of their political skill than because of any great partisan advantage. So it is now. The current Congressman, Terry Bruce, won the seat in 1984 after Republican Dan Crane was censured for having sex with a female page; but it is Bruce's political skills which have enabled him to hold it since. He is the quintessence of a professional politician. After two years as a legislative staffer he was elected to the Illinois Senate, then on to

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:57 a.m., June 27, 1991]

**Remarks at the Unveiling of the
Official Bust of the President**
June 27, 1991

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, distinguished leaders of both the House and the Senate, I'm just delighted to be here, and I want to especially thank Wendell Ford and Ted Stevens, who do such a wonderful job protecting and enhancing the history of this fantastic building in so many ways. It brings back to me so many happy memories of time spent on both ends of the Capitol—4 years in the House and 8 as the presiding officer, the President of the Senate.

So, I'm delighted to be here today. I can't quite get used to all this. I'm not even dead yet, and here—[laughter]—here is this magnificent sculpture by an old and dear friend of the Bushes, Walker Hancock. I believe I first met him when I was about 3 years old. He's been a special friend of our family. He, of course, is one of the most prominent sculptors—most prominent in the whole country. I was proud to give him the National Medal of the Arts last year. I can tell you that he put a lot of time into this bust, having gone to Italy himself to see that it was finished properly, doing all the design and work himself. We've sat for him—he was most understanding—came up to Camp David; we did some work in the White House.

Having this magnificent work, given what he had to work with—[laughter]—done by this outstanding American artist, makes it doubly, doubly special for us. I just couldn't be more pleased. And of course, I'm touched by the Members of the House and the Senate that have turned out for this.

My schedule read that it was time to motorcade to the Capitol for this unveiling of my bust, and I started worrying about the headlines on that one. [Laughter] No, not what you're thinking. "Bush Goes For Bust," maybe, or "Bush Gets Busted." [Laughter]

I am reminded of the time, though, that historians have written about George Wash-

ington. And they asked him why, in so many busts made of him, did he always have a curious smile on his face? Walker, I'm not sure this anecdote is true, but he explained that it all began when the sculptor Joseph Wright was first doing a life mask of him, oiling his face and applying the plaster. Just as the plaster was setting, Martha Washington walked into the room. Surprised to see the President this way, she let out a shriek. The President smiled, and the rest is history. [Laughter] That's a true story, and thank God Barbara Bush didn't walk into the room when Walker and I were working—[laughter]—or you could have had something less serious and perhaps not as proper for this austere building and this austere place.

I am very, very proud to be here, and I must say in conclusion that I can't express my feelings enough about this body. We have fights from time to time, obviously, but the days I spent here will always be remembered as perhaps the happiest times in my life. The friends crossed all the aisles. It wasn't just the gymnasium, either, Sonny; it was far more than that.

The longer I'm in my job, the more important I come to understand what friendship means. And that's what this day is about; and so, once again, I want to thank all involved in this project. I especially want to thank the leaders of both the House and the Senate, the Democrats and the Republicans who are here today. You do honor not to me as an individual but to the office I held. I think this is a marvelous, marvelous bust. And Walker, once again, my thanks and congratulations to you, sir.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:44 p.m. in the Rotunda at the Capitol. In his remarks, he referred to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Wendell H. Ford and Ted Stevens, chairman and ranking Republican member of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee; and Representative G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery. Prior to his remarks, the President attended a meeting with Senate Republican leaders in Room S-230 at the Capitol.

Ref.
E300

.4

.L55

WHRC

A TREASURY OF
Lincoln Quotations

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
FRED KERNER

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC.
Garden City, New York
1965

Heckling

I am quite willing to answer any gentleman in the crowd who asks an *intelligent* question.

SPEECH AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 10, 1858

History

What invading foemen could *never do*, the silent artillery of time *has done*.

SPEECH TO YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 27, 1838

What has once happened will invariably happen again when the same circumstances which combined to produce it shall again combine in the same way.

SPEECH ON THE SUB-TREASURY
DECEMBER 26, 1839

We know nothing of what will happen in future but by the analogy of experience.

SPEECH ON THE SUB-TREASURY
DECEMBER 26, 1839

Fellow citizens, *we* cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. We *say* we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We

A Treasury of Lincoln Quotations

know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know to save it. We—even *we here*—hold the power, and bear the responsibility.

ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS
DECEMBER 1, 1862

A fair examination of history has seemed to authorize a belief that the past action and influence of the United States were generally regarded as having been beneficent towards mankind.

LETTER TO THE WORKINGMEN OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
JANUARY 19, 1863

Honesty

Upon the subjects of which I have treated, I have spoken as I thought.

COMMUNICATION TO THE PEOPLE OF
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS
MARCH 9, 1832

The noblest work of God—an honest man.

EULOGY ON BENJAMIN FERGUSON
TO THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
FEBRUARY 8, 1842

Human Nature

I believe it is universally understood and acknowledged that all men will ever act correctly, unless they have a motive to do otherwise.

SPEECH IN ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE
JANUARY 11, 1837

DOUG GAMBLE

April 30/92

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

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN
2 Pages

BOB MICHEL PORTRAIT (Curt Smith)

I'M GLAD THIS IS A HAPPY OCCASION. WHENEVER YOU HEAR ABOUT SOMEONE BEING DONE IN OIL IN THIS TOWN, YOU CAN'T BE SURE IF THAT MEANS PAINTING OR BOILING.

IT TOOK ME AWHILE TO CONVINCE BOB THAT IT'S AN HONOR TO BE FRAMED IN WASHINGTON AND HUNG IN THE CAPITOL.

BEFORE THIS PORTRAIT IS HUNG, BOB WANTED TO TAKE IT HOME FOR AWHILE TO MAKE SURE IT WOULD PLAY IN PEORIA.

SOMEONE TRIED TO THROW A SCARE INTO BOB. THEY TOLD HIM THE PORTRAIT WAS FOR A SPECIAL STAMP BEING ISSUED BY THE HOUSE POST OFFICE.

I'M AFRAID THIS PORTRAIT ISN'T EXACTLY WHAT BOB WOULD WANT -- ONE BY LEROY NEIMAN THAT DEPICTS HIM OUT ON THE GOLF COURSE.

IT'S GOOD OF THE SPEAKER TO BE HERE. IF THERE'S AN EVENT HONORING TOM FOLEY SOMETIME IN 1993, I'M SURE SPEAKER MICHEL WILL BE GLAD TO ATTEND.

MORE...

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN - BOB MICHEL (CONT'D)

BOB HAD A HUNCH THAT NEWT WAS HERE WHEN HE SAW A SIGN AT THE ENTRANCE SAYING
"PLEASE CHECK YOUR FLAMETHROWER AT THE DOOR."

~~BOB~~ BOB WON A BRONZE STAR FOR HIS SERVICE IN WORLD WAR TWO, BUT THERE SHOULD
BE A MEDAL FOR HIS 36 YEARS IN OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE.

BOB'S A PRETTY GOOD SOFTBALL PLAYER, BUT I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT YOU DON'T
LAST IN CONGRESS FOR 36 YEARS WITHOUT SOME HARDBALL MIXED IN.

BOB'S KNOWN FOR HIS GREAT SINGING VOICE, BUT THERE'S NO TRUTH TO THE RUMOR
THAT HE'S GOING TO TEAM UP WITH CONSERVATIVES ON THE COURT TO FORM A NEW
GROUP CALLED "ROBERT AND THE SUPREMES."

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 4, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT UNVEILING OF ROBERT MICHEL PORTRAIT

The Capitol
Washington, D.C.

5:00 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. This is a wonderful occasion. And we need more like it. And may I salute the Chaplain of the House, Jim Ford, thank him for the invocation. I thought he was giving a speech out there, but it was a fine invocation -- delighted to see him.

Of course, being with Bob Dole and Tom Foley and Dan Rostenkowski in this friendly, wonderful setting is very, very special. And we're here to honor our beloved Republican leader. I am glad to be here. Whenever you hear about somebody being done in oil in this town you can't be sure that that means painting or boiling. (Laughter.) But today it means honoring.

And I will confess it took me a while to convince Bob that it's an honor to be framed in Washington and hung in the Capitol. (Laughter.) But before the portrait is hung, Bob wanted to make sure it would do what Tom talked about -- Speaker Tom talked about -- play in Peoria. Well, it will -- in Peoria and the nation. And the reason is very simple, and I think you all have heard it here today from his friends -- all of whom I have great respect for. To know you, Bob Michel, is to respect you.

And for 36 years Bob Michel has, indeed, embodied what is best in American politics and best about the traditions of the House of Representatives. And I speak of honesty and fair play and character and integrity -- all the qualities that Dan and Bob Dole and Tom Foley mentioned. A willingness to govern, to work things out, to fight his opponents tooth and nail during the day, and yet remain a good friend, someone they can talk to during the evenings.

And Bob Michel has stood up for fiscal sanity. I think he's done a lot to help our economy. He's helped keep our military strong. And it's true that he can be a fierce partisan. He has been in -- after all, that goes with the American psyche, that's the way we are. And Bob has been a true American. He won two Bronze Stars for his service in World War II; then in serving his district, our party, and most of all, the future well-being of our country.

And I haven't seen this portrait over here, Corinne, but I'm sure it's going to depict what we admire in your husband -- a man of conscience, a man whose word is good, a man who means what he says, says what he means, a man that one fellow Illinoisan would have loved very much. Remember Lincoln's words, "The noblest work of God is an honest man." And you've been all of that, Bob, and more. And ask anyone who is your colleague, which means anyone who is your friend.

And now it is my pleasure to introduce Corinne, Bob's lovely wife, for the unveiling of this official portrait. And I can tell you I'm sure glad to be a part of this program, this wonderful program of warmth here today.

END

5:05 P.M. EDT