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DETAILS

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Classic
give itself

To: Joe Duggan/Curt Smith WASHINGTON
From: Steve Provost
Re: Wednesday's speeches.

Your drafts of Wednesday's speeches are very strong. However, as I explained last night, we would now like the President to deliver basically the same speech at both events. We want to do this because 1: It is easier on him and he will deliver them better. 2. The media constantly accuses us of mixing messages and we have drifted into a "campaign mode," where we want to drive the same message home to national media and to local media on both costs.

The challenge is to meld both speeches together coherently. I think the key is the concept of "personal responsibility," and tying it to specific issues, including foreign policy. Taking off from Joe's bottom of page 3, (after the great "ship of state" reference here's a very specific outline that I'd like to see incorporated in both speeches.

After Joe's "ship of state" reference, explain:

I do see this job as more than managing the economy, even serving as commander in chief, I see it as being the moral leader of our nation, and today our moral compass needs to be repaired, all around us we see a decline in the simple concept of personal responsibility.

[deadbeat Dad / girls scout troop for homeless girls]
(Here, add two vivid anecdotes on the breakdown in personal responsibility. Maybe contrast one from the poor inner cities with one from wealthier environs. FYI. Our speeches continue to get hit for not making the case for what's wrong upfront in simple, layman's terms.)

After making the case that responsibility is on the wane, say that turning our nation's moral compass north again is one of the greatest challenges facing our country. As you look at this election, you have two sides (we are still in the "other side mode") one offering real change to get back to moral virtue, the other mouthing the words, but is there commitment for real? Issues tell the story.

One (at most two paragraphs) on the following:

"our welfare system is neither well nor fair"
Welfare: other side now agrees with us that their must be something in return for the check. But, 1) they refuse to propose "tough love" steps like denying benefits to families that have more kids and stopping welfare shopping among states. (2) They are now advocating a return to guaranteed government jobs for recipients, totally undermining the concept of responsibility. Words don't match actions.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Education: Other side proposes choice, but not religious schools.

→ Prayer: Other side says okay to pray at political convention, but won't allow kids to pray in school.

Abortion: Other side says party of compassion and inclusion, but won't even listen to responsible view that says why not adoption, instead of abortion.

Point: (should be news of speech). Who do you trust to change America back to timeless values like personal responsibility? The side who has the courage to stand for what may not be popular in all places, or the side whose recent conversion to these values is undermined by the ultimate timidity of their ideas. Why buy synthetic moral leadership when you can get 100 percent cotton moral leadership?

After this, say test of responsibility is not just popular policies you put forward, but when you stand up for what is not popular, but is right. Use foreign policy as example.

Make this one page in Knights speech, two pages in DAV, use some stuff from Curt's draft. Curt, you have some good rhetoric, but tie to specific charges we are leveling in this campaign:

- 1: "other side" proposes \$60 billion in defense cuts beyond what we see responsible.
2. "other side" says America is "ridiculed" around the world.

Both speeches should close with ringing conclusion praising the fact that the American ideal is now accepted around the world, but acknowledging that we must return to a fundamental part of the idea -- personal responsibility -- if we are to stay on top of this new world.

The line that is working, and that I'd like to see you work in, is "I'm going to do what's right for America."

As much as possible, please work together to make sure that the words are the same in both speeches. This will ensure that he delivers it better and that the message sinks in with the media.

Also, both speeches need the same joke upfront that shows "humor in the face of criticism." Last weeks Pablo Morales joke is a perfect example of the tone we'd like.

Finally, sorry for the change in direction. These things are frankly evolving daily as the President gets more comfortable on the attack and we realize the only way we are going to keep negative stories off the air is to stay on the offensive.

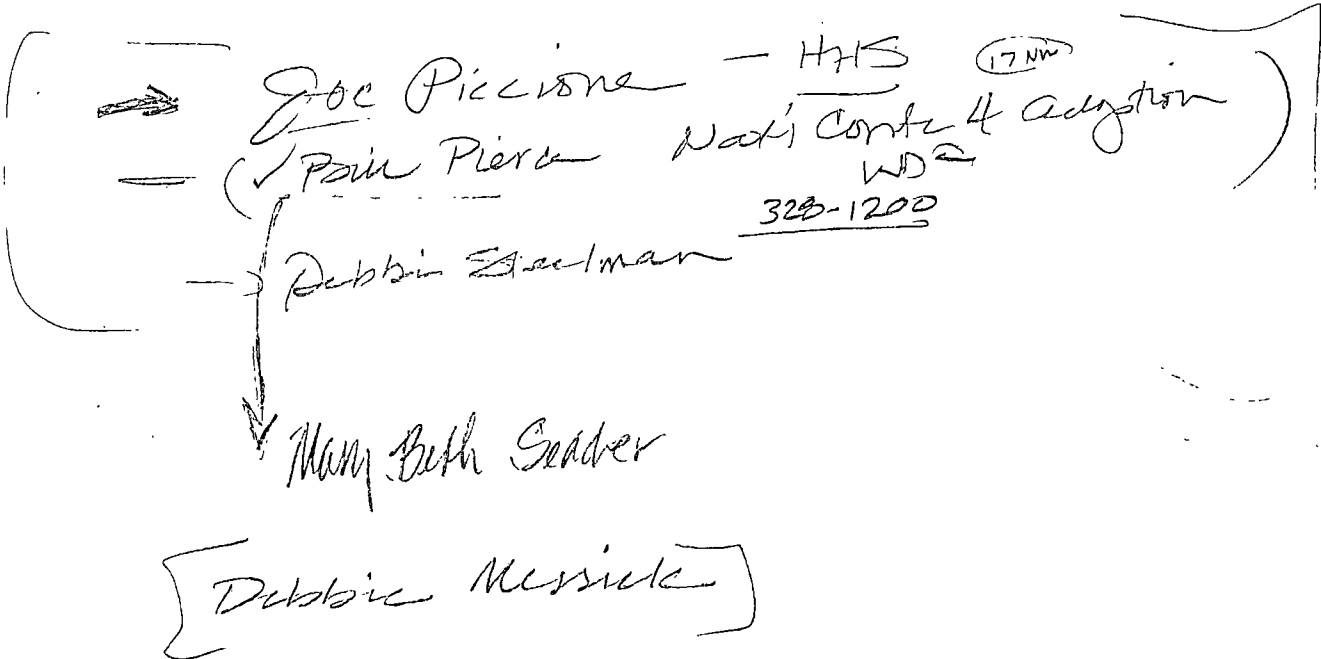
Please turn around these quickly and fax to me on Air Force One. I'd like to see the new drafts staffed by early afternoon.

Call me with any questions. THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

▲ miles Reno to NYC?

Sat. post am Denver

- Pablo Morales job
- Susan Sumbert



them away.
 -65) US author. *Third*
 father to have
 children to have a
 Angelo Roncalli; 1881-
 in. Attrib.
 the maximum
 ever have something
 and, don't ignore
 r years.
 ius Juvenalis; 60-130 AD)
 s, XIV
 in dealing with a
 hat in no time at all
 and like a five-year-
) US dramatist. *Please*
 e child should be
 the real
 fe; the thorns
 plucked from his
 Sofia Key; 1849-1926)
Century of the Child, Ch. 3
 es easier to head
 the study of child
 is to turn one brat
 man being.
 ch (1893-1970) US essay-
 . *If You Don't Mind My*
 e Picket Tonight?'
 fellows in their
 t their mates; but
 esome companions
 e.
 -1834) British essayist.
 ld and the New School-
 ning for an hour.
 1847) Sister of Charles
 llections
 isery to man.
 a coastal shelf.
 as you can,
 any kids yourself.
 -85) British poet. *High*
 e Verse'
 children I might
 may suppose I might
 m. Drowned to the
 of the rattling of a
 bags.
 909-57) British novelist.
 h. 10
 especially when

Nancy Mitford (1904-73) British writer.
 Attrib.
 45 Monday's child is fair of face,
 Tuesday's child is full of grace,
 Wednesday's child is full of woe,
 Thursday's child has far to go,
 Friday's child is loving and giving,
 Saturday's child works hard for his
 living,
 And the child that is born on the Sab-
 bath day
 Is bonny and blithe, and good and
 gay.
 Nursery Rhyme *Traditions of Devonshire* (A.
 E. Bray)
 46 Part of the reason for the ugliness
 of adults, in a child's eyes, is that
 the child is usually looking upwards,
 and few faces are at their best
 when seen from below.
 George Orwell (Eric Blair; 1903-50) British
 novelist. *Essays*
 47 But at three, four, five, and even
 six years the childish nature will
 require sports; now is the time to
 get rid of self-will in him, punishing
 him, but not so as to disgrace him.
 Plato (c. 427 BC-347 BC) Greek philosopher.
Laws, VII, 794
 48 Woe to the land that's govern'd by
 a child!
 William Shakespeare (1564-1616) English
 dramatist. *Richard III*, II:3
 49 Thou cam'st on earth to make the
 earth my hell.
 A grievous burden was thy birth to
 me;
 Tetchy and wayward was thy
 infancy;
 Thy school-days frightful, desperate,
 wild and furious;
 Thy prime of manhood daring, bold,
 and venturous;
 Thy age confirm'd, proud, subtle,
 sly, and bloody,
 More mild, but yet more harmful,
 kind in hatred;
 What comfortable hour canst thou
 name
 That ever grac'd me in thy company?
 William Shakespeare *Richard III*, IV:4
 50 Parents learn a lot from their
 children about coping with life.
 Muriel Spark (1918-) British novelist. *The*
Comforters, Ch. 6
 51 There are only two things a child

diseases and his mother's age.
 Dr Benjamin Spock (1903-) US pediatrician
 and psychiatrist. Attrib.
 52 I have a big house - and I hide a
 lot.
 Mary Ure (1933-75) British actress. Explain-
 ing how she coped with her large family of chil-
 dren. Attrib.
 53 Never have children, only
 grandchildren.
 Gore Vidal (1925-) US novelist. *Two Sis-
 ters*
 54 A food is not necessarily essential
 just because your child hates it.
 Katherine Whitehorn (1926-) British jour-
 nalist. *How to Survive Children*

CHIVALRY

See also courtesy
 1 A gentleman is any man who
 wouldn't hit a woman with his hat
 on.
 Fred Allen (1894-1956) US comedian. Attrib.
 2 Even nowadays a man can't step up
 and kill a woman without feeling
 just a bit unchivalrous.
 Robert Benchley (1889-1945) US humorist.
Chips off the Old Benchley, 'Down in Front'
 3 Somebody has said, that a king may
 make a nobleman, but he cannot
 make a gentleman.
 Edmund Burke (1729-97) British politician.
 Letter to William Smith, 29 Jan 1795
 4 A Knyght ther was and that a
 worthy man,
 That fro the tyme that he first bigan
 To riden out, he loved chivalrie,
 Trouthe and honour, fredom and
 curteisie.
 . . .
 He was a verry parfit, gentil
 knyght.
 Geoffrey Chaucer (c. 1342-1400) English
 poet. *The Canterbury Tales*, Prologue
 5 Madame, I would have given you
 another!
 Alfred Jarry (1873-1907) French surrealist
 dramatist. On being reprimanded by a woman
 for firing his pistol in the vicinity of her child, who
 might have been killed. *Recollections of a Pic-
 ture Dealer* (A. Vollard)
 6 Some say that the age of chivalry is
 past, that the spirit of romance is
 dead. The age of chivalry is never
 past, so long as there is a wrong
 left unredressed on earth.
 Charles Kingsley (1819-75) British writer.
Life (Mrs C. Kingsley), Vol. II, Ch. 28

Gentleman, the best of every time.
 W. J. Linton (1812-97) British writer.
Nature's Gentleman
 8 It is almost a definition of a
 gentleman to say that he is one
 who never inflicts pain.
 Cardinal Newman (1801-90) British theologian.
The Idea of a University, 'Knowledge and
 Religious Duty'
 9 O, young Lochinvar is come out of
 the west,
 Through all the wide Border his
 steed was the best.
 Walter Scott (1771-1832) Scottish novelist.
Marmion, V
 10 So faithful in love, and so dauntless
 in war,
 There never was knight like the
 young Lochinvar.
 Walter Scott *Marmion*, V
 11 I have a truant been to chivalry.
 William Shakespeare (1564-1616) English
 dramatist. *Henry IV, Part 1*, V:1
 12 Love of honour and honour of love.
 Philip Sidney (1554-86) English poet and
 courtier. Referring to the ideal of chivalry.
English Literature: Mediaeval (W. P. Ker)
 13 A bow-shot from her bower-eaves,
 He rode between the barley-
 sheaves,
 The sun came dazling thro' the
 leaves
 And flamed upon the brazen graves
 Of bold Sir Lancelot.
 Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809-92) British
 poet. *The Lady of Shalott*, Pt. III

CHOICE

1 Any color, so long as it's black.
 Henry Ford (1863-1947) US car manufacturer.
 Referring to the color options offered for the
 Model-T Ford car. Attrib.
 2 Two roads diverged in a wood, and
 I -
 I took the one less traveled by,
 And that has made all the difference.
 Robert Frost (1875-1963) US poet. *The*
Road Not Taken
 3 More ways of killing a cat than
 choking her with cream.
 Charles Kingsley (1819-75) British writer.
Westward Ho!, Ch. 20
 4 We have to believe in free will.
 We've got no choice.
 Isaac Bashevis Singer (1904-) Polish-born
 US writer. *The Times*, 21 June 1982
 5 There is no easy popularity in that

(on back flap)

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HEADLINE: Girl's Plan to Save for College Runs Afoul of Welfare Rules

BYLINE: By CONSTANCE L. HAYS, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: NEW HAVEN, May 13

BODY:

Working part time at a community center, Sandra Rosado saved \$4,900 to go to college and to escape the web of welfare that is all her family has known since they moved here 12 years ago.

But her thrift and industry have led to a bureaucratic nightmare for Miss Rosado and her family. First state officials, who discovered her savings account, told her mother to spend the money so the family could remain eligible for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. Then Federal authorities ordered the mother, Cecilia Mercado, to repay \$9,342 in benefits she received while her daughter's money was in the bank.

The case, which has been in and out of state courts as Mrs. Mercado challenged the order, highlights what critics across the political spectrum say is a major flaw in American social policy toward the poor -- a rule that limits a welfare family's assets.

Under Federal law, people who receive assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program become ineligible if their assets exceed \$1,000. Such assets include property, like cars, and children's bank accounts.

"The rationale is that the public shouldn't be supporting families that have their own resources," said Michael Sherraden, an associate professor of social work at Washington University in St. Louis, whose 1991 book, "Assets and the Poor," has been cited by Housing Secretary Jack Kemp and others seeking new ways to alleviate poverty. "But it's a very short-sighted policy. Savings are the way that families get out of poverty. So this policy doesn't make much sense."

In budget recommendations announced since the Los Angeles riots, President Bush has proposed raising the asset limits to \$10,000 for families already receiving family aid. The current limit was established in 1981. The President also proposed setting up escrow accounts, which families would receive once they got off family assistance. Such a plan represents "the beginnings of a new and different approach to help families achieve self-sufficiency," the budget states.

Other critics of the welfare system say asset limits are minor compared with the amount of cheating that the system encourages. "The bottom line has a lot more to do with the fundamental nature of the system, which pays people a maximum benefit for having zero income, and every step they take away from

The New York Times, May 15, 1992

zero reduces their benefits," said Robert Rector, a welfare-policy analyst for the Heritage Foundation in Washington.

Perfume Instead of College

Most welfare programs set asset limits. But those limits often do not recognize fiscal realities, and, as in the case of Miss Rosado and her brother, Angel, who had saved another \$900, discourage people from breaking away from their dependency on public assistance.

"Here you have a situation where other children would have been commended for what these kids did," said Joanne G. Gibau, the New Haven Legal Assistance lawyer who represented Miss Rosado's mother in court. "They went to school full-time. They worked part time. And they saved their money. The sad part of this is, Sandra wasn't able to use this money for the purpose she had intended."

Instead of spending her savings on college, Miss Rosado bought clothes, jewelry, shoes and perfume, her mother said. "The state told us to spend it," she said. Then, when the order for repayment arrived, "I was very shocked," she said. "I wasn't intentionally cheating, because I didn't know about those bank accounts." Mrs. Mercado has eight children, all of whom live with her in subsidized housing. Sandra, at 20, is the oldest; the youngest is 5.

In an effort to discourage cheating, the state government routinely runs computer checks of the Social Security numbers of bank account holders to see if any of them are welfare recipients.

Miss Rosado was upset by what happened. "I worked a lot of hours for that money," she said. Her job was at a neighborhood community center here, supervising after-school basketball games and running a small candy store. "I have friends who used to get money and spend it on other things. It was tempting. But I knew I had a dream I wanted to fulfill."

Mrs. Mercado won the case she brought against the state's Commissioner of Income Maintenance at the trial court level, and the state appealed. This week the State Supreme Court, Connecticut's highest court, ruled against Mrs. Mercado, meaning she must somehow come up with the money the Government says she owes.

'Task for Congress'

Ms. Gibau is seeking a waiver from the Federal Government on the repayment, but others say that may be difficult. "It is much more problematic to apply retroactively for some kind of waiver," said the state Attorney General, Richard Blumenthal, whose office argued the case for the state. He added: "Whatever the injustice or lack of merit that may be perceived in the law, it is a task for Congress, not the courts, to correct it."

Will Marshall, president of the Progressive Policy Institute, a Washington research organization, said: "We've got to get rid of these perverse policies that penalize poor people when they exercise personal initiative and responsibility. One of the themes that's emerging is that we have to look at the poor as just like everybody else. It's ironic that we're willing to lavish incentives like tax deductions for home buying on middle-class people, on the assumption that they'll take advantage of them. It's true, but it's also true

The New York Times, May 15, 1992

for the poor."

Miss Rosado did enroll in South Central Community College here last fall after getting a scholarship and a grant, Ms. Gibau said, awarded for good grades. She is the first person in her family to go to college.

GRAPHIC: Photos: Sandra Rosado (pg. A1); "I have friends who used to get money and spend it on other things," said Sandra Rosado. "It was tempting. But I knew I had a dream I wanted to fulfill." She is shown working with children at a center in New Haven. (pg. B4) (Joyce Dopkeen/The New York Times)

SUBJECT: WELFARE (US); SAVINGS

NAME: HAYS, CONSTANCE L; MERCADO, SANDRA; MERCADO, CECILIA

GEOGRAPHIC: CONNECTICUT; NEW HAVEN (CONN)

HOW WOULD THE "CHILDREN'S INITIATIVE" RESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING CASES?

The "Children's Initiative" (H.R. 5600) is being touted as an important "new" program to 1) prevent child abuse and neglect, removal of children from their families, foster care and adoption and 2) provide services to support and preserve families. In addition to the \$3.5 billion of new money into the child welfare system for so-called "family preservation" activities, an additional \$3.5 billion will address "hunger" issues.

The following are some recent cases taken from newspapers where children have been abused enough to attract the attention of the media. How would the "Children's Initiative" help these kids?

June 4, 1992. **Boy Beaten to Death on Second Birthday.** Toddler had been living with his aunt since January when his mother abandoned him. The Department of Human Services placed him with his aunt. The aunt left the boy in the care of her boyfriend who has been arrested and charged with his second degree murder. The first emphasis in "family preservation" is to place children with relatives. Unfortunately, relatives do not usually undergo the same strict screening as other foster parents because social workers are hesitant to question family. The Children's Initiative does not address the issue of more rigid screening of relatives. However, it recommends more relative placements. With passage of the Children's Initiative we may expect similar cases.

June 22, 1992. **Sexually Abused Girl Infected with AIDS.** The nine-year-old girl had previously contracted other sexually transmitted diseases but was not removed from her family until one month after she was found to be infected with AIDS. The girl had suffered years of sexual abuse and came under the scrutiny of the state social worker in 1988. The Children's Initiative's purpose is to prevent the removal of children from their families and work with their families to preserve them. How many other "families" like this one will be "preserved" under the Children's Initiative?

June 25, 1992. **Baby Abandoned; Mother is Charged.** A mother abandoned her newborn child in the restroom of a Connecticut mall. The mother went to the hospital for treatment and told them she had abandoned the baby. The baby is now in the custody of the State Department of Children and Youth Services. The Children's Initiative would encourage the return of the child to the mother so that the "family" can be preserved.

July 17, 1992. **Five Siblings Allegedly Kept Locked Up. Over DC Agency's Advice, Removal From Mother Ordered.** Five children imprisoned in two small unlighted, foul smelling, roach infested rooms for four years were removed yesterday. DHS first became involved with the family in 1982. Two of the children's limbs were broken by their father, one as recent as last month. DHS did not classify the case as an emergency and stated that the children were not in imminent danger. DHS's recommendation is in accordance with the principles of the Children's Initiative.

April 1992. 17-Year-Old Mother charged with Death of Abandoned Baby. A teenager in New York was charged with the death of her baby whom she abandoned next to the East River. As she was taken away in handcuffs, her aunt asked why the social worker, who returned the child to her niece after she had already abandoned him once, wasn't also arrested for his death. The Children's Initiative would encourage returning other babies like him to their "families."

July 14, 1992. Abandoned Baby Taken from Adoptive Parents, Returned to Birthmother. Over a year ago the 19-year-old mother checked into the hospital under a false name and delivered a baby. She left the hospital without the baby and the authorities had no way to find her. Her parental rights were terminated and the baby placed with an adoptive couple. Four months after the birth, the birthmother retained the help of an attorney and a judge has now ruled that the child be taken from the adoptive couple and returned to the birthmother. The state's Attorney General is appealing the judge's decision. The Children's Initiative would require that the child be returned to the birthmother to "preserve the family."

June 4, 1992. "Family Preservation" Excuse to Deny Trans-ethnic Adoption. Anglo foster parents are denied the right to adopt Hispanic twelve-month-old baby whom they have cared for since she was three-days-old. State child welfare agency denies that ethnicity is the reason, but states that they want to place her with her older sister (with whom she has had no relationship.) State cites "family preservation" as the determining factor in their placements. Two other siblings who are living with relatives will not be placed with these two little girls, so it appears that complete "family preservation" is not necessary. Children's Initiative defines "family" to be preserved as the "blood" family, not the "psychological" or "real" family of the child. Child development needs have no place under the "family preservation" scheme.

July 10, 1992. Boy Wins Right to Sue Parents for Divorce. An 11-year-old boy who has not lived with his mother since he was 4 has been given the go ahead to sue his parents for divorce so that he can be adopted by his foster parents. The case may establish a terrible precedent placing children in the inappropriate role of being responsible for their welfare. However, in this case, it is seen as the only recourse for a child who is not being adequately protected by the child welfare system which is intent on "family preservation."

HOW WOULD THE CHILDREN'S INITIATIVE HAVE HELPED THESE CHILDREN?

It would continue business as usual, but with more money. It would encourage social workers to leave children in severely dysfunctional families under the guise of "preserving families". It would increase the length of foster care for children who are in imminent danger as social workers "preserve" the biological family which may or may not have any physical or psychological relationship with the child. In other words, these kids could expect the same treatment.

THE CHILDREN'S INITIATIVE OR BUREAUCRACY RELIEF ACT?

* The number of children in foster care is at an all time high because of abuse and neglect suffered at the hands of their multi-problem parents. In 1990, the American Public Welfare Association (APWA) estimated 617,000 were served in out-of-home placement. This represents a 45.4% increase since 1987. Much of this increase is related to increasing problems of parental substance abuse. **The Children's Initiative counters common sense and says that State social workers can "preserve" all families.**

* "Family preservation" programs have been touted by those who receive funding for them, yet there is no conclusive evidence that they work. There is no doubt that they have been effective for some families, but some have charged that they have only been offered to highly motivated, high functioning families with less severe problems. Which interventions, if any, were effective? Or were the families served families in a crisis situation who would have emerged healthily with their own resources? **The Children's Initiative says give the bureaucrats more money to experiment on children and families.**

* The family preservation bill adds increased emphasis to the goal of "family preservation" and ignores the permanency planning needs of children whose families cannot be preserved. According to the APWA, in the past decade, "it appears that disproportionately more resources have been spent on programs for placement prevention (e.g., family preservation programs) than on programs for reunifying substitute care children with their families. However, this emphasis on placement prevention by the child welfare community is now taking its toll at a time when greater success in reunification efforts is needed." **The Children's Initiative says let's continue the same failed path of the last decade and let's spend more money to do it, never mind the toll it takes on kids who must be removed from their families.**

* According to the APWA, "Historically, this country has relied almost totally (and perhaps unrealistically) on the public child welfare system to ameliorate all the problems of children and families. Yet, it is clear that most of these problems are deeply rooted in very difficult societal problems (e.g., poverty, job-lessness, inadequate housing, poor education), which are far beyond the expertise and resources of the system." **The Children's Initiative says that the child welfare system can save America's families, but it needs more money. The Children's Initiative says the State can be an adequate parent when biological parents fail.**

* The bill has a bias against children served by private agencies or entities, even though the services may be more effective than those provided through the public child welfare system. The private sector has demonstrated its ability to provide more effective and efficient services, yet the bill discourages public/private partnerships. **The Children's Initiative's support of the public welfare system and not private programs which are more effective and efficient suggests that its primary purpose is "bureaucracy relief," not protecting children.**

ACTION NEEDED: Contact your Representative at his home office and in Washington (202-224-3121) and tell him to vote against H.R. 5600 **The Children's Initiative** and for H.R. 5530 so that States can provide real assistance to children and families.

WHY WOULD ANYONE BE AGAINST MONEY FOR "FAMILY PRESERVATION"?

It's rare that an organization that is interested in helping families stay together and in promoting good temporary foster care services would oppose a "family preservation" bill. But the National Council For Adoption, a 13-year old national voluntary organization, does oppose a bill that is expected to soon emerge from the U.S. House of Representatives. Here's why.

The basic problem with the child welfare system is not simply a lack of money. The basic problem is a lack of results from a public welfare system that is unable to cope. The public welfare system is in such a state of crisis that if it were a corporation, it would be in bankruptcy. As it is, the public welfare system is in a kind of "receivership," and the American Civil Liberties Union and other child advocates are going to the courts to get minimal services mandated by judges. The public welfare system has been failing families and children, despite open-ended entitlement programs. Instead of providing families and children in crisis with real choice, by empowering community-based, private charitable organizations with the chance to use those same tax dollars to help families, the "family preservation" bill really just props up the disintegrating public welfare system with a few billion additional dollars.

NCFA calls for choice in family and child services by mandating competition and allowing the grass-roots, voluntary agencies equal access to child welfare dollars.

"Family preservation" is the kind of phrase that sounds as wholesome as the U.S. flag and motherhood, but what it actually represents is a retreat from the main purpose for child welfare services: protecting innocent children from abuse and neglect. The current fad inside the Beltway and inside the Welfare Establishment is "family preservation" because the public welfare system has failed miserably with the other alternatives: temporary foster care and adoption. Foster care has become a mismanaged dumping ground, uninspected and unmonitored, where kids are so endangered yet cost the taxpayers so much that many have thrown up their hands and said, "leave the kids where they are: if they are going to be abused, it might as well be by their parents." Adoption as a solution has been brushed off for several reasons, but mainly because it is so far down as a priority in a system which sees family preservation as its only goal. The agencies that are finding Black, Hispanic and other families for kids in crisis are the charitable agencies.

NCFA refuses to give up on child welfare services which are appropriately provided in the name of a retreat from protecting kids mislabeled "family preservation."

Giving the public welfare system more money without requiring real reforms is like reopening failed savings and loans, bringing back the former incompetent managers from prison and giving them a blank check on the U.S. Treasury.

BUSH ADMINISTRATION'S BILL HELPS STATES RESPOND TO REAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

- * The current system under the Social Security Act includes an open-ended entitlement for foster care and adoption, while preventive services are funded through an appropriated State formula grant program. This system is highly categorical, it places highly burdensome requirements on the States for cost allocations plans and procedures for receiving federal funds, and administrative costs have experienced runaway increases.
- * The House is currently considering two approaches to reforming the child welfare system: Rep. Tom Downey's Children's Initiative and the Bush Administration's Comprehensive Child Welfare Amendments. We view this as a choice between throwing more money into a broken system without any fixes by raising taxes or creating a more flexible system by cutting down on federal red tape that detracts from providing vital services.
- * H.R. 5600, billed as the "Children's Initiative" combines Rep. Downey's Family Preservation Act (HR 3603) and Rep. Panetta's Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act (HR 1202), at a cost of \$3.5 billion each. The bill is financed by a "millionaire's surcharge" of 10 percent to raise \$8.2 billion in new taxes.
- * H.R. 5530, the Administration's comprehensive child welfare proposal, was introduced with bipartisan support. It establishes the largest single source of federal funding for child protective and child welfare services, yet it is cost neutral under the Budget Enforcement Act. The Administration bill would not require a tax increase.
- * While the sponsors of the Children's Initiative admit the child welfare system is broken, they continue politics as usual by throwing \$3.5 billion at the system without including anything in their bill that actually fixes the problems in the system. Instead of reducing the administrative burden currently on states, they dramatically increase the burden with new categorical earmarks and additional reporting requirements.
- * The Administration bill creates a new flexible funding system for child welfare services eliminating all categorical requirements for the use of these new funds, and allows states to better plan knowing at the beginning of each fiscal year what their Federal funds are rather than receiving them on a reimbursement basis.
- * The Children's Initiative does nothing to address the problem of runaway increases in foster care administrative costs. There is no evidence that services to children are any better today because of huge increases in administrative costs of over 2,000% since 1981. The Administration bill provides a mechanism for controlling runaway administrative costs.
- * Although both proposals create a new capped entitlement for child welfare services, the Children's Initiative is financed by raising taxes by \$8.2 billion. In contrast, the Administration's proposal allows the new capped entitlement program to grow by amounts currently projected under the budget agreement -- a total of \$9 billion over the next five years.

The Children's Initiative is a combination of Rep. Tom Downey's Family Preservation Act and Rep. Panetta's Mickey Leland's Child Hunger Bill. It is an \$8 billion bill which will be paid for by a 10% surtax on income over \$1 million. It is purely a political move as the Democratic leadership knows that Bush will veto any tax increases. The plan is to play it as pro-millionaire, anti-children.

The Family Preservation Act was developed by a coalition of child welfare organizations over the past 4 years. The Children's Defense Fund, of which Hillary Clinton is the chair, has been the lead organization with most of the meetings in their offices.

Jeannie Bunton

456-7750

August 4, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: STEVE PROVOST

FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS TO KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, August 5 at 9:30 a.m., in you will deliver remarks to an audience of 2,200 members of the Knights of Columbus at their annual meeting at the Marriott Marquis in New York City.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 15 minutes / teleprompter),

~~focus on ...~~ follow the theme that change must be based on principles that ~~can~~ never change, ~~the speech the speech~~

such as faith and personal responsibility. ~~Issues are the~~

This theme is tied to the issues of welfare, ~~school prayer~~ education, school prayer and abortion.

(Duggan/Bunton)
July 31, 1992
Draft Four
Knights

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
NEW YORK MARRIOTT MARQUIS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1992
[TIME] *11am*

Thank you, Virgil Dechant. Your Eminence, Cardinal O'Connor
and reverend clergy; distinguished Knights; ladies and gentlemen:

[more acknowledgments, jokes]

A report came across my desk the other day. It stated that
most people in the Western world "felt exceedingly gloomy about
the future." It said that "institutions were decaying, well-
meaning people were growing cynical."

My first thought was: That's what happens when people spend
too much time watching the network evening news. \\

But what I was reading was not a report about 1992. It was
a history of public attitudes in 1492.

Public moods are prone to change. We know the gloom of 1492
was not to last for long. It was dispelled by the achievement of
a man of humble birth. . . a man of vision and courage. . . a man
of faith who like the Lord he worshipped "looked at the world and
saw that it was good" . . . a man named Christopher Columbus. \\

Columbus opened up a new world of opportunity . . . for the
spread of commerce \ and culture \ and faith. \ In this 500th
anniversary year of his voyage of discovery, I'm honored to meet
with a group of Americans dedicated to his ideals.

All around us today, we hear a chorus of pessimism about the
future. Let me assure you, I don't sing in that choir. \\ I

trust the men and women of this country -- I trust the people to use their freedom and their talents to build a bright future for our children. I believe America's finest days are still to come.

This year we hear a lot of talk about change. And sure, there are things I'd like to change. Though maybe a better word is renewal -- because the changes we need must be based on principles that never change.

My mother and father brought me up to understand that mankind's fundamental moral standards were established by Almighty God. They're as natural and unchangeable as the laws of physics. Our common law, our Constitution and our Bill of Rights are firmly rooted in this tradition -- the Judaeo-Christian tradition. Only recently in America have we seen the rise of legal theories and practices that reject our tradition. **Cardinal O'Connor eloquently describes this as an "inversion of values."**

Speech to Conference on Apr. 1, '91

It's a deeply disturbing trend -- and it is diametrically opposed to my idea of change that's good for our country. \\

Last month (on a stage just 12 blocks from here,) there was another convention -- very different from this one. Now, I didn't hear any of those speeches. -- I was up in the mountains fishing. But I understand one of the speakers, known for his florid language, called me "the captain of the ship of state." He didn't mean it as a compliment, but as an old Navy man at a Knights of Columbus convention . . . the term suits me just fine.

Marrill on 34th St. N56 on 46th

Cuomo Speech to DNC in NY - July '66

Whoever is chosen to pilot the ship of state must have a reliable moral compass. \\ And I'd like to chart with you a

move to P. 6 abortion section?

journey I believe we must take to renew America's strengths -- both material and moral. With the spirit that sent a man to the Moon and won the Cold War, I know we'll find a new world of hope just over the horizon. \\

First, we must keep to the course of freedom for people to invent and produce -- to engage in enterprise. We need to curb the cost of government and the expanse of bureaucracy. We need to shoulder our responsibility, to spare our children an unbearable burden of federal debt. \\

In the years ahead, the United States will flourish as a partner with our neighbors in the Americas. In 1492, Columbus wrote in his ship's log that trade and investment in the lands of the New World would produce "profitable things without number." He was right. And to reap new benefits from that vision, I've [just concluded] an agreement opening the markets of the United States, Mexico and Canada. Our North American Free Trade Agreement will create hundreds of thousands of jobs for Americans and generate billions of dollars in new American exports. Over the next decade, we aim to open up trade and generate new jobs and investment in every country of the Western Hemisphere. This will certainly improve our material quality of life. But that's not all: Open trade also will enhance the spirit of friendship among all the neighbors of the New World.

Second, we must take action worthy of the great blessing we've received through the fall of Soviet Communism. We must work to build a just and lasting peace.

Admiral
of the Ocean
Sea p.
278-9
Samuel
Eliot
Morrison

Saint Ignatius said, "Work as though all depended upon yourself, and pray as though all depended on God." The practice of that motto conquered Communism. Ceaseless prayer and tireless work halted the Cold War \ and spared us from the catastrophe of a third World War.

Believers behind the Iron Curtain defied persecution; believers in the West defied indifference. Because of their prayers and your prayers -- because of this resolute faith -- the people of Poland and Ukraine and Russia are free.

Over four decades our servicemen trained -- our taxpayers paid three trillion dollars -- to keep our defenses strong. We deterred the Soviet threat. As President, I'll always be grateful for the Knights of Columbus' support on the morality of our strategic deterrence. Because Americans understood the moral stakes in the Cold War, because we persevered -- we're now able to work at building a lasting peace between East and West.

We're working with our friends in democratic Russia to reduce the arsenals that once threatened to unleash a nuclear war. We've even agreed with Russia to cooperate on strategic defenses to protect against ballistic missiles. My great predecessor, President Reagan, envisioned both these things -- and now they're coming to pass.

When we faced the first challenge to peace after Cold War, we didn't shrink. We stood up to Saddam Hussein's aggression and expelled him from Kuwait. We protected the people of Israel and Saudi Arabia. Now we've brought age-old adversaries to the peace

ANPA
10-9-22

the (done)

table for the first time. We've gained the greatest opportunity in centuries to establish peace and stability in the Holy Land.

His Holiness, Pope John Paul, has spent many sleepless nights in prayer and endeavor for peace in the Middle East. As long as I am President, I assure you I'll do everything I can to bring that peace to fulfillment. \\
\

Respect for life \ for freedom \ for human dignity \ forms the common basis both for peace in the world and for renewal at home. This brings me to the final course I want to map for you today: a way to strengthen our foundation -- the family.

The Knights of Columbus are in the forefront of this effort. In countless ways you help your neighbors: Helping local sports teams and serving as major sponsors of that magnificent program, the Special Olympics. Supporting charities and schools; nourishing minds and souls that hunger for sound values. You bear solid witness to the fact that real compassion and tolerance cannot abide abandonment of standards of right and wrong.

On the tragic issue of abortion, I stand with you for right to life. [Six] times the Congress has sent me legislation permitting federal funding of abortion, and [six] times I've vetoed them no and vetoed those bills.

Now we're facing another fight. My opponent in this election and his allies in Congress are trying to pass a new bill. They call it the "Freedom of Choice Act."

Let me tell you what this bill would do:

It would impose on all 50 states an unprecedented regime of

Aggie / 3
Carl Anderson
let 628-2356

Double
check
this #

ABORTION
LEGISLATION
9 # OF VETOS



In the long term, the only effective answer to the tragedy of abortion is the kind of patient effort you're supporting: helping babies find adoptive families, providing positive alternatives to abortion.

I'm working with you to renew the rights of parents and families in educating our young people. My G.I. Bill for Children will help us revolutionize education by giving parents more financial freedom to choose their children's schools. Right now, if parents choose a Catholic school or any other alternative to the public schools, they have to pay twice. First they pay tuition, then they pay again through taxation. As a group of Catholic parents made clear to me in Philadelphia last month, that makes it hard to exercise your religious freedom.

At the college and university level -- and even now in day care -- people who choose private and religious institutions get their fair share of government support. We offer vouchers or scholarships that go wherever the child or the student goes. It's time to extend that principle to grade schools and high schools. That's what my G.I. Bill would do. It will be the greatest catalyst we've ever had for renewing American education.

You see, I trust parents -- not the government -- to make the decisions that matter in life.

I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's care.

I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's schools -- public, private or religious schools. \\

And the strong support you're giving will make my plan a reality.

When families' rights are overridden, when families falter and fail -- our society suffers. We could increase taxes and spending a hundredfold for schools, for "human services," for crime prevention. But we'd never fill the void if we let the family institution fall apart. That's why my first principle in domestic policy is to put the family first. My favorite silver-haired philosopher is Barbara Bush; \ \ She puts it this way: What happens in the White House isn't half as important as what happens in your house. \ \

G.K. Chesterton once said: "The Christian ideal has not been tried and found wanting; it has been found difficult and left untried." If Chesterton were around today, I'd tell him to think again. I'd point him to the Knights of Columbus. You live true to difficult ideals. You stand firm for vital principles. You see what's good in America; you see the potential in our families and our kids. You're helping to renew this country. And more than a million strong, you'll help us navigate our way to shining new horizons. \ \

Thank you. May God bless you and our beloved country.

#

Remarks by President Bush on the "Freedom of Choice Act"
from speech to the National Association of Evangelicals,
March 3, 1992

Let me be clear: I support the right to life. Six times the Congress has sent me legislation permitting federal funding of abortion, and six times I've told them no and vetoed these bills.

Now we've got another fight. The Democratic Congress has opened up yet another front in this battle. Tomorrow, they will begin hearings on new legislation. They call it the "Freedom of Choice Act."

It would impose on all 50 states an unprecedented regime of abortion on demand, going well beyond even *Roe versus Wade*.

It would block many state laws requiring that parents be told about abortions being performed on their young daughters, even though the Supreme Court has upheld such laws five times.

It would override state laws restricting sex-selection abortions.

It would severely limit the state's ability to impose meaningful restrictions on abortions performed in the eighth or even the ninth month of pregnancy.

This is not right. And it will not become law as long as I am President of the United States of America.

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

TO: Jeannie Bunton

FROM: Aggie Zepeda

DATE: July 31, 1992

This fax contains 6 pages including this cover sheet. If there are any problems in receiving the entire fax, please call 202/628-2355 and ask for Aggie or Martha.

FAX # 202/628-1243

Some brochures we have on hand. Please disregard any figure of donated monies or volunteer hour designated as "this year." We have given updated figures already. Hope this is more helpful than confusing.



Knights of Columbus

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1275 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W. • SUITE 501 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004-2404 • (202) 628-2355

✓ 501 had kits - one nation
in the God (indivisible) cells
to "the people of all people"

Permitting

* spent w/ Mom every morning - conversation by the road
end of conference -

of C INSURANCE FITS HE NEEDS OF ITS MEMBERS.

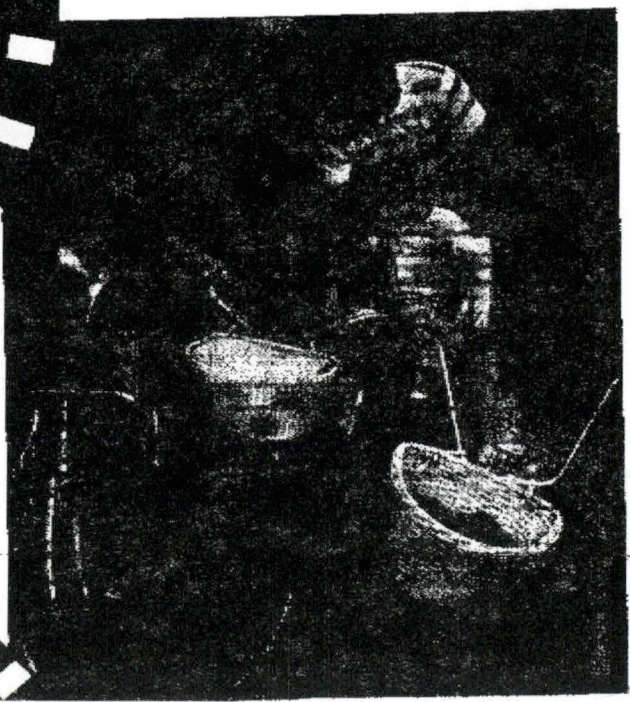
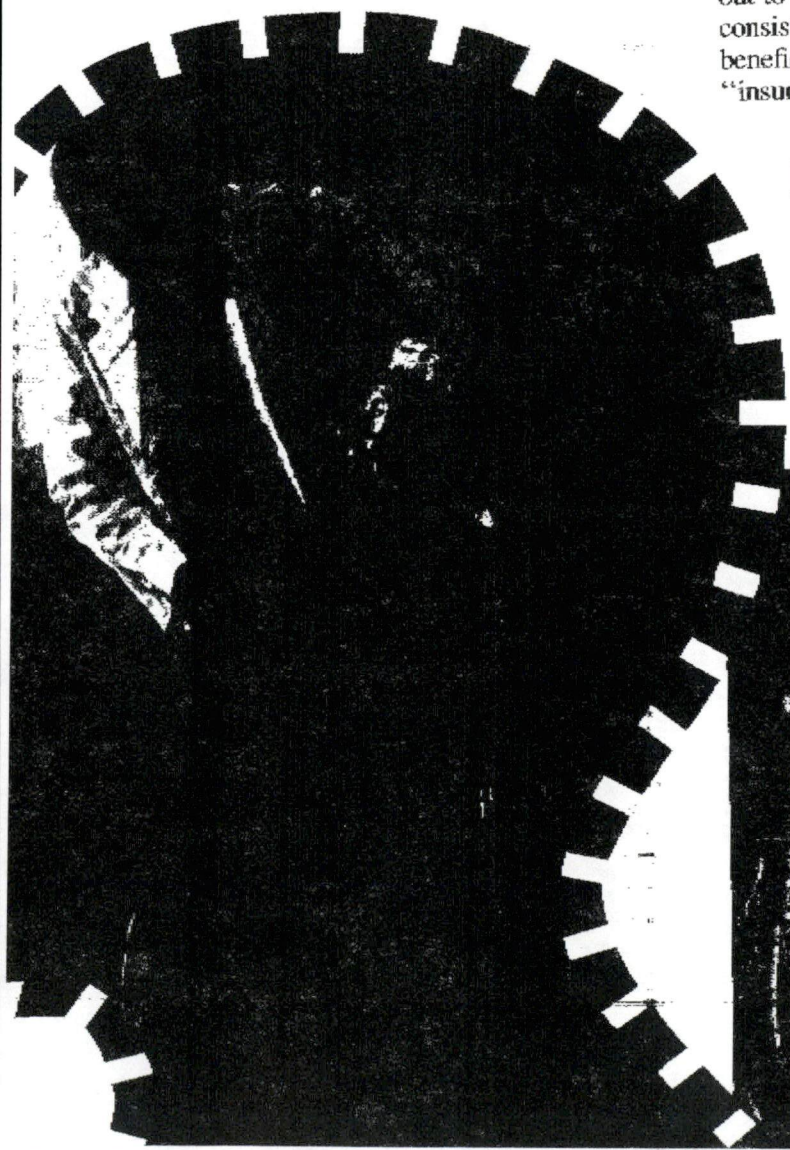
e Knights of Columbus, as a fraternal organization, provides low-cost insurance "For Brother Knights Brother Knights." It's truly a family affair. For new members, a special low-cost policy is

available upon initiation, complete with increasing cash values and dividends. Wives of new members are also eligible to participate in this special plan.

Today the amount of Knights' insurance in force is well beyond \$13 billion, which testifies to its value. K of C insurance offers a complete portfolio from which to choose. The strength of the program is evidenced by the fact that the amount of money paid out to members in the form of dividends is consistently greater than the funds paid to beneficiaries of deceased members. So it's really "insurance for the family."

FAMILIES ALWAYS FIT INTO THE KNIGHTS.

Family is important in the Knights of Columbus. In fact, it's almost like one big family - husbands, wives, children, widows, college students and religious.



Every K of C council provides a variety of opportunities for family involvement. Dances, parties, athletic events. Communion breakfasts, family Masses, father/daughter and mother/son activities, outings and lots more. All revolving around the family, and the warmth and joy that comes with being an integral part of it.

"Family of the Month" and "International Family of the Year" awards programs recognize families that serve as strong role models.

Commitment to family begins with the basics: the *Crusade for Life*. Recognizing that 1.5 million unborn babies are killed by abortions each year in North America, the Knights have made a determined effort to aid pro-life activities and groups, and will continue to do so until the lives of the innocent unborn are saved.

The K of C's commitment extends to education. There are a host of different K of C merit scholarships available on the Supreme, state and local council level.

A federally guaranteed Student Loan program is also available to assist members and their families pursuing higher education.

KNIGHTS FIT INTO THE LIVES OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

A dynamic organization must build from the ground up. That's why there's the *Columbian Squires*, an organization of young Catholic men, age 12 to 18. The purpose? The training of members in the art and techniques of leadership. With a motto of "Esto Dignus - Be Worthy," it's quite literally the junior organization of the Knights.

Another place that young Knights can be found is in councils on college and university campuses. Young Catholic men have the opportunity to

(continued)

KNIGHTS FIT INTO THE LIFE OF THE CHURCH.

Making sure the Catholic Church remains vigorous and undiminished is one of the primary missions of the Knights of Columbus.

Take the priesthood, for instance. To counter the ongoing decline in the number of candidates to the priesthood and religious life, there's RSVP – the Refund Support Vocations Program. Through local council involvement, the RSVP program provides moral and financial support to individual seminarians and postulants pursuing religious vocations.

That's not all. Recently, the Knights funded the massive restoration of the four-century-old facade of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican.

There's also the \$10 million Vicarius Christi Fund, established in 1982. The interest generated from this fund is annually given to the Pope for his personal charities. Since 1982, the fund has generated over \$7 million. Annual contributions will continue in perpetuity.

The Knights can also be found lending their support to the Church at the diocesan and local level. From providing manpower and funds for church projects to playing a role in the life of the parish, the Knights fit into the Church.

KNIGHTS FIT INTO THE COMMUNITY.

Knights don't believe in sitting by and just looking at life.

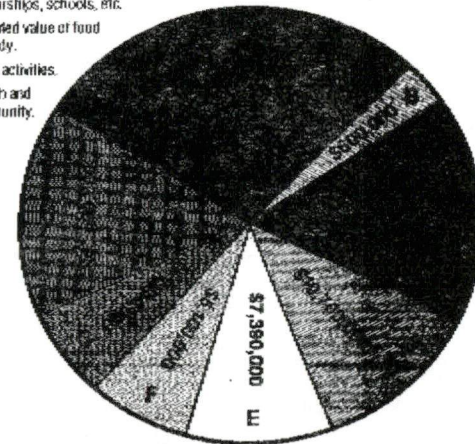
Knights feed the hungry and help shelter the homeless. They help senior citizens remain healthy and active. They conduct blood drives and fight to protect the rights of the unborn.

Last year, the Knights of Columbus donated \$79 million to charitable and benevolent causes. That includes \$11.6 million in donations to the mentally retarded.

But donating money is only part of it. Knights also give away something more valuable: their time.

Last year alone, the Knights of Columbus gave over 27 million manhours to volunteer services. Everything from blood drives to meals-on-wheels.

- A. Donations to needy, sick, disabled, handicapped (\$11.6 Million to retarded).
- B. Disaster relief.
- C. Churches, orphanages, homes for the aged.
- D. Welfare organizations, community projects, scouting, etc.
- E. Scholarships, schools, etc.
- F. Estimated value of food to needy.
- G. Youth activities.
- H. Church and community.



The Knights served as a principal sponsor of the 1987 International Special Olympics Summer Games, providing financial support, manpower and on-site support. These types of efforts prompted Eunice Shriver, the founder of Special Olympics to say, "I don't think there is any organization in the country that has given as much in personal help and in financial support [as the Knights] since we started 19 years ago."

The Knights certainly fit into the community. But they don't stop there.

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For

THE K OF C. WHERE EVERY MAN AND HIS FAMILY COUNT.

How much do you know about the Knights of Columbus?

You've probably seen the local K of C council building, where Knights and their families meet. But what do the Knights of Columbus stand for? What are they all about?

The Knights stand for many things. Good things. K of C programs and projects make a difference in every community of every country where they're found.

In the K of C, you can really count. If you're a Catholic man aged 18 or over, you owe it to yourself to find out more about the Knights of Columbus.

WHERE DO YOU FIT INTO THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS?

COUNT THE WAYS.

The Knights of Columbus was founded in 1882, when Father Michael McGivney and a small group of men founded a society designed to provide some security for widows and orphans of Catholic parishioners.

Father McGivney's idea grew into an Order of Catholic men and their families, dedicated to promoting the ideas of charity, unity, fraternity and patriotism. Today, there are nearly a million

and a half members in over 9,000 local units throughout the world. Knights can be found in the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Panama, Cuba, Guam, the Dominican Republic, and the Virgin Islands.

His initial plan of providing financial security for his parishioners has developed into an extensive life insurance program open to every member and his family. The Knights of Columbus now ranks in the top 6% of life insurance companies in North America, with more than \$13 billion of insurance in force and over \$2 billion in assets.

The K of C is a diverse organization. Its members belong to many races. They speak many languages. But they all fit together in one way: they expect every day to be better, and they work to make it happen.

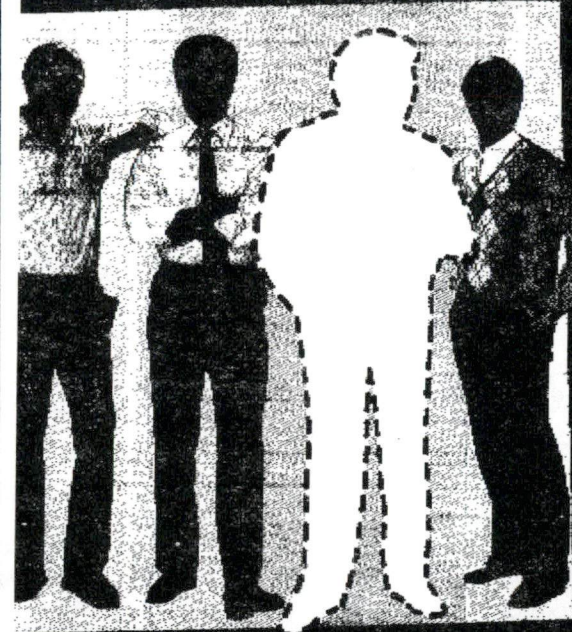
What can you expect from the Knights of Columbus?

Plenty.

"I always tell them they can be as active as they want to be. We do want them to be active ... the Knights of Columbus is really an organization that not only wants to know what you can do for them, but what we can do for you." — D.S., Council 1121

"The Knights can take an individual who might not have a sound direction or a planned purpose, and in that circle of friends and members he can, in helping others, find a motivating direction as to which way he'd like his life to go."

— B.T., Council 4944



WHERE DO YOU FIT INTO THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS?

get involved in the college and local community through activities and projects sponsored by the council.

K of C activities for young people include Easter egg hunts, picnics, free throw contests, spelling bees, softball tournaments and more.

Church ... community ... insurance ... family ... youth. As you can see, there are few areas of life that Knights don't touch and make better.

DO YOU FIT INTO THE KNIGHTS?

The challenge to become involved has never been greater. If you're a practical Catholic man aged 18 or over, the K of C may be just what you're looking for. You can become as involved as you want. Just remember that the Knights offer an opportunity for fellowship with people who share the same beliefs, and who recognize the same duty to God, to family, and to folks down the block.

Contact your local K of C council about signing up today. (The name and phone number may be stamped on this flyer. If not, just look in the White Pages under "Knights of Columbus" ... or in the Yellow Pages under "fraternal organizations.")

Why not join the Knights of Columbus?
You'll find that it's a perfect fit.

"The K of C is a fraternal organization of some of the best men in the world doing good things for the underprivileged, the handicapped, anyone that needs any type of help. And it's done a lot for me. It's made me a better person. I participate in the insurance program which gives me a real sense of security."

- C.L., Council 353

You belong in the Knights of Columbus.

as a Knight of Columbus you...

- 1** Created the \$10 million "Knights of Columbus Vicarius Christi" fund—increased in August, 1988 to \$20 million—the earnings from which are conveyed annually to the Holy Father for His personal charitable purposes. In seven years this fund has generated more than \$8.4 million for the Pope's good works?
- 2** Bring the Pope to the world at least three times a year by providing the uplink cost for the televising of papal ceremonies, especially at Christmas and during Holy Week—and the downlink in poor mission countries?
- 3** Presented a mobile television production unit to the Vatican Television Center for the taping, recording and transmission of Vatican ceremonies and fund a worldwide production of videocassettes of the Pope's weekly audience messages?
- 4** Established the \$1.3 million Count Enrico Galeazzi Fund for the Pontifical North American College for the benefit of the College and for U.S. Bishop—and priest—students there; and the Father McGivney Fund for the Pontifical Canadian College, the Father McGivney Fund for the Collegio Pontificio Filipino and the Our Lady of Guadalupe Fund for the Pontifical Mexican College?
- 5** Underwrote completely the renovation of the entire facade of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, the most famous church in the world, the statues of Sts. Peter and Paul in St. Peter's Square, and the historic Rooms of the Architects in the Basilica proper?
- 6** Made a \$2 million grant for the construction of the chapel in the new headquarters of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops dedicated to Mary, Mother of the Church, and identified as the "Knights' Chapel" in honor of Bishop Greco; and are raising \$1 million for the Bishop de Laval Fund to help support the work of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops?
- 7** Provided \$879,000 of direct assistance to 1,460 individual seminarians and postulants, with rebates of \$170,000 from the Supreme Council to 988 councils which participated in the Refund Support Vocations Program (RSVP). Since 1981, some \$3,073,000, and \$710,000 in rebates have been generated for vocations by RSVP?
- 8** Erected the Knight's Tower and carillon of bells at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, completely renovated it recently, and raised a \$500,000 memorial fund in honor of Past Supreme Knight Luke E. Hart to promote Marian devotion at the Shrine and to preserve the Shrine in perpetuity?
- 9** Provide the entire budget of the Natural Family Planning offices of the U.S. and Canadian Bishops, assist the NFP office of the Mexican Bishops and donate \$100,000 and \$25,000 annually, respectively, to the U.S. and Canadian Pro-Life Activities committees?
- 10** Underwrote the erection of the Chapel of Sts. Benedict, Cyril and Methodius, co-patrons of Europe, and the expansion of the Chapel of Our Lady of Czestchowa, both in the grottoes of St. Peter's Basilica, Rome?
- 11** Created the Father Michael J. McGivney Memorial Fund for New Initiatives in Catholic Education in the amount of one million dollars to develop improvement in religious education in the U.S. and Canada?
- 12** Raised and distributed almost \$80 million and contributed 27 million man-hours in service to Church, community, youth, and fellowman in 1987 through the "Surge...With Service" outreach program?
- 13** Sponsor the Pope John XXIII Center's seminars for the Bishops of the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico, the Caribbean and the Philippines on the vital life-death issues?
- 14** Underwrite, through an annual assessment of 80¢ per member, the Order's Catholic Advertising Program, which provides free information on the Catholic faith to interested inquirers—135,000 inquirers and 10,000 enrollees in correspondence courses annually?
- 15** Have distributed more than two million special Knights of Columbus rosaries at the rate of some 10,000 per month, especially to new members, and now to former members who are readmitted?



16 Support a multimillion dollar Student Loan Program for members and their children pursuing higher education, with all seminarians eligible?

17 Provide support for such varied apostolates as the National Clergy Conference on Alcoholism; Morality in Media; the National Catholic Office for Persons with Disabilities; the National Catholic Office for the Deaf; the National Foundation for Mexican-American Vocations; the National Apostolate with Mentally Retarded Persons; the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice?

18 Provide \$76 million-plus dollars in Church-related mortgages to Catholic dioceses and institutions at low interest rates?

19 Renovated St. Mary's Church in New Haven, the birthplace of the Order, and entombed the remains of the founder, Rev. Michael J. McGivney, therein on March 29, 1982. Completed the 110-year-old construction plan of the Church by erecting a 179-foot steeple, including a carillon of three bronze bells, atop St. Mary's?

20 Support the spiritual welfare of armed services personnel and their families around the globe through a \$900,000 fund for the Archdiocese for Military Services?

21 Sponsor daily Mass for deceased Brother Knights at St. Mary's Church in New Haven and enable widows of Knights to receive COLUMBIA magazine each month?

22 Refunded \$32 million in death benefits to the families of deceased Brother Knights during 1988 and allocated \$111.4 million in dividends to insurance members?

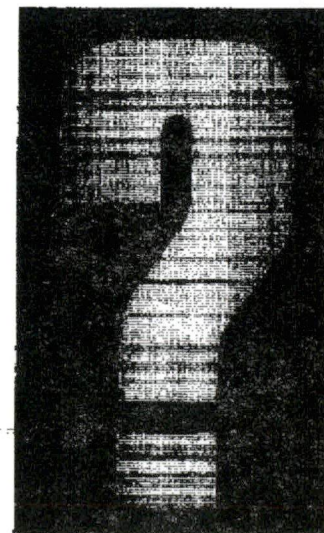
23 Established a North American campus of the Lateran University's Pope John Paul II Institute for Study of Marriage and the Family in Washington, D.C.?

Did You Know?

Knights of Columbus
One Columbus Plaza
New Haven, CT 06507-0901

1267-NC 5/89

Did You Know





Caring Through Volunteerism

Volunteerism for the Knights of Columbus is more than a pledge to serve others. It's been a tradition for 106 years now, and continues as an integral part of who we are today.

We're proud of our commitment to helping others. Our parish assistance projects help the entire Catholic Church. Our educational programs provide increased opportunities for young people. Our efforts to feed the hungry, aid the elderly, shelter the homeless, and assist the mentally and physically handicapped enrich their lives and ours.

In communities large and small across the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Philippines and the Caribbean, Knights of Columbus are reaching out to others and helping make the world a better place for everyone.

Last year, our Order volunteered more than 27 million man-hours to community service and disbursed more than \$79 million to charitable causes. And over the past ten years, we have volunteered over 145 million man-hours to community service and donated more than \$506 million to charity.

But numbers only tell a small part of who we are and what we do. In short, we care. And because we care, we give to help others.

Recipient of 1984 President's Volunteer Action Award

Tue: Mass @ St. Patrick's Cathedral

Presentations
visitors from Vatican

Resolutions - one of which is pro-life
elections bd -

AJ-Bar breaks after POMS
on Weds

Finds on Thurs -

Vote on res. on Wed or
Thurs am

mbres. for US / Canada / Mex.
all 50 states

Philippines / Caribbean
countries all provinces of Canada

a few children / mostly

- ballroom -

Convention Center - Georgetown

@Marantl in NY
212-398-1900
rm. 2030



Knights of Columbus

NEWS

PUBLIC INFORMATION • 1275 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004-2404

Date: June 4, 1992

From: Russell Shaw

O: 202/628-2355

H: 202/363-9566

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

KNIGHTS GAVE \$95 MILLION, 42 MILLION HOURS TO CHARITABLE CAUSES DURING 1991

NEW HAVEN, Conn.--Knights of Columbus gave close to 42 million hours in volunteer service to church, community and youth programs last year while also contributing over \$95 million to such causes.

Both figures are new record highs for the organization.

Of the \$95,053,733 given by Knights of Columbus in 1991, almost \$80 million was raised and contributed by local and state units to programs and institutions entirely within their own jurisdictions.

The remainder, a little over \$15 million coming from earnings of the Knights' insurance operations, was given by the organization's Supreme Council to programs at the national and international levels.

These figures are contained in the Order's annual Survey of Fraternal Activity for 1991.

Ten-year cumulative figures in the survey show that since 1982 Knights of Columbus at all levels have contributed a total of \$740,839,038 to charitable causes. They also have given an

estimated 247,466,049 hours in volunteer service.

The Knights of Columbus is a Catholic family fraternal service organization with over 1.5 million members in the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Philippines and several other countries.

The international headquarters, located here, conducts the annual survey and compiles the information received from state and local units.

"Here is a record of remarkable generosity by Catholic laymen committed to the highest ideals of service to their Church and their communities," said Supreme Knight Virgil C. Dechant.

"The figure of more than \$95 million given last year to charitable and benevolent activities would be an outstanding achievement at any time. It is especially commendable coming during a period of economic slowdown which prompted financial retrenchment on the part of many groups and individuals.

"Even more significant than the money are the nearly 42 million hours contributed by Knights of Columbus to serving other people in a wide variety of church, community and youth programs. This willingness to give--of oneself as well as one's material resources--is the measure of volunteerism. Members of the Knights of Columbus pass the test with flying colors."

Besides contributing a total of 41,971,740 hours to volunteer service involving church, community and youth activities outside the Knights of Columbus, members of the Order gave another 5,858,112 hours of their time to "fraternal service" of various sorts--meetings, functions and the internal activities

of the Order.

Knights made 4,720,159 visits to the sick and bereaved, according to the survey. The Order also had 383,448 blood donors in 1991.

The local and state units of the Knights of Columbus contributed a combined total of \$79,996,690 to charitable and benevolent causes last year. Another \$15,057,023 was contributed to such causes nationally and internationally by the Supreme Council.

The money given by local and state units was raised by them and contributed by them to projects within their own jurisdictions, with none going to the Supreme Council.

The survey figures also showed that the Knights of Columbus had activity expenses totaling \$63,089,930. At the state and local levels, the figure was \$50,399,013 for meetings, functions, projects, publications, postage and other costs. The fraternal expenses of the Supreme Council, including national publications and support of membership operations, totaled \$12,895,582.

By category of activity, the contributions at the state and local levels were as follows:

*Church activities (assistance to churches, schools and religious education, seminaries, seminarians and religious in formation, vocations programs, etc.)--\$28,240,492. The 10-year cumulative figure in this category is \$189,577,462.

*Community activities (institutions and programs for the elderly and disabled, Special Olympics, assistance to the mentally retarded, programs for the poor and disaster victims,

pro-life activities, hospital and health projects, other community service activities)--\$38,488,685. The 10-year total is \$359,756,789.

*Youth activities (Columbian Squires--the youth organization of the Knights of Columbus, Scouting, other youth groups, youth welfare including programs on substance abuse and child abuse, foster parenting, athletic programs, etc.)--\$13,267,533. The 10-year total is \$100,295,082.

The average per member contribution by members of the Knights of Columbus in 1991 was \$62.83. The highest per member figure was recorded by the Order's 7,748 members in British Columbia--\$188.76.

The largest sum given by Knights in a state or comparable jurisdiction was the \$7,523,281 contributed by members in Ontario. Other jurisdictions in the top five were Quebec, \$5,309,661; Illinois, \$4,769,881; New York, \$3,910,544; and California, \$3,780,012.

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THREATS AGAINST AND DEFENSE OF HUMAN LIFE
4 APRIL 1991
JOHN CARDINAL O'CONNOR

Most Holy Father and my brothers of the College of Cardinals:

I have been asked to represent North America concerning threats to human life. In this paper, I confine myself primarily to abortion and secondarily to euthanasia. The Canadian Catholic Conference has provided me with certain data on the situation in Canada.

First, a synthesis of the situation in Canada as provided me by the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops. In 1987 the abortion rate in Canada was 17.2 abortions per 100 live births. On January 28, 1988, the existing law in Canada was struck down as unconstitutional. In the three years that followed the Conference endeavoured to have a new law passed that would provide the maximum possible protection for unborn children given the legal and political realities in Canada.

Regrettably, these efforts were not successful. The legislation was defeated in the Senate at the end of January 1991, and there is no indication that the government will introduce a new bill. The unborn child is, therefore, without any legal protection in Canada.

Both the pro-life and pro-choice advocacy groups opposed passage of the bill in the Senate; the pro-life groups because it did not go far enough; the pro-choice groups because it went too far. Although the bill was seriously flawed, the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops believed it was preferable to continuing the legislative vacuum. The bill rejected a gestational approach, and confirmed that abortion is a matter of public morality and a criminal offence.

The Conference has urged the government to introduce a new bill but is not optimistic that this will happen in the near future. For their part, the Conference is formally committed to concentrating its future efforts on educational projects. Through these, it shall continue to inform and persuade public opinion of the sacredness of all human life.

Last spring, a Royal Commission was established to examine the social, ethical, health, research, legal, economic, and public interest implications of the new reproductive technologies. Extensive consultations are being held throughout the country. The Conference has filed a brief urging the Commission to give priority to the dignity of the human person, the covenant of marriage and the family unit, and to develop their recommendations within the framework of an overall philosophy that respects the sacredness and giftedness of human life.

The Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops is very conscious of the need to mobilize the community to protect and promote human life and dignity at all stages of development. This is even more important in the wake of the defeat of the legislation on abortion. The Conference is cooperating with the

Catholic Health Association of Canada on guidelines for issues such as euthanasia, hydration, etc.

(Since this synthesis was compiled, the Court in Canada has taken further action. On March 21, 1991 the Court ruled unanimously that a fetus is not a person and has no guarantee of life and no other rights. The ruling came in a case where, after 15 hours of labor, the baby's head emerged from the mother, but the baby suffocated when the mother was unable to complete the delivery.)

The Canadian Catholic Conference has made numerous interventions on behalf of life to the parliament and the people of Canada. Excellent educational material and fine episcopal statements have been distributed. (cf. "Submission to the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies"; "Working Paper 58: Crimes Against the Foetus"; "Submission Made on Behalf of the Permanent Council of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops to the Parliamentary Committee on Abortion"; "The Gift of Life -- The Right to Life"; "In the Name of Life".)

Before turning to the United States, permit me to make some general remarks about deep-rooted, worldwide problems.

I can not speak of abortion or euthanasia merely in academic terms even though we must be able to argue the issues reasonably, logically and convincingly. The Lord Jesus Christ wept bitterly over the death of Lazarus and cried out in rebellion in the Garden of Gethsemane against His own impending death. I suggest that what is happening all over the world demands that we His servants suffer the horror in our own persons, as Christ did in His, if our own cries of protest are one day to be heard.

I am personally deeply grateful to our Holy Father for calling this extraordinary consistory. We are in extremis. For the first time in the history of the human race we have turned against life itself. Under the Nazis, Jews were the target of torture and death because they were Jews. In the Cambodian genocide, the Cambodians were killed because they were Cambodian. This has happened to various peoples. But I can find no indication that ever before in history has there been an attack against human beings only because they are alive.

THE ULTIMATE THREAT TO HUMAN LIFE: REJECTION OF GOD

For many years I have been fighting against abortion, believing it to be the ultimate evil. In recent years, however, I have come to believe that abortion, the killing of 30 to 50 million pre-born babies every year throughout the world, tragic as it is, is not the ultimate evil, nor is euthanasia. Both are symptoms and results of the ultimate evil: the rejection of God by those who would themselves become gods.

It's the basic story of the creation and the fall of the human race. The primal act of disobedience was the attempt by human beings to usurp divinity, to expropriate the authority to determine what is evil, what is good. This original sin resulted immediately in the alienation of Adam from Eve, and was

followed by the killing of Cain by Abel.

I suggest these thoughts for a pragmatic reason. I am coming to believe that if we are going to turn back the tide of killings we may well have to redefine our objectives. It may be that before we can save lives, we must save souls. The world is in desperate need of an overpowering moral metanoia.

Ignorance of the moral law abounds. I do not wish to underestimate the goodness of countless numbers of people, but I believe profoundly that St. Paul's warning to the Romans is shockingly applicable today to much of our society. [Rom. 1: 18-32]

The Second Vatican Council warned of such an outcome, if in less dramatic terms than St. Paul's. First, the Council said: "Whatever is opposed to life itself, such as any type of murder, genocide, abortion, euthanasia or willful self-destruction; whatever violates the integrity of the human person, . . . whatever insults human dignity . . . all these things and others of their like are infamies indeed." [G.S. 27]

Then the Council warned of the results of these evils: they poison human society; they do more harm to those who practice them than to those who suffer from the injury; they are a supreme dishonor to the Creator.

Let me turn now to the United States. I first present only the negative side of the story. I will follow this, however, by describing some of the highly positive and gratifying things our people are engaged in.

SOME THREATS TO HUMAN LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES

The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States intended to safeguard religious rights in a religiously pluralistic society. Today, however, society is increasingly becoming morally pluralistic. The entwined notions of tolerance, privacy and choice are creating a moral climate in which an individual may determine for himself what is morally right, what is morally wrong, without any objective norms. The only civil sin becomes that of requiring conformity to any objective moral norm. We are seeing a growing acceptance of Nietzsche's "inversion of values".

In such a climate no one can claim an absolute right to life, for every right becomes relative. The state is mightier than any individual, hence can declare any individual, such as a pre-born baby, to be a "non-person" with no rights. The state can determine that an individual's "quality of life" no longer merits defense by the state -- hence, can be extinguished by euthanasia or legalized suicide. Morality is determined by majority vote. It is coming to be presumed by some that for the infirm, the aged, the helpless to remove themselves as burdens upon their families or upon society at large is not only morally licit but morally obligatory. Young women who are pregnant are led to believe that they have not only the right, but the obligation, to themselves, to their families, to an already overburdened society to abort their pre-born babies. They are told they have no "right" to impose babies on society.

Perversely, those granted rights by both natural and divine law are

deprived of those rights by civil law, including the parents of a young, pregnant daughter, the father of the pre-born baby, and the pre-born baby himself. Parents may be deprived of even knowing about their young daughter's pregnancy or of preventing an abortion. Even the father of an unborn baby is forbidden by law from preventing the destruction of his unborn baby. The woman alone has the power over life and death, good and evil. One can hardly help thinking of Our Lord's warning to His followers: "The time will come when anyone who kills you will think that by doing this he is serving God." [Jn. 16:2]

In other words, our national moral climate is changing drastically. Thomas Jefferson, who formulated our Declaration of Independence, stated: "The care of human life and happiness and not their destruction is the just and only legitimate object of good government." That was on March 31, 1809. On January 22, 1973 the Supreme Court of the United States radically reversed that political philosophy and essentially declared government to be indifferent to the destruction of human life. The unborn were disenfranchised, stripped of every human right, beginning with the right to life. No greater blow has ever been struck at the family, or at society itself.

Quote
In contrast to the consistent ethic of life called for by the bishops, various forces are developing a consistent ethic of death. The legalization of abortion is opening the door to legalized suicide and euthanasia, under such euphemisms as "death with dignity". Many medical doctors, once consecrated to life, now make fortunes on death through abortion. Again we see the inversion of values.

Worst of all, perhaps is the real danger that the developing pro-death ethic in the United States will be exported to the newly emerging democracies in Eastern Europe. They are looking to the United States for assistance in forming their constitutions and rule of law. In recent months, pro-abortion groups in my country have asked constituents to write to government officials in Eastern Europe to protest any limitation on abortion rights. They have threatened to lobby the United States Congress to condition economic aid to developing democracies on recognition of abortion rights.

The United States has historically been a nation of law. Legislatures and the courts have always been influential in shaping our lives. Once, however, civil law was deliberately designed to conform with Divine Law or the Natural Moral Law and helped foster a "common morality" which recognized an objective moral order. Justice James Wilson, appointed to the Supreme Court by the first President of the United States, George Washington, stated it clearly:

. . . that our Creator has a supreme right to prescribe a law for conduct, and that we are under the most perfect obligation to obey that law, are truths established on the clearest and most solid principles . . .

God being infinitely and eternally happy in Himself, His goodness alone could move Him to create us and give us the

means of happiness. The same principle that moved His creating moves His governing power. The rule of His government we shall find to be reduced to this one paternal command: let man pursue his own perfection and happiness.

. . . What is the efficient cause and moral obligation, of the eminent distinction between right and wrong? . . . the Will of God. This is the Supreme Law.

We are at grave risk in our country of falling far from that ideal of law. Today civil law largely rejects any objective norm outside itself, divine or natural. Yet frequently the civil law, not the Church, not the schools, not the family is the most powerful teacher in the nation. I believe that many now perceive that if it is legal to kill the unborn, it must be moral to kill the unborn; the right to privacy prevails over the right to life; the right to choose prevails over every other right. Why? The law says so. Catholics are not immune to such perversions.

CATHOLIC "PRAXIS" IN THIS CONTEXT

In my judgment, this is one reason why some Catholics today are tempted to ignore everything the Church teaches except what they decide the Church should teach. If the law tells me I may destroy my unborn baby, what right has the Church to tell me I may not? And if the Church has no right to tell me this, by what authority does the Church tell me anything? Thus, in my judgment, is the widespread acceptance of abortion undermining the faith of a significant number of Catholics.

This situation is intertwined with and is further confused by such problems as: the demands of "radical feminists"; organizations that identify themselves as Catholic and publicly declare that abortion is a right; Catholic colleges and universities that authorize "pro-choice" clubs on campus, or give honorary degrees to public figures who are notoriously "pro-choice"; religious who support the "rights" of women over Church teaching, such as the "right to choose"; priests who refuse to preach about abortion because they consider it a much lesser evil than other social evils; Catholic college or university professors who ridicule Church teaching in the classroom; Catholics in public life who support abortion. All such positions have helped make abortion "respectable". When governments use tax monies to fund abortions they place every citizen at risk of violating his or her conscience by being an accomplice to the destruction of human life.

Misinterpretations of what Vatican II had to say about conscience further confuse the problem. The Council's careful reasoning about the role of conscience and the obligation to assure that one has a correctly "informed" conscience are often ignored or manipulated, and the individual conscience, informed or not, is seen as the only arbiter. Even St. Thomas is quoted as giving such autonomy to conscience. Obviously, this is not what the Second Vatican Council said. I quote from the "Declaration on Religious Freedom".

In all his activity a man is bound to follow his

conscience faithfully in order that he may come to know God for whom he was created. It follows that he is not to be forced to act in a manner contrary to his conscience. (3) . . . In the depths of his conscience, man detects a law which he does not impose upon himself, but which holds him to obedience. Always summoning him to love good and avoid evil, the voice of conscience can when necessary speak to his heart more specifically: do this, shun that. For man has in his heart a law written by God. To obey it is the very dignity of man; according to it he will be judged. (16) . . . Conscience frequently errs from invincible ignorance without losing its dignity. The same cannot be said of a man who cares but little for truth and goodness, or of a conscience which by degrees grows practically sightless as a result of habitual sin. (19)

But whatever the weaknesses of some Catholics, or the mistakes of others, the Church in the United States has been far from passive.

THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES

Since 1973, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, acting principally through its Committee for Pro-Life Activities, has addressed the life issues intensively and with increasing vigor. Great thanks are due to my two predecessors who chaired the Committee, Cardinal Cooke and Cardinal Bernardin. His Eminence, Cardinal Bernardin, particularly, brought a new dimension to the pro-life movement in introducing the principle that we must be consistent in our approach to every threat to human life, such as war, poverty, racism, homelessness. Thus is our argument strengthened in support of the unborn. I will describe some of the efforts of the bishops, priests, religious, and laity, large numbers of whom have been passionately dedicated to the cause of life and have made amazing sacrifices.

In 1973, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops developed the "Pastoral Plan for Pro-Life Activities" which calls for:

1. a public information and education effort to deepen understanding of the humanity of the unborn, the sanctity of human life, the moral evil of abortion, and the consistent efforts of the Church to witness on behalf of all human life;
2. a pastoral effort addressed to the special needs of women with problems related to pregnancy, of men and women struggling to accept responsibility for their power to generate human life, and of all persons who have had or have taken part in an abortion; and
3. a public policy effort directed to ensuring effective legal protection for the right to life of the unborn.

This Pastoral Plan was revised in 1985, introducing the "Consistent Ethic of Life", as noted above, and was unanimously reaffirmed by the bishops of the United States in November of 1989 in a resolution stating: "At this particular time, abortion has become the fundamental human rights issue for all men and women of good will. . . . No Catholic can responsibly take a 'pro-choice' stand when the 'choice' in question involves the taking of innocent human life."

The bishops, in conjunction with various organized lay groups, spend considerable effort in addressing public policy and attempting to bring about a change in legislation, in Supreme Court interpretations of the Constitution and in trying to achieve a constitutional amendment which would restore legal protection for the unborn. This requires immense effort on a national scale and depends on millions of people at the grassroots of our country. Important to our effort is the National Committee for a Human Life Amendment, supported by contributions from individual bishops throughout the country, which has organized a massive letter-writing campaign, "Project Life" in support of pro-life legislation.

Many individual bishops give major addresses on human life in every available forum and publish pastoral letters for the benefit of their priests and people. Some bishops, along with priests, religious and lay persons, have been imprisoned for participating in an effort to block abortion clinics and to plead with pregnant women about to enter such clinics not to do so.

Some bishops have widely publicized in their own dioceses or archdioceses, that any woman of any religious persuasion or racial or ethnic background who is pregnant and in financial need may come to the Church and be given free medical care, free hospitalization, free counselling and legal services, so that she will not feel it necessary to have an abortion. Making this kind of help available is crucial. God alone knows the number of women, particularly very young women, who have nowhere to turn, no one to help them when they are pregnant. Confused, lonely, often penniless, they see abortion as the only escape. Even their parents may have rejected them.

Many bishops have highly advanced programs of post-abortion counseling under such titles as "Project Rachel", including programs to help reconcile women and others to Almighty God and to be at peace with themselves after expressing their sorrow over an abortion.

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops has recently undertaken a very expensive and extensive communications and education effort to dispel ignorance about abortion, counter pro-abortion propaganda, and encourage people to recognize the sacredness of every human life. In this effort, with the generous financial support of the Knights of Columbus and others, the Conference has employed the services of a major research and communications agency. We believe that a more thorough understanding of the problems and a more professional means of publicizing the real issues can help significantly to reduce the number of abortions and influence legislators and other public policy decision-makers.

Aware of the critical need for a sense of urgency among all our priests and the crucial nature of their role in preaching about abortion, some bishops have initiated workshops for priests to familiarize them with the issues and to provide better teaching and preaching tools. The National Conference of Catholic Bishops has designed a National Plan for Natural Family Planning for implementation by bishops all over the United States.

The National Catholic Educational Association in conjunction with the bishops' Pro-Life Activities Committee is currently developing new educational materials for use in classrooms.

Bishops are increasingly emphasizing prayer and special pro-life Masses to advance the cause of human life.

In many cases the bishops have also organized efforts to oppose the "condom mentality" and the promiscuity which it fosters, which in our view only leads to more pregnancies which end in abortion.

One of the latest efforts on the part of the bishops' Pro-Life Activities Committee is to bring together all of the lay organizations devoted to the protection and advancement of human life, together with all of those lay organizations which carry out religious and charitable activities even if they have not been specifically dedicated to the protection and advancement of human life. We are in process of forming what will be called a National Federation for Life which will include all of these diverse groups, as well as many non-Catholic Christian and Jewish organizations willing to join in the protection and advancement of human life. This National Federation for Life will provide several opportunities:

1. it will serve as a means of communicating very widely with grassroots throughout the United States;
2. it will make possible rapid appeals to millions of people to take action in regard to legislation affecting human life; and
3. of exceeding importance, it will help unify pro-life forces and reduce the natural tensions that arise from diversities of approach and individual perspectives.

Forgive me now for referring to an activity of my own, which is close to my heart and which I believe could have a significant influence on the whole pro-life movement.

On the first day of June of 1991 I will open the doors of a new religious institute of women in New York that will be called Sisters of Life. I have interviewed and selected a small number of candidates -- approximately 12-- as the founding group. Others are preparing to enter at some point within the next year. The charism of the Sisters of Life will be to do everything they can by prayer and action to protect the unborn and to advance a sense of the sacredness of human life. This religious institute will be contemplative/active in nature, spending several hours a day in liturgical and

informal prayer and several hours a day in pro-life activities.

These religious will live in community and it is hoped that in God's own time they will establish a major center and retreat house for people who work for the cause of human life. Those engaged in pro-life work are subject to loneliness, abuse and weariness; I want them to have a place that they can come for a day, a week, a month in a prayerful, loving environment.

I suspect that the Sisters of Life will become a major community in the United States. Judging by the number of requests that I have received, there are many longing for the consecrated life and for a combination of contemplation and action. Most of the applicants are 28-30 years of age, some are lawyers, some are nurses, school teachers, journalists and representatives of various other professions. Some are older women who have been married and are widowed. I ask your prayers for this venture.

The Knights of Columbus have been fearless and persistent in trying to bring about favorable changes in legislation. They have spent large sums of money in the publication and distribution of pro-life materials.

A broad spectrum of organizations have formed under such titles as National Right to Life, Americans United for Life, American Life League, Athletes for Life, Doctors for Life, Lawyers for Life, Pro-Life Action League, and March for Life. Some have many thousands of constituents. They and many other organizations too numerous to mention have constantly fought the battle for life at great personal expense and sacrifice and sometimes in danger of even losing their livelihoods.

Now we see a number of women's groups forming under such titles as, Women Affirming Life, Feminists for Life, and so on. One very significant movement is called "The Nurturing Network". It concerns itself with trying to help pregnant women in a variety of ways so that they will not feel it necessary to have abortions.

Annually in Washington, the capital of our nation, thousands of people from all over the United States join in a March for Life that ends outside the Supreme Court. This march takes place on the 22nd of January, the anniversary of the infamous Supreme Court decision of 1973. A pro-life rally in Washington in April 1990 drew approximately a half-million people.

Many lay persons join in Rosary Crusades, praying at a short distance from abortion clinics, or in sidewalk counseling, not interfering with the activities of the clinic or with women en route to the clinic to have abortions, but highly visible in their prayer. Sometimes they are led by bishops.

I am grateful to be able to report that these many movements are growing in numbers and in the commitment of the people. They make it impossible to feel hopeless about the future.

On an international level, some positive things have happened. The United Nations' 1984 International Conference on Population, held in Mexico

City, urged governments "to take appropriate steps to help women avoid abortion, which in no case should be promoted as a method of family planing, and whenever possible, provide for the humane treatment and counseling of women who have had recourse to abortion."

OBSTACLES TO THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN LIFE

But there are weaknesses and problems.

I have already noted that there are some priests who seem unwilling or feel unable to preach about the sacredness of human life and the tragedy of abortion, and some nuns unwilling to support Church teaching. Various nominally Catholic "pro-choice" or "pro-abortion" organizations publicize their positions with little rebuttal, so that at times the public perceives the Church as uncertain or disunited.

One organization headquartered in the United States and calling itself Catholic has begun trying to advance abortion in Latin America. Its efforts have prompted a response from the bishops of Uruguay and the Peruvian Episcopal Commission on the Family. The Commission stated emphatically that the organization "does not belong to any official branch of the Catholic hierarchy," and called their use of the name "Catholic" a "deceitful strategy" because "they reject and even mock" the teachings of the Church.

Further, since the Church has perhaps not adequately publicized its teaching about the rights of women and its denunciation of real injustices against women, we are accused by some of being ignorant of or indifferent to women. We must widely publicize the great number of Catholic agencies and institutions devoted to the care of both women and children. Even more importantly, perhaps, we must express our compassion and understanding for women who are unexpectedly pregnant or for the parents of a young girl who feel it their parental duty to encourage an abortion. We must address the role and obligations of the men who are responsible for pregnancies. Too often, they abandon the girl or woman who is pregnant, or even pressure her to have an abortion.

There are other powerful pro-abortion forces at work in our society. Studies have suggested that some 85% of the press support abortion rights and many news reports and editorials make that very clear. Moreover, it is exceedingly difficult to tell the pro-life story through the newspapers, magazines, radio or television; such efforts are simply rebuffed.

Next, I regret to say that anti-Catholicism still influences aspects of our culture. Despite the fact that many Orthodox Jews and Protestants are pro-life, the pro-life movement is generally perceived as Catholic. The most restrictive anti-abortion law in the nation was recently passed by the legislature of the State of Utah, whose population is overwhelmingly Mormon*.

*The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Nevertheless, the pro-life movement is seen by some as the Church's attempt to impose its morality on a pluralistic society. This plays directly into the hands of those Catholic politicians who place their political ambitions above their loyalty to Church teaching.

Continuing in the list of powerful anti-life forces, I would have to include subtle attempts to commit genocide against Blacks, poor Hispanics and other poverty-stricken people.

Sexual permissiveness, too, has contributed to the development of an abortion mentality. Abortion is one of the more common forms of contraception in the United States. Yet opposition to abortion remains strong among Catholics and many members of other religious bodies, and government policy has always separated contraception and abortion. Since the beginning of the government family planning program in 1970, no government funds have been provided for abortion as a means of birth control.

Another growing problem is the fear of AIDS, which, instead of reducing sexual promiscuity, results in the abortion of babies who might otherwise be born with AIDS because one or the other sexual partner has AIDS.

The socio-economic culture of our society is another force which encourages abortion. It is becoming increasingly common that both partners in a marriage have to work for a living. They therefore either do not want children, or believe that they can not support children economically; hence, if a pregnancy occurs, an abortion may follow.

Ignorance remains one of the prime reasons for abortion. A great many of people simply do not understand that human life begins at conception. Moreover, they have been deluged with propaganda and have become completely confused. Powerful and wealthy organizations convince them that the destruction of the "fetus" is a radically different thing from destroying a baby, or at least less of an "evil" than bringing an "unwanted" baby into the world. At the same time, studies demonstrate clearly that, once properly educated about the real meaning of abortion, the majority of people reject it under restricted circumstances despite all propaganda to the contrary. A significant number reject abortion under all circumstances.

The need for education about when life begins is critical, particularly in light of the development, production and use of the pill RU 486. Although not yet legal in the United States, RU 486 will render irrelevant all arguments about hominization, viability of the unborn and in which trimester and abortion may be performed for which reasons. The overwhelming number of abortions will take place secretly, unknown except to the women who bring them about by the use of RU 486, unless we can influence them to recognize that every procured abortion, under every circumstance, no matter how it is brought about, is a grave evil -- in the words of Vatican II, an "abominable crime". (In my country, many of us have taken a strong position opposing the importation of RU 486. I don't know if our position will prevail, but that is far less important than our convincing people of the fact that even a spark of human life comes from God, and may not be snuffed out.)

Admittedly, one weakness of the pro-life movement lies in unfortunate misunderstandings and conflicts among various pro-life groups, all of whom have wonderful intentions, but differing and sometimes conflicting approaches. One source of contention is the question about supporting "imperfect legislation", if it is impossible to achieve "perfect legislation" at a given time. Some pro-life activists believe strongly that one may not support the passage of any legislation except that which prohibits all procured abortions under any circumstances. Other equally dedicated pro-life activists believe that if perfect legislation seems politically impossible at a given time, it is better to support legislation which permits abortion when the life or health of the mother is at stake, or the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest, than for all abortion to go unrestricted. It is hoped that recent efforts, such as that of establishing the National Federation for Life, will prove to be helpful in achieving unity.

THE THREAT OF EUTHANASIA

Let me turn very briefly to the question of euthanasia and its various corollaries, such as legalized assisted suicide. (In the United States, these are often referred to as "death with dignity" and the "right to die".) Virtually everything said about the mind-set that encourages abortion can be said about the mind-set that encourages euthanasia, suicide, and so on, ceteris paribus. Since 1973, abortions have greatly increased until they have reached the rate of some 1.6 million annually. I predict that we will meet the same phenomenon of rapidly increasing numbers regarding euthanasia, unless we act firmly and clearly now. Reasons given for this phenomenon are the increase in sophistication of medical technology, the lengthening of life spans and the impossible costs of medical treatment. I suggest other reasons that are quite the same as for abortion: avoidance of suffering, relieving others of a burden, making "choice" the prevailing virtue, rejection of the Divine Will, assumption of authority to equate the convenient with what is "good", and the inconvenient with what is "evil".

Another problem, I would suggest, is that in a society with ready availability of drugs, alcohol and other palliatives, suffering is generally seen as evil. We have not always done a good job of helping our people understand the great potential of uniting their sufferings with those of Christ on the Cross. Not everyone appreciates the mystery that the human person takes on new significance in light of the Incarnation, or that the meaning of human personhood becomes clear only in view of Christ's existence and continuing presence in the world.

Living wills, advance directives or medical power of attorney laws abound in the United States and again we see the law acting as teacher. Those promoting such laws claim that they are necessary to allow a person full autonomy over the dying process or to insure the right to refuse useless treatment and/or prolonged suffering when death can not be avoided. While many of these laws are not inherently evil, they are often part of a more comprehensive legal framework and are often intended as a first step toward legally sanctioned euthanasia.

Unfortunately, the Church does not yet seem to have been able to articulate a clear, unambiguous position on certain aspects of euthanasia or suicide. Obviously, we condemn euthanasia*, but what about, for example, the withdrawal of nutrition and hydration and similar complex problems? What about laws permitting a "proxy" to make decisions for a comatose patient? The principles of the Vatican Declaration on Euthanasia of 1981 remain valid, but even Catholic theologians are divided over their application in some of these cases. Hospitals, medical practitioners, legislators, and judges are, in many cases, pleading with the Church for clarification. When confusion prevails people come to believe that the Church either has nothing to say or is not united. Laws are formulated and quickly serve as teachers. That which is legal becomes moral. Mental sets solidify, practices once thought abhorrent become routine. Doctors and nurses and hospital administrators can find themselves even obligated by law or by a patient's choice to put people to death, or to abandon them to death.

In my country, although we are designing a response, the hour is already very late. The thought of euthanasia and assisted suicide is rapidly becoming "respectable". We want to respond now, knowing that the retarded, the crippled, the aged, the helpless, even the poor, could be at risk of legal extermination. Yet we are well aware that we are dealing with highly complex moral and technical questions. We do not want to mislead, simply in order to act quickly. Hence, we are working at the moment toward providing a statement of basic principles, while still studying specific applications.

An example of the time pressure is found in the statement of a Nobel Prize winner, who is quoted as recommending that

If a child were not declared alive until three days after birth, then all parents could be allowed the choice that only a few are given under the present system. The doctor could allow the child to die if the parents so chose and save a lot of misery and suffering. [Nobel Prize winner Dr. James D. Watson, as quoted in The Abortion Holocaust by William Brennan. (Landmark Press, St. Louis. 1983) p. 83]

In fact there has been considerable debate about treating seriously defective newborn children or allowing them to die. Recent cases, including one where an infant with Down's Syndrome was denied a simple treatment that would have saved its life, and that would have been given to any healthy infant, have prompted government guidelines.

* In order to assist the bishops and church agencies and organizations in dealing with such legislative proposals, the National Conference of Catholic or Bishops' Pro-Life Committee has issued two statements: (1) Guidelines for Legislation on Life Sustaining Treatment (1984); (2) Statement on Uniform Rights of the Terminally Ill Act (1986). Both statements contain moral principles and their applicability to legislation.

In two highly publicized cases, physicians assisted patients in suicide, and news reports indicate that many other doctors admit to doing the same secretly. One doctor wrote in a medical journal of actually administering a lethal dose of a drug to a dying woman to end her suffering. Another doctor has invented a "suicide machine". This is a new dimension of the public debate because it shows a breakdown in the ethical responsibility of physicians to sustain life and to cure or care for the patient. We are indeed developing a "consistent ethic" of death.

THE POSSIBLE THREAT OF "NEW TECHNOLOGIES"

New technology is posing problems both in the area of the "prolongation" of human life, and in reproductive and prenatal science. Moral dilemmas arise because some technological advances can help or enable infertile couples to have children which they strongly desire. These technologies include artificial insemination (by husband or third party); in vitro fertilization; surrogate motherhood; gamete intrafallopian transfer and tubal ovum transfer. The morality of the latter two have not been judged by the magisterium, while the other techniques have been judged morally objectionable in Donum Vitae.

There is much opposition to surrogate motherhood and to the use of third-party sperm or ova in almost all techniques. There is no specific government funding either for individual patients or for the development of a specific service. With the exception of surrogate motherhood there has been little public debate in this area.

At one point, controversy developed over the use of amniocenteses*. Some believed that amniocentesis would lead to the abortion of "defective" pre-born babies. Others argued that amniocentesis could save the pre-born by assuring parents that there was no disease, enabling parents to prepare for treatment after birth, and enabling physicians to treat the unborn in the womb or to deliver the baby by caesarean section and begin early treatment immediately after birth.

Other prenatal diagnostic techniques have been developed, including: ultrasound, fetoscopy and chorionic villi sampling. These techniques are becoming increasingly accurate in diagnosing certain disorders that can be treated in utero or immediately upon birth.

In all these areas research continues and some earlier controversies seem to have decreased. Positive results have taken place without seeming to encourage increased abortion, but obviously caution is essential.

One final area of concern is the use of fetal tissue in research and as a cure (to Parkinson's disease, for example). Experiments seem to indicate that

*In this procedure amniotic fluid is withdrawn from the womb and the cells are cultured and studied for various genetic diseases.

this is possible, but it requires research on fetal tissue which is obtained from aborted fetuses. Both the President of the United States and his predecessor have opposed funding such research.

In regard to all these issues it is clear that there is continuing need for ethical discussion and research. There is much work ahead for all of us.

I must conclude, but first I must apologize for not being sufficiently familiar with the situation in Canada to include far more in this paper. I know that the Church there is totally committed to the protection and advancement of human life and deserves a fuller report.

I submit, Most Holy Father and my brother Cardinals, that we have grave problems. While we want to take prudent, thoughtful and prayerful action, lives are being destroyed both physically and spiritually at this very moment. May we implore the "Theotokos" who had to defend her own Child from Herod, to show us the way -- and quickly.

Donation brings music to Camp David Chapel

A newly constructed chapel at Camp David, the U.S. president's retreat, was dedicated in an ecumenical service April 21 attended by President and Mrs. George Bush, Supreme Knight Virgil C. Dechant and his wife Ann, several U.S. senators and high-ranking representatives from various religious denominations, including Cardinal James A. Hickey of Washington, and Archbishop William H. Keeler of Baltimore. Camp David is located in the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

The Knights of Columbus was among many groups

and individuals contributing a total of \$1 million for the chapel, described as "a gift to the United States from the people of the nation as a house of prayer for all peoples." The Order's contribution financed the purchase of the chapel's pipe organ and was given in response to a request from Cardinal Hickey, a Camp David Chapel board member.

Supreme Knight Dechant said the Order's contribution reflected the Knights' love of God and country and respect for the office of president.

continued on page 2

President Bush accepted the wood-and-stone chapel on behalf of the office of president and the U.S. government. In his remarks, the president thanked God and those "whose generosity and labor made this occasion possible."

In his homily during the ecumenical service, Cardinal Hickey said the chapel symbolized the principle of religious freedom in the United States.

"We are a people diverse in our beliefs, yet united in common convictions and ready to work together for the good of our nation—*E pluribus unum*," he said.

The organ donated by the Order has two keyboards and 827 pipes, the longest of which measures 20 feet. It was built by M.P. Moller, Inc., of Hagerstown, Md., from Dec. 1989 to Dec. 1990. Constructed specifically for the Camp David Chapel, the organ is described as "the focal point of the chapel." by Dr. Ronald F. Ellis, president of M.P. Moller.

"The organ pipes clearly say this is a chapel," said Dr. Ellis. The organ pipes take the place of more traditional symbols for a house of worship such as a crucifix

or Star of David which would be inappropriate in a setting designed to be used by people of all faiths, he said.

Besides the Camp David Chapel organ, Moller has designed and installed organs at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo. The organ built for Camp David is the company's 11,822nd.

Camp David, located about 70 miles north of Washington, D.C., in the Catoctin Mountains, had been without a chapel since it started serving as the president's retreat during President Roosevelt's administration in 1942. Services had previously been held in a small movie room, in a mess hall and in various other rooms on the Navy-run base. Located in a natural clearing of large oak and beech trees, the Camp David Chapel offers visitors an intimate setting for reflection and meditation. It features windows displaying symbols of various faiths. The chapel bell came from the USS Endicott. □

"Make a joyful noise..."

July 23, 1992

To: Steve Provest
Dan McGroarty

From: Joe Duggan

Joe
Fayre

Tom Melady, the U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican, called me yesterday to offer some input for the Knights of Columbus speech. Melady will be in the States on home leave and will be attending the convention with the President. One of the points Melady made was that American church leaders who visit or work in the Vatican were quite offended by Governor Casey's treatment at the Democratic Convention. This gives an opportunity for the President to draw a contrast between the Knights of Columbus convention (which happens to be this year in New York) and "that other convention in New York."

Carl Anderson, Washington office head of the Knights of Columbus, also called yesterday. Carl, you may know, during the Reagan Administration held the job Leigh Ann Metzger now has. Carl hopes the speech will be the prototype for the President's fall speeches to Catholic audiences. The Knights are a largely blue-collar, "Reagan Democrat" group with more than a million members in the U.S., most of them heads of families.

Carl suggests that the speech cover social issues, peace and security issues, and the economy. (Sounds like jobs, family, peace.) Besides the obvious connection the President can make on social issues, Carl says this audience should be very receptive to an intellectual argument for the continuity between Bush's respect for life in social policy and Bush's respect for life in his defense and arms control efforts and in his planning and conduct of the Gulf War as a classic "just war."

While the overwhelming majority of delegates will be from the U.S., the Knights are big in Canada and have some presence in Mexico and the Philippines. Carl said it would therefore be highly appropriate to mention NAFTA. Inter-American relations of course also tie in well with the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage.

Spirit Olympos

31 July 1992

Columbus:

publication is called "Columbia"

we've started a journey -- We're not finished yet ...

Columbus' dream team were the Nina, Pinta, and Sanata Maria --
mine are

maps -- compass -- what guides us

Marriott Marquis is 12 blocks from Madison Square Garden, where
the Liberal Dems would not let one lone voice be heard on the
right to life ...

the things we've known all along -- the other party has just
discovered --

vessels // shipmates // all hands on deck // to the water's edge
// how we sail // land ho // armchair navigation // old thinking
-- the world is round // would still believe the world is flat //
ocean crossings // four voyages of Columbus [four voyages to
America]

Knights of Columbus over the Knights of Gloom and Doom ...

start spreading the news

It's good to be back in the city that never sleeps ...

Will Rogers Follies

in a New York Minute

Mario Cuomo line // This is your Captain speaking....

Broadway Bound ... nowhere bound

///

our welfare system is neither well nor fair ...

let's make welfare work

now with the fall of imperial communism -- the old world is
given a new chance --

renew our faith in God and the human spirit : "A new
envisagement of the world has begun, and men are no longer
sighing after the imaginary golden age that lay in the distant
past, but speculating as to the golden age that might possibly
lie in the oncoming future" --Sir Charles Oman from "On the
Writing of History"

Columbus was a man of action -- a man ahead of his time .. he knew how to navigate through hurricanes // anchor

"The whole history of the Americas stems from the four voyages of Columbus"

500 years later America is still making news in Barcelona --

Genoa -- a noble and powerful city by the sea

notes from "Admiral of the Ocean Sea: A Life of Christopher Columbus" by Samuel Eliot Morison

→ Knights & sons deputed competition in Olympics

→ Special Olympics - one of yours?
Little League

do fund - big chunks of money → same local people do lot of stuff
w/ us.

lot of competit free throw, swim meets, youth work
don't know abt little league Baseball swimming competi

Sporting events w/ children

Knights Give \$95 Million, 42 Million Hours

Knights of Columbus gave close to 42 million hours in volunteer service to church, community and youth programs last year while also contributing over \$95 million to such causes.

Both figures are new record highs for the organization.

Of the \$95,053,733 donated by Knights of Columbus in 1991, almost \$80 million was raised and contributed by local and state units to programs and institutions within their own jurisdictions.

The remainder, a little over \$15 million coming from earnings of the Knights' insurance operations, was given by the organization's Supreme Council to programs at the national and international

levels. These figures are contained in the Order's annual Survey of Fraternal Activity for 1991.

Ten-year cumulative figures in the survey show that, since 1982, Knights of Columbus at all levels have contributed a total of \$740,839,038 to charitable causes. They also have given an estimated 247,466,049 hours in volunteer service.

Members of the Order gave another 5,858,112 hours of their time to "fraternal service" of various sorts — meetings, functions and the internal activities of the Order. According to the survey, Knights also made 4,720,159 visits to the sick and bereaved and 383,448 members of the Order do-

nated blood in 1991.

The survey figures also showed that the Knights of Columbus had activity expenses totaling \$63,089,930. At the state and local levels, the figure was \$50,399,013 for meetings, functions, projects, publications, postage and other costs. The fraternal expenses of the Supreme Council, including national publications and support of membership operations, totaled \$12,895,582.

The average per member contribution by the Knights of Columbus in 1991 was \$62.83. The highest per member figure was recorded

by the Order's 7,748 members in British Columbia — \$188.76.

The largest sum given by Knights in a state or comparable jurisdiction was the \$7,523,281 contributed by members in Ontario. The other jurisdictions in the top five were Quebec,

\$5,309,661; Illinois, \$4,769,881; New York, \$3,910,544; and California, \$3,780,012.

The Knights of Columbus maintains over 1.5 million members in the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Philippines and several other countries.



Knights of Columbus

WASHINGTON OFFICE

1275 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W. • SUITE 501 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004-2404 • (202) 628-2355

ACKS

MEMORANDUM FOR KATHY RUST

FROM:

CARL A. ANDERSON

Carl A. Anderson

SUBJECT:

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS CONVENTION

DATE:

JULY 15, 1992

Enclosed is the agenda for the Knights of Columbus convention August 4-6. As was mentioned in the letter of June 5, the President is invited to speak during any of the business sessions during the convention. Namely, Tuesday from 1:30 to 5:00 in the afternoon, Wednesday from 9:30 to noon and 2:00 to 4:00 in the afternoon, and Thursday from 9:30 to noon. Any time during the business sessions on these days is available, especially Wednesday, August fifth.

The list of honored guests will include the ecclesiastic guests John Cardinal O'Connor, Archbishop of New York, Edouard Cardinal Gagnon, former President of the Pontifical Council for the Family, and William Cardinal Baum, former Prefect of the Congregation for Catholic Education and current Major Penitentiary of the Apostolic Penitentiary, Archbishop John Foley, President of the Pontifical Council for Social Communications, along with 31 American archbishops and bishops. The Attorney General is also expected to attend.

*POSSIBLE
ACKS*

Pre-advance

ACKS!

31 July 1992

Columbus:

publication is called "Columbia"

we've started a journey -- We're not finished yet ...

Columbus' dream team were the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria --
mine are

maps -- compass -- what guides us

Marriott Marquis is 12 blocks from Madison Square Garden, where
the one lone voice be heard on the right to life ...

the things we've known all along -- the other party has just
discovered --

vessels // shipmates // all hands on deck // to the water's edge
// how we sail // land ho // armchair navigation // old thinking
-- the world is round // would still believe the world is flat //
ocean crossings // four voyages of Columbus [four voyages to
America]

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start spreading the news

It's good to be back in the city that never sleeps ...

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in a New York Minute

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///

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let's make welfare work

now with the fall of imperial communism -- the old world is
given a new chance --

renew our faith in God and the human spirit : "A new
envisagement of the world has begun, and men are no longer
sighing after the imaginary golden age that lay in the distant
past, but speculating as to the golden age that might possibly
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Genoa -- a noble and powerful city by the sea

notes from "Admiral of the Ocean Sea: A Life of Christopher Columbus" by Samuel Eliot Morison

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Johe / anecdote -

Cardinal O'Connor
spent 30 years as a
Navy chaplain,
becoming Admiral O'Connor,
Chief of Chaplains of
the entire Navy.

Bush could make a modest
remark about O'Connor's
eloquence.

I still feel as though I'm
Lieutenant Bush
and you're Admiral O'Connor.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Aggie

Knights of Columbus
628-2355

▲ 3 days Tues. noon close Thurs.

Paul McClinchey - in New Haven

To Jeanie

Date _____ Time 3:40

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Aggie

of _____

Phone _____

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

the theme of KFC
convention is

"500 years of Faith"

Operator _____



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-023

CARBONLESS

- No official strand on program
- in custom school -

workshop would be

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Scouting

Granted @ local level

$\frac{1}{2}$ delegates; $\frac{1}{2}$ family mbrs.
State dep. must form dep.

New York

MSG - 46th Street

This is your captain speaking

(Duggan/Bunton)
July 30, 1992
Draft Two
Knights

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
NEW YORK MARRIOTT MARQUIS (34th)
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1992
[TIME]

Thank you, Virgil Dechant. Your Eminence, Cardinal O'Connor and reverend clergy; distinguished Knights; ladies and gentlemen:
[more acknowledgments, jokes] *Knights of St. John & Down*

*ND...
B...*

A report came across my desk the other day. It stated that most people in the Western world "felt exceedingly gloomy about the future." It said that "institutions were decaying, well-meaning people were growing cynical."

My first thought was: That's what happens when people spend too much time watching the network evening news. \\

But what I was reading was not a report about 1992. It was a history of public attitudes in 1492.

Public moods are prone to change. We know the gloom of 1492 was not to last for long. It was dispelled by the achievement of a man of humble birth. . . a man of vision and courage. . . a man of faith who like the Lord he worshipped "looked at the world and saw that it was good" . . . a man named Christopher Columbus. \\

Columbus opened up a new world of opportunity . . . for the spread of commerce \ and culture \ and faith. \ In this 500th anniversary year of his voyage of discovery, I'm honored to meet with a group of Americans dedicated to his ideals.

All around us today, we hear a chorus of pessimism about the future. Let me assure you, I don't sing in that choir. \\ I

Knights on prayer in public school

trust the men and women of this country -- I trust the people to ^{free of America} use their freedom and their talents to build a bright future for our kids and our grandkids. I believe America's finest days are still to come. And it's in that spirit that I'm seeking to lead the American people for another term as President. \\

This year we hear a lot of talk about change. There are some things I'd like to change from the status quo. Though maybe a better word is renewal -- because the changes we need must be based on principles that never change.

My mother and father brought me up to understand that mankind's fundamental moral ^{(Standards) were} norms were established by Almighty God. They're as natural and unchangeable as the laws of physics. Our common law, our Constitution and our Bill of Rights are firmly rooted in this tradition -- the Judaeo-Christian tradition. Only recently in America have we seen the rise of legal theories and practices that reject our tradition. Cardinal O'Connor eloquently describes this as an "inversion of values." It's a deeply disturbing trend -- and it is diametrically opposed to my idea of change that's good for our country. \\

Last month there was another convention here in New York -- very different from this one. One of the speakers, known for his ^(I didn't hear it -- I was fishing...) flurid language, called me "the captain of the ship of state." He didn't mean it as a compliment, but as an old Navy man at a Knights of Columbus convention . . . the term suits me just fine. //

Whoever is chosen to pilot the ship of state must have a reliable moral compass. And I'd like to chart with you a journey

I believe we must take to renew America's strengths -- both material and moral.

First, we must keep to the course of freedom for people to invent and produce -- to engage in enterprise. We need to curb the cost of government and the expanse of bureaucracy. We need to shoulder our responsibility, to spare our children an unbearable burden of federal debt. \ \

In the years ahead, the United States will flourish as a partner with our neighbors in the Americas. In ^{500 yrs. ago} 1492, Columbus wrote in his ship's log that trade and investment in the lands of the New World would produce "profitable things without number." He was right. And to reap new benefits from that vision, I've [just concluded] an agreement opening the markets of the United States, Mexico and Canada. Our North American Free Trade Agreement will create hundreds of thousands of jobs for Americans and generate billions of dollars in new American exports. Over the next decade, we aim to open up trade and generate new jobs and investment in every country of the Western Hemisphere. This will certainly improve our material quality of life. But that's not all: Open trade also will enhance the spirit of friendship among all the neighbors of the New World.

Second, we must take action worthy of the great blessing we've received through the fall of Soviet Communism. We must work to build a just and lasting peace.

Saint Ignatius said, "Work as though all depended upon yourself, and pray as though all depended on God." The practice

of that motto conquered Communism. Ceaseless prayer and tireless work halted the Cold War \ and spared us from the catastrophe of a third World War.

Believers behind the Iron Curtain defied persecution; believers in the West defied indifference. Because of their prayers and your prayers -- because of this resolute faith -- the people of Poland and Ukraine and Russia are free.

double ✓
 Over four decades our servicemen trained -- our taxpayers paid (three trillion dollars -- to keep our defenses strong. We deterred the Soviet threat. As President, I'll always be grateful for the Knights of Columbus' support on the morality of our strategic deterrence. Because Americans understood the moral stakes in the Cold War, because we persevered -- we're now able to work at building a lasting peace between East and West.

We're working with our friends in democratic Russia to reduce the arsenals that once threatened to unleash a nuclear war. We've even agreed with Russia to cooperate on strategic defenses to protect against ballistic missiles.

I'd be remiss if I failed to mention my predecessor, Ronald Reagan. He predicted Soviet communism would perish in our time - - not in a war, but because we in the West would "transcend communism." He proposed that we develop strategic defenses against ballistic missiles -- he even offered to share such defenses with Russia. He stood fast against the scorn heaped on him by the phony sophisticates. And all these things he envisioned are now coming to pass.

When we faced the first challenge to peace after Cold War, we didn't shrink. We stood up to Saddam Hussein's aggression and expelled him from Kuwait. We protected the people of Israel and Saudi Arabia. Now we've brought age-old adversaries to the peace table for the first time. We've gained the greatest opportunity in centuries to establish peace and stability in the Holy Land.

His Holiness, Pope John Paul, has spent many sleepless nights in prayer and endeavor for peace in the Middle East. As long as I am President, I assure you I'll do everything I can to bring that peace to fulfillment. \\
\\

Respect for life \ respect for freedom \ respect for human dignity are the common basis both for peace in the world and for renewing our nation at home.

That brings me to the final course I want to map for you today: a way to strengthen our foundation -- the family.

The Knights of Columbus are in the forefront of this effort. In countless ways, ~~Knights~~ ^{by Americans with disabilities} help the (handicapped) and the (helpless); ~~you~~ ⁱⁿ nourish minds and souls that hunger for sound values. You bear ⁱⁿ solid witness to the fact that real compassion and tolerance cannot abide abandonment of standards of right and wrong.

On the tragic issue of abortion, I stand with you for the right to life. Six times the Congress has sent me legislation permitting federal funding of abortion, and six times I've told them no and vetoed those bills. ~~in a New York minute~~

Now we're facing another fight. My opponent in this election and his allies in Congress are trying to pass a new

on a stage
x blocks
away
put on
P. 6

*And
single
point*

bill. They call it the "Freedom of Choice Act."

Let me tell you what this bill would do:

It would impose on all 50 states an unprecedented regime of abortion on demand, going well beyond even Roe versus Wade.

It would block many state laws requiring that parents be told about abortions being performed on their young daughters, even though the Supreme Court has upheld such laws five times.

teenage

It would override state laws restricting sex-selection abortions. It would severely limit ^{a the} states' ability to impose meaningful restrictions on abortions performed in the eighth or even the ninth month of pregnancy.

*a the
call*

It would threaten the autonomy of Catholic hospitals and other private institutions that refuse as a matter of conscience to perform abortions.

It would nullify the will of the people of Pennsylvania to impose humane restraints on abortion -- the modest restrictions that were upheld just this year by the Supreme Court.

When I think about the Pennsylvania law, I remember once again that other convention here in New York last month. The party that met here has millions of traditional members who are pro-life. Like you and me, they believe there must be a better way for this country than a million and a half abortions each year. The Governor of Pennsylvania is pro-life. But when he asked to speak on this vital issue at his own party's convention, the people in charge told him to forget it. Pro-lifers are not welcome in the national policy councils of his party.

*12
on a stage
x blocks
from
hear*

Now, if the abortion-on-demand advocates manage to pass their bill, I'll veto it. ^{in a NY minute.} It will never become law as long as I am President of the United States of America. \\
We must be doing something right thing like just like us

In the long term, the only effective answer to the tragedy of abortion is the kind of patient effort you're supporting: helping babies find adoptive families, providing positive alternatives to abortion.

I'm working to renew the rights of parents and families in educating our young people. My G.I. Bill for Children will help us revolutionize education by giving parents more financial freedom to choose their children's schools. Right now, if parents choose a Catholic school or any other alternative to the public schools, they have to pay twice. First they pay tuition, then they pay again through taxation. As a group of Catholic parents made clear to me in Philadelphia last month, that makes it hard to exercise your religious freedom. ✓

At the college and university level -- and even now in day care -- people who choose private and religious institutions get their fair share of government support. We offer vouchers or scholarships that go wherever the child or the student goes. It's time to extend that principle to grade schools and high schools. That's what my G.I. Bill for Children would do. And I believe it will be the greatest catalyst we've ever had for renewing American education. \\
Barcelona to Broadway

You see, I trust parents -- not the government -- to make the decisions that matter in life.

I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's care.

I trust parents -- not the government -- to choose their children's schools -- public, private or religious schools. \\

When families' rights are overridden, when families falter and fail -- our society suffers. We could increase taxes and spending a hundredfold for schools, for "human services," for crime prevention. But we'd never fill the void if we let the family institution fall apart. That's why my first principle in domestic policy is to put the family first. My favorite silver-haired philosopher is Barbara Bush. \\ She puts it this way: What happens in the White House isn't half as important as what happens in your house. \\

G.K. Chesterton once said: "The Christian ideal has not been tried and found wanting," he wrote, "it has been found difficult and left untried."

If Chesterton were around today, I'd tell him to think again. I'd point him to the Knights of Columbus. You live true to difficult ideals. You stand firm for vital principles. You see what's good in America; you see the potential in our families and our kids. Your efforts in charity, in education, for tolerance and peace are helping renew this country. And when I think of all the work that lies ahead, you give me hope. \\

Thank you. May God bless you and our beloved country.

. # #
We've set sail the journey is not finished

Trust - all talk ad change / things that don't change
Child trusts a parent
Skin grafts - from Trust speech
where cut-Q?

ways to drop in
Maurice King
Naval officer / explorer

(Duggan/Bunton)
July 28, 1992
Draft One
Knights

- Moral compass -
navigate by stars

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
NEW YORK MARRIOTT MARQUIS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1992
[TIME]

Thank you, Virgil Dechant. Your Eminence, Cardinal O'Connor
and reverend clergy; officers and members of the Knights of
Columbus; distinguished delegates from Canada, Mexico and the
Philippines; ladies and gentlemen: *[ACKS - JOKE]*

Samuel Eliot Morison described the year 1492 as a moment
when "most men in Western Europe felt exceedingly gloomy about
the future." Documents of the time showed that "institutions
were decaying, well-meaning people were growing cynical." *Network news file*

That episode of gloom was not to last for long. It was
dispelled by the achievement of a man of humble birth. . . a man
of vision and courage. . . a man of faith who like the Lord he
worshipped "looked at the world and saw that it was good" . . . a
man named Christopher Columbus. \ \ *[scribble]*

Columbus opened up a new world of opportunity . . . for the
spread of commerce \ and culture \ and faith. \ In this 500th
anniversary year of his voyage of discovery, I'm honored to meet
with a group of Americans dedicated to his ideals.

There's surely one similarity between this year and 1492:
All around us, we hear a chorus of pessimism about the future.
Let me assure you, I don't sing in that choir. *[scribble]* I believe our
best days are yet to come. And it's in that spirit that I'm
asking the American people for another term as President. \ \ *Trust
the people*

*More personal
more moral
less laundry list*

2

Today, I'd like to talk with you about my aims for the next four years: what I want to initiate \ what I want to achieve \ what principles will guide me. I'd like to chart with you a journey I believe America must take to renew our strengths -- both material and moral.

Changes we need must be based on principles that must change.

First, we must keep to the course of freedom for people to buy and sell, to invent and produce. We need to curb the cost of government and the expanse of bureaucracy. We need new discipline in government spending. We need to shoulder our responsibility, to spare our children an unbearable burden of federal debt. \ \

The President needs a line-item veto. The nation needs a constitutional amendment to balance the federal budget. I've fought for these reforms. Americans want these reforms. We will win these reforms. \ \

fighter
We need to open up more markets for American products. I've negotiated an unprecedented agreement to knock down trade barriers between the United States, Mexico and Canada -- the North American Free Trade Agreement. Partial lowering of Mexico's trade barriers already has resulted in billions of dollars of American exports and hundreds of thousands of new American jobs. Before my second term is finished, we'll be reaping big benefits from open trade with Canada and Mexico. Everyone in each of our countries will be a winner.

In 1492, Columbus wrote that the lands of the New World would offer "profitable things without number." My Enterprise of

the Americas Initiative will build upon the agreement with Canada and Mexico. Our aim is nothing less than to open up trade and generate new jobs and investment in every country of the Western Hemisphere. And in doing so, we'll bring to ever greater fulfillment the vision of Christopher Columbus.

Second, we must take action worthy of the great blessing we've received through the fall of Soviet Communism. We must work to build a just and lasting peace.

Saint Ignatius said, "Work as though all depended upon yourself, and pray as though all depended on God." The practice of that motto conquered Communism. Ceaseless prayer and tireless work halted the Cold War \ and spared us the catastrophe of a third World War.

Believers behind the Iron Curtain defied persecution; believers in the West defied indifference. Because of their prayers and your prayers -- because of this resolute faith -- the people of Poland and Ukraine and Russia are free. Over four decades our servicemen trained, and our taxpayers paid three trillion dollars, to keep our defenses strong -- to keep our alliances firm in deterring the Soviet threat. And as President, I'll forever be grateful for the strong support that the Knights of Columbus gave on the morality of maintaining our strategic deterrence. Because Americans understood the moral stakes in the Cold War, because we persevered -- we're now able to work at building a lasting peace between East and West. We're working with our friends in democratic Russia to reduce the arsenals that

"The Moral Thing"

once threatened to unleash a nuclear war.

When we faced the first challenge to peace after Cold War, we didn't shrink. We stood up to Saddam Hussein's aggression and expelled him from Kuwait. We protected the people of Israel and Saudi Arabia. Now we've brought age-old adversaries to the peace table for the first time. We've gained the greatest opportunity in centuries to establish peace and stability in the Holy Land.

His Holiness, Pope John Paul, has spent many sleepless nights in prayer and endeavor for peace in the Middle East. As long as I am President, I assure you I'll do everything I can to bring that peace to fulfillment. \\

Respect for life, respect for freedom, respect for human dignity are the common basis both for peace in the world and for renewing our nation at home.

That brings me to the final course I want to chart for you today: a way to strengthen the foundation of our society -- to strengthen the family.

I commend the Knights of Columbus for your outstanding works of charity and education. In countless ways, Knights help the handicapped and the helpless; Knights nourish minds and souls that hunger for truth and sound values. You bear solid witness to the fact that real compassion and tolerance cannot abide abandonment of standards of right and wrong.

On the tragic issue of abortion, I stand with you for the right to life. Six times the Congress has sent me legislation permitting federal funding of abortion, and six times I've told

them no and vetoed those bills.

Now we're facing another fight. My opponent in this election and his allies in Congress are trying to pass a new bill. They call it the "Freedom of Choice Act."

It would impose on all 50 states an unprecedented regime of abortion on demand, going well beyond even Roe versus Wade.

It would block many state laws requiring that parents be told about abortions being performed on their young daughters, even though the Supreme Court has upheld such laws five times.

It would override state laws restricting sex-selection abortions. It would severely limit states' ability to impose meaningful restrictions on abortions performed in the eighth or even the ninth month of pregnancy.

It would threaten the autonomy of Catholic hospitals and other private institutions that now refuse as a matter of conscience to perform abortions.

It would nullify the will of the people of Pennsylvania to impose humane restraints on abortion -- the modest restrictions that were upheld just this year by the Supreme Court.

When I think about the Pennsylvania law, I can't help but remember that other convention here in New York City just three weeks ago. We know there are millions of traditional Democrats who are pro-life, who believe as I do that there must be a better way for this country than a million and a half abortions each year. Governor Casey of Pennsylvania is a pro-life Democrat. When he asked the Clinton organization for an opportunity to

present his views to the Democratic National Convention, they told him to forget it. Pro-lifers are not welcome in the national policy councils of the other party.

Now, if the Clinton Democrats manage to pass their abortion-on-demand bill, the so-called Freedom of Choice Act, I'll veto it. It will never become law as long as I am President of the United States of America.

In the long term, the only effective answer to the tragedy of abortion is the kind of patient effort you're supporting: helping babies find adoptive families, providing positive alternatives to abortion.

I'm working to renew the rights of parents and families in the education of our young people. My G.I. Bill for Children will help us revolutionize American education by giving parents more financial freedom to choose their children's schools. Right now, if parents choose a Catholic school or any other alternative to the public schools, they have to pay twice. First they pay tuition, then they pay again through taxation.

At the college and university level -- and even now in day care -- people who choose private and religious institutions get their fair share of government support. We offer vouchers or scholarships that go wherever the child or the student goes. It's time to extend that principle to grade schools and high schools. That's what my G.I. Bill for Children would do. And I believe it will be the greatest catalyst we've ever had for renewing American education.

When families' rights are overridden, when families falter and fail -- our society suffers. We could increase taxes and spending a hundredfold for schools, for "human services," for crime prevention. But that could never fill the void we'd have if the family institution fell apart. That's why the first principle of my domestic policy is putting the family first. That is how we will renew our nation.

Earlier this century, G.K. Chesterton wrote a book which he titled in his characteristic fashion, What's Wrong with the World. He summed up his theme with this epigram: "The Christian ideal has not been tried and found wanting," he wrote, "it has been found difficult and left untried."

If Chesterton were around today, I'd tell him to revise his observation. I'd point him to the example of the Knights of Columbus. You live true to difficult ideals. You stand firm for vital principles. You see what's good in America; you see the potential in our families and our kids. Your efforts in charity, in education, for tolerance and peace are helping to renew this country. And when I think of all the work that lies ahead, your presence gives me hope.

Thank you. May God bless you and our beloved country.

PH - touch me; feel me # # #

**Statement by Press Secretary
Fitzwater on the Resignation of
Richard J. Kerr as Deputy Director
of Central Intelligence**
January 14, 1992

President Bush accepted with regret today the resignation of Richard J. Kerr, who has served as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence since March 1989. Mr. Kerr will return to private life after serving 32 years as a professional intelligence officer. His resignation will become effective March 2, 1992.

Mr. Kerr has served the country and CIA with dedication and creativity for more than three decades. He played a critical role in the recent transition at CIA, serving with distinction as the Acting DCI, and he provided critical leadership at a time when CIA and the intelligence community were confronted with profound changes in the world. He was an important member of the intelligence team during Desert Shield and Desert Storm, for which he was awarded the Presidential Citizen's Medal. He also made an extraordinary contribution to the NSC Deputies Committee during his tenure as DDCI. The President has great respect for Dick and is grateful for his counsel and support throughout this administration.

**Statement on the Death of WUSA-
TV Sportscaster Glenn Brenner**
January 14, 1992

Barbara and I are greatly saddened by the untimely death of Glenn Brenner, a man whose wit and ability has endeared him to so many Washingtonians. The suddenness of his death and the warmth of his personality leave all of us with a painful emptiness. Sometimes we think we know television personalities better than we really do. But Glenn Brenner's life and his many friends demonstrate that the man we saw was real, a man who loved his work, his family, and the community he served. We will remember him for those qualities that made him so special. Barbara and I offer our prayers and sympathy to his family and friends.

**Excerpted Remarks With
Community Leaders in Portsmouth,
New Hampshire**
January 15, 1992

The President. First, let me just say thanks to the Governor for providing this cold weather—[laughter]—but warm welcome. And I will make a couple of comments at the end, but I do want to do what Judd said, to listen.

I want to single out, of course, Senator Bob Smith, who came up on the plane with us; and Bill Zeliff, your able Congressman who came with us. I don't think Warren is here, Warren Rudman. But Judd Gregg—and thank them for their support and being with us in this campaign. I also see Bonnie Newman over here, who is well-known to every businessperson in this State, and who's been a great addition to our administration, now back in the private sector.

The only point I want to make at the beginning is, look, I have not just discovered New Hampshire. When a storm hits the seacoast here, it hits me. [Laughter] And I can give you some vivid examples of that. And we've been here over and over again, not only New Hampshire but 48 States. And I care. And I hope I understand, but I know I'll understand better after I hear the depth of concerns that the people in this group have to offer me.

So, I will listen, and I'll be glad to take any questions. And I'll be glad to tell you what I think would help the economy of this State. And what helps the economy of the whole Nation clearly will help, so I'll give you a little preview of coming attractions for the State of the Union because we've got to do something there.

Incidentally, I omitted a former Senator sitting over here, Gordon Humphrey. And I'm just thrilled to have his leadership and his support involved. And if I start clicking it off and leaving out people sitting next to me—I'm already in trouble with Ruth [Laughter] But I really am very pleased. I feel nothing but warmth here. And I know I've got big problems, but we're going to take care of those by demonstrating what I feel in my heart and answering some of the outrageous allegations that we hear at this time

of year, every 4 years, from political opponents. But that's the way life is.

And I've done my part for the economy. We've brought 300 press up here. [Laughter] My answer to you is, if you can take it, so can I. [Laughter] So go ahead. I don't know what the order is, but Judd, fire away.

[At this point, remarks were made by participants.]

The President. Let me just comment on these, and then I want to hear from as many people as possible. First, on Doug, one of the things this trip was about was trying to expand markets abroad. And I get hit by some saying this is managed trade. I am for free and fair trade, not managed trade. And what we did is go over there and get access, not everything I wanted, but get access to markets.

Doug mentioned high tech. One of the things we did do, and we've been supported 100 percent by the computer industry, is get access to the Government computer industry. Forty percent of the computers in Japan are American; in the Government .04 percent are. Now we've broken that barrier down.

We can help the Governor on his trade missions by this kind of initiative. And I am not going to stop trying to open these markets because somebody said I ought to stay home. We've got a global economy. And he put his hands on it when he talked about the high-tech factor. We are good in this area; we need to do better.

You mentioned financing and venture capital. Please help me and Bob Smith and Bill Zeliff and Warren Rudman get a capital gains tax cut. This is not a tax break for the rich; it is a creation of small jobs.

And we are in a demagogic year. A lot of people that have discovered New Hampshire for the first time, they've never been to this State before, never heard of it, don't know the heartbeat of the State. And I think I do. Went to school across the line here, have a house down the road here, can see it almost, what's left of it, when we landed at Pease—[laughter]—and come in here all the time. And I think I understand.

And I think that this State would prosper by getting the kind of capital gains reduction.

And let me take the heat on whether it's a tax cut for the rich or not. But help me when I come out with this yet again in the State of the Union.

Deborah, you talked about, "Hope that the light at the end of the tunnel is not a train." I would remind you of another country-western song by the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band, "If you want to see a rainbow, you've got to stand a little rain." And New Hampshire has stood more than a little rain. It's had a flood of bad news. And again, I understand it, but I think the answer: less in the regulations.

We're trying to do better on regulations. I do believe that the Fed interest rates that are down—and interest rates are at a wonderful level, I'd like to see them down further frankly, but at a wonderful level—will kick in and will stimulate investment. There is no other side to that coin. It will help. And it will help the real estate business.

Frankly, I think that the talks we've had with the regulators, so that the good loans are not marked up, is going to help. I hope it will. I think we have had some excesses of regulation. And yet some of the people running around this State are the very ones in their hearings that are trying to say that forbearance, they call it, forbearance is bad. By that they mean you need more regulation.

We need less regulation. And I think the Vice President is trying very hard on this Competitive Council. We've got a better job to do there, but I just wanted you to know I think you're on to something on that.

And I won't comment on all the others, but in terms of bank funding and bank—the only good news out of all this dreary news in terms of the financial institutions is that the depositor, thank heavens, and again, I salute the Members of the Senate and Congress that are here today, has not lost a dime. The depositors haven't. But the financial institutions—I still feel good banks should make good loans. And as this interest rate goes down I think, inevitably, that is going to happen.

But real estate has been hurt. And I will have proposals in the State of the Union Message that I think will put value back, and capital gains is a part of this, in the asset people care about the most; that's their homes. And part of the fear that I think exists

is because people wonder, "Hey, what's happened to my home, my house?"

And again, I might say that I haven't diverged one inch from my commitment to what I think are New Hampshire values; I know they're Bush family values, in terms of, Bush values, in terms of family and neighborhood and community and child care that can be done at the local level, and all of this.

Last point, Dan, yes, I remember talks long ago here. And this helps me. I think I've known, look, this economy is in free-fall. I hope I've known it. Maybe I haven't conveyed it as well as I should have, but I do understand it. And your comments make that even clearer. But I do think that on high tech, which does offer a partial and hopefully optimistic part of the answer to the problem: R&D, capital gains, a new education program that literally revolutionizes schools, but one of which its goals is proficiency in math and science for young people. Little longer-range, incidentally, but it is absolutely fundamental to the innate well-being of a State like New Hampshire.

And in the meantime, we can go forward with job training to take the work force you're talking about and try to equip them for jobs that will be there as this economy turns around.

I've got a couple of other specific things, the R&D that you mentioned, and Doug mentioned also. Somebody mentioned mandated benefits. We are going to continue to fight against the mandated benefits, telling the communities that if they want "Federal money," they've got to do it by some Federal formula. And I think that has been a problem on health care containment and a lot of other things.

So, I'll stop there, but R&D, we will continue to press for the R&D credits that I do think will have a big difference in creating the kind of job opportunities that you appropriately mentioned. There are many more. But again, these comments were helpful, and I welcome any more. Or comments.

Q. Would you like to comment on the depreciation or investment tax credits?

The President. Yes, I would because we're getting to a funny season here politically where everybody's running around saying, what's going to have the most populist

appeal; what is the thing that's going to help the most? There was a proposal made by one of Bob Smith's colleagues a while back, last fall, of a massive tax cut, and the long-term interest rates shot up the very next day. I will not go for a quick fix.

What we will be proposing and have proposed and have been stiffed by a Democratic Congress are things that would do what you're talking about. Capital gains is part of it; IRA's that affect the first-time homebuyers, another part of it; extension of the R&D tax credit is another part of it. And these are aimed at what you're talking about, real growth. And to those I would add an education and retraining program that is absolutely fundamental to be able to compete. I would add a necessity for this President and for Governors to do what we're trying to do, and that is to get access, fair access, to others' markets.

I would avoid the siren's call of protection that suggests the way for us to get strong is to put quotas on and to start managing trade. We'd be right back where we were in the Smoot-Hawley days of the thirties, and there are one or two other people around here that are old enough to remember what it was like when we shrunk the foreign markets.

So, I agree with what you say. This is what we've been trying to do. And I know this is a political trip, and the campaign has to pay for it, so give me more Congressmen like Senator Smith and Bill Zeff and Gordon Humphrey and this Governor, and I believe we can get the kind of investment-oriented programs through the Congress. I am going to try again. And I would like to save one or two additions to what I've told you for the State of the Union, but I hope you'll agree that what we're proposing is not a quick political fix that will get you votes through a series of southern primaries after the New Hampshire primary, but something that will take the Government role and use it in partnership with private industry and State governments to get this sick economy moving.

And I don't want to try to be up here to assert blame; I'll take my share of it. But when you look at what we've tried to do in terms of growth incentives and the way we've

been stiffed by a hostile Congress for pure political reasons, I need the help of the people in this State. And that's one reason I'm just delighted to be here. But again, when it rains before you see that rainbow, the President has to take his share of his blame. And I'm here to do just exactly that. But we will stay involved internationally, and I will press for those kinds of sound investment—you mentioned depreciation schedules or ITC, that's sound.

And please stay tuned for the State of the Union.

[At this point, remarks were made by a participant.]

The President. That might well be, the double declining balance of the depreciation and some of these things taken out so that there could be an overall tax cut. It worked for a while, but I think now anything we do with the Tax Code should be to stimulate real investment, some degree real savings, because we're not saving enough as a nation and thus the banks don't have enough of the capital that they would have otherwise to loan out, and through education and R&D and all of this keep our technological edge. We've still got it, but we need to keep it and build it and strengthen it.

So, that's the approach we're going to be taking in terms of real investment. And I am going to resist, I don't care what it costs in terms of votes, some of these siren's calls that go out to simply take across-the-board tax cuts that have a good sound to them but do not do what you're talking about. The way to create jobs is through what you're talking about, and that's what I have tried to do, and I'm going to be more effective doing it in the future because I'm going to take my case right to the American people and say, "Look, here's what I've tried to do; now I need your help." New Hampshire's hurting, these other States are hurting. And this is the approach we're going to take. And I hope it makes sense.

Q. During the Persian Gulf war, one thing that I thought was very obvious was the fact that we had daily updates on where the war was going. People knew what was going on on a daily basis. It created a lot of interest, and it created a lot of support for what you

were doing over there. In my lifetime, whenever I've watched the State of the Union Address I've agreed with a lot of things any administration has said, but as the weeks go on it loses some of its interest, some of its impact. I would suggest to you that during the State of the Union Address you tell the American public that once a week, for the next 4, 6, 8, 10 weeks, you're going to come on prime time and update us on the status of your proposals that you make in the State of the Union Address.

The President. It's an interesting suggestion. Here are the people you want to talk to about giving me the primo time out here because we're in an election year and you'll have every jackleg jumping up demanding equal time with some screwy scheme. *[Laughter]*

But I believe that you've got something. I have to keep it before the American people. I have not done a good job in getting people to understand we've had a growth agenda. I have proposed in three State of the Union Messages some of the various things I'm hearing around here we should do. And I don't believe there's a working guy in New Hampshire that understands that. That's my fault. We've got to do better on it, and I think you've got a pretty good idea.

I'd like to take the same kind of energy and leadership that we had in Desert Storm and use it to help the working men and women in the State of New Hampshire and across this country. There is one significant difference. When I moved 500,000 troops about 14 months ago, I didn't have to ask permission from a Democratically controlled Congress. When I said, a year ago to this very day, we may have to go into battle, and I don't like sending any mother's son into battle, or daughter either, but we did it. Didn't have to get permission. Didn't have to go to subcommittee chairmen that Bill Zeff has to wrestle with, or Bob Smith, every day to have a debate on what's going to happen the minute I finish this State of the Union. They've already prepared their response. We just did it.

I'm the Commander in Chief. I have the responsibility for the national security of this country. And we led, and we lifted the American spirit. And now you see some of these

magazines coming out with the revision of all that, trying to take it away from the American people.

I talked to one of our leading generals about it yesterday, and he's just sick about that kind of revisionistic reporting. The American people know what they saw. They saw leadership. They took pride in their young men and women. And we can do the same thing domestically, I believe.

I'm not arguing about your suggestion, I'm simply arguing about the modalities because, one, political year; two, getting access to the airwaves for the kind of update is pretty complicated and quite expensive.

We will try very, very hard again. And I think I can be more effective, and I'm going to say, "Look, let's do it this way. Let's lay aside the politics. Let's do it this way." And then if they don't like it, fine. Keep hammering that away to the American people. So, I realize that we need a followup, but I just argue whether we can get that nice, crisp, clean air time that I'd like to have.

And it was available, in a sense, to our national purpose. Remember on Desert Storm, though, the criticism of the President, it goes with my job, didn't sell it, American people don't understand what we're doing, American people don't know, let's wait, let's wait, this man will get out, these sanctions will take care of it, body bags. It wasn't all as clear on the international front as it seemed after these young men and women did that job.

But we can do it here. And again, this meeting helps sensitize me to the fact that we must do it.

Q. You can't mention this, but I can, and I do recall there was some criticism; in fact, there were some people that openly opposed the idea of standing up to Saddam Hussein in Kuwait, and one of them is running for President in the Republican Party. *(Laughs)*

Q. As a corollary to Desert Storm I'm not at all certain that you might not have been in a position than we are in trying to stimulate new business if you had to justify some of the actions with the OSHA's and the EPA's. And I think that one of the things that is very important is to put some type of a stop to the burgeoning and, in some cases, very

much overrated types of bias that come out from someone that does not get elected.

The President. Dave mentioned that, and sometimes you're caught between a rock and a hard place. I think we've got a good environmental record. I think it's important we've got a good environmental record. But I think, in some cases, we should be erring on the side of jobs and employment.

And I look out on—I'll give you a problem out on the Northwest. All across the country we have a spotted owl problem. And yes, we want to see that little furry-feathery guy protected and all of that. But I don't want to see 40,000 loggers thrown out of work. And so, we have to work it out properly. Bill Zelliff and Bob were telling me that they've had good cooperation from Bill Reilly on some of these very difficult environmental matters.

I think of this State as good conservation. You've got a lot to conserve. You've got beauty. But we've got to find the proper balance between the excesses of the regulatory movement, which is the conservation movement, and the excesses on the rape, pillage, and plunder on the business side.

The State has always been able to sort that out pretty well. So I take your criticism. And we will endeavor to bring home to the regional bureaucrats the need for the balance that—I think you're calling for balance in this. And I think we can do better there.

[At this point, remarks were made by a participant.]

The President. The national figures on manufacturing are not all discouraging even in rough economic times. What I think we were talking about here probably would have the most stimulative effect, short and long run if you add R&D and education into it, of manufacturing. But the concept that we need a strong manufacturing base is very, very important. And I hope I can emphasize that.

You get into a political debate, you get into a political kind of pledging debate, who's going to cut the taxes the most to get the most votes. And I think I have to resist that. I have the responsibility now, accept the responsibility for good things and the bad things, and I have to propose what I think will create the most jobs and bring the econ-

omy back the quickest. And a strong manufacturing base is part of it.

But again, let me make this pitch to you all because I do think of New Hampshire as resisting from the left or from the extreme right the siren's call of protection. We are in a global economy now. You can't separate it out. It is exports that have saved the national economy to the degree it's even been saved, and it hasn't been saved, but I mean, put it this way, it would be a lot worse if we weren't exporting to these foreign countries.

And we can compete in a manufacturing way with these foreign countries if we get the proper access, fair access to markets, and if we protect our competitiveness through the kinds of taxing that we've heard here today that I think you probably favor. So, I'll try to keep that in focus as we go forward here.

[At this point, remarks were made by a participant.]

The President. What you ask for is, as I thought at the opening of your remarks, an opportunity to take some specifics and to take this New Hampshire view and be heard on it. And that is easily arranged. And I mean, I'd be delighted to have set up at whatever level you want to take these specifics and make clear to the regulators, or higher if you want to go, as to what the mechanics are that are holding back this recovery.

So, I accept your offer, and we'll be glad to set it up. But be specific, bring the specifics because there is some feeling that some of these problems have been resolved. And to the degree that they are still out there, and it's something other than the judgment of the lending institution who got burned for loaning in ways they shouldn't have loaned before and are saying, "Hey, I've got to protect my stockholders," we can do something about it. If it's the judgment of a financial man, lending officer, then I don't know that the Government has a role. But if it's the Government regulator that's putting this dampener on the lending community of a small New Hampshire town, I'd like to have our people listen to that and try to be sensitive to it and try to change it. To some de-

gree we've made progress, but obviously we haven't made enough.

[At this point, remarks were made by a participant.]

The President. And after you get through talking to us, and I hope that we can help as an administration, save a little time to talk to some of those who don't think we've got enough regulation on Congress. And we'll hold up the name of a very good man for the OCC because they think he's been too lenient on regulation, and he gets stiffed in these Senate politics. Bob Smith knows this very well, indeed. We've got to sell the other side that you've got a point here, and you do have a point here.

I don't want to sound like an expert, because I've been out of meeting a payroll for a long time. When I was in the drilling business, if I went into loan on a drilling rig, I had to have a contract from a major oil company or some good credit, or they wouldn't loan me a dime. They wouldn't loan unless I had that to pay out.

In the go-go years that followed, there got to be a lot of competition for loans for drilling platforms, and you didn't have to have a contract. And the lending institutions started making loans that they wouldn't have made in more normal times or more conservative times.

In real estate, you had to have a contract to pay out x percent of your building, if not the entire building. And then in the go-go days, through the S&L's and some degree in the banks trying to compete, understandably so, thinking there will be no tomorrow, and the consumer and the loaners thinking the same thing, they made loans that shouldn't have been made in the first place. We got carried away by the excesses.

Now, I know that from personal experience, not from some textbook, not from listening to some handler in the campaign just discovering New Hampshire. So, we have been recovering from some of the excesses. It is my point that in some of this regulation we've gone too far, that we've swung too far back. And the lender is saying to himself, "Wait a minute. I've been through all that once. Don't ask me to make the same mistake twice."

A lot of what you're talking about is psychological between the lender and the borrower. But to the degree the Government is being inhibiting, not for sound economic reason but just kind of reaction to the excesses of the past, we can help, and we should help. And we should try to lighten up on the regulations, and I know Judd feels that way at the State level.

So, I think something good can come of this, and we will set it up at whatever level you want.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. We've got a very busy day for you, so I guess we've got to sort of wrap this up. I didn't know if you wanted to make any additional comments, or we can move on and say hello to some of the folks out there.

The President. Well, I'd rather say hello, but I—for busy people, working hard in a struggling economy, to take the time to come here has been extraordinarily helpful to me.

And I just want to end where I started. I don't know what I have to do to convince people here that I really care about this; I do. I probably have made mistakes in assessing the fact that the economy would recover. Last year at this time, 49 out of the 50 blue-chip economists thought that by now we'd be in recovery. They were wrong; I was wrong. Maybe one or two of you around the table would admit he or even she was wrong. Sorry, Bonnie. I don't know.

So, it's not a question of blame; I will accept that. But what I want to do is convince the people here, one, that I understand the problem—I think I do; two, that I need help in solving the problem, and that means support for the growth initiatives, some of which I've tried and failed on because of a stiff by a partisan Congress. And some of which we will try again, and add to that additional ones that I've been listening to around this table. So, we're going to go, and go forth in this State of the Union.

And then I also took on board this comment about needing to follow that up. And what we can get done in an election year, I don't know. But I'll conclude this way: Without having it sound like Mrs. Rose Scenario, this is New Hampshire. You've done a lot; you've accomplished a lot. And this State is going to pull out of this. This national

economy is going to pull out of this. You look back in history of this country; it always has and it will.

So, my message without, as I say, just being euphorically optimistic, is that in place there are some fundamentals that we haven't talked about today. Somebody ought to—the market's seeing them, incidentally. What are they? They are: Interest rates are down. Inflation, the cruelest tax of all, is down. Unfortunately, part of the reason is economic growth is so slow. But nevertheless, that is down. Inventories are in fair shape. And I think most people here understand that. We are making progress on access to foreign markets. The exports are vibrant.

Couple those with the bad news, and we all know what that is, of unemployment and, somebody put their finger on it, confidence. The confidence factor. I mean, we had national unemployment at 10.7 percent in about 1981 or 1982, and confidence was higher then than it is now. People were saying, "Hey, tomorrow is going to be better."

So, I don't want to be the cheerleader saying tomorrow is going to be better. I do think the economy is going to come out of it. But I need the help of sound-thinking people to resist the siren call of protection, to resist some of these quick political appeal taxing schemes that may get you a vote or two, but will do nothing to stimulate jobs, investment, and economic growth.

And so, I came here to ask for support in this very important field, as well as to listen to the heartbeat of this State that I do feel Barbara and I both know. Somebody mentioned her, and I am very proud of what she is doing, not just because she knows how to handle her husband when he throws up—[laughter]—but she is expressing something that I think the people of New Hampshire understand. And that is love of family, faith, determination, helping kids—taking an AIDS baby and holding it in her arms and say, "Hey, we need a little compassion and understanding on all this." And I have a very comfortable feeling that people here know that we do feel a part of this State.

In any event, that's what I'd say in conclusion. And thank you all very, very much. I've learned a lot.

Note: The President spoke at 8:52 a.m. at Pease Air National Guard Base. In his remarks, he referred to J. Bonnie Newman, member of the Governor's Council, and Ruth L. Griffin, former Assistant to the President for Management and Administration. The text of these excerpted remarks follows the release as issued by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at a Town Hall Meeting in Exeter, New Hampshire January 15, 1992

The President. I am very, very pleased to be back. Mike, how are you? This guy meets me at Pease every time I come in there. [Laughter] Exeter rose-grower.

Let me just say how really pleased I am to be here and to thank you for turning out. I want to make a couple of comments, and then it's mainly questions. Isn't it, Judd? First, I want to thank the Governor for being at my side. You know my and Barbara's affection for Governor Judd Gregg and for Hugh and Kay, old longtime friends who stay in touch and who have kept me informed of this State—both of them, both Greggs—of the problems that we face in this State. And I'm not talking political; I'm talking about hardship for people that are hurting.

And one of the things I'm pleased to be able to do here is to at least let the people of this State know that even though I am President and do have two or three other responsibilities, that when people are hurting, we care. We get the message there. We read the mail; we can understand. And I just wanted to get that out loud and clear because we're in a political year, and you hear a lot of people that have discovered New Hampshire for the first time running around trying to say something different. Of course, we care.

Secondly, I am very grateful not only to the Governor but to Senator Bob Smith, Senator Rudman, who couldn't be with us—Bob Smith here today—who are doing a superb job, and then your Congressman, another dear friend, a man I respect, Bill Zeff.

These are leaders in the Congress. And they talk about pledges and all of this. Let me tell you something. I took a pledge when I was sworn in, the oath of office, and what I need a pledge about is to get more Congressmen and Senators like Senator Smith and Gordon Humphrey, who was in the Senate and is supporting me, and your Congressman here, Bill Zeff, and Warren Rudman. And then we would be able to control this Federal spending better, and then we would be able to see that we get these tax improvements that I've been asking for.

So that's the pledge I want, is the pledge from the people to give us more. And you're going to have to use your influence out of the State because you've done pretty darn well in the State in the United States Congress.

So, that was one point I wanted to make. The other one is that people say, "Well, you're in trouble in New Hampshire." Well, that may be. But I'm here to listen. I'm here to take the questions. I'm here to say, "Hey, there's a lot to do in partnership, the Federal Government, the State government where you've got superb leadership, and the people themselves."

And of course, we care. And somebody gave me the analogy of a country-western song about a train, hoping they'd see the light at the end of the tunnel is not a train coming through. And I trumped it with saying, well, remember the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band one, if you've got any country music people here, "If you're going to see a rainbow, you've got to stand a little rain."

Well, New Hampshire has stood more than its share of rain, job-hurting and the families wondering how they're going to make their ends meet. But there is going to be a rainbow out there. There's some fundamentals that are pretty darn good. And yet, we've got to do better.

And the last point I want to make is I hope that you will listen to the State of the Union Message. I have proposed, 3 straight years, growth agenda programs. Not some fancy quick fix that's going to have broad appeal in an election time, but things that would stimulate this economy. And now, we're putting this all together again with new additions to it to take these proposals to the American

people. And then what I hope we can do is rally the American people and get the economy moving by sound investment-oriented treatment of the Tax Code.

And that is what's needed, and still hold the line on spending. One of the few benefits of that budget agreement was that we have caps on the excesses of Federal spending, those things that can be controlled. And I want to keep them there. I do not want to bust the one restraint that is on the spenders in the United States Congress.

So having said that, I hope you'll ask the questions. We'll have a good health program that I think will have appeal to the voters here because it's family; it keeps things close to the people themselves rather than having a lot of mandated benefits out of Washington.

And this is the last point. I'm just back from a rather spectacular trip to Asia. I say spectacular—you try getting the flu at a dinner. [Laughter] I have a feeling the people in New England, and certainly having been a neighbor of this State for so long, understand that even Presidents get the flu. I said over there, even Democrats get it from time to time. [Laughter] But you've got to admit I did it in a dramatic way.

Having said that, exports account for a tremendous amount of the growth in this country. A lot of the jobs, I think it's estimated—I was talking to Bob and Bill coming over here—35,000 to 40,000 jobs in New Hampshire related to exports. So please don't buy this protection legislation that the Democrats and some others are putting out, this idea that we can shrink back inside. I want to put America first in the sense of the values, in the sense of getting this economy to be first but not in the sense of some kind of protection legislation that is going to shrink markets and throw the working people of New Hampshire further out of work. Let's expand these markets.

Now, fire away. Shoot. Any questions, even the tough ones. I know we've got a few fans in here for someone else. Bring them up.

The Economy

Q. Mr. President, first let me say the conditions in the country today, with our Gov-

ernment in deficit, most every State in the Union in deficit, and most every municipality in the country in deficit, never mind the households, what do we have to do? And I'm glad you brought a few, to get the Congressmen and the Senators in this country to realize when we have millions of people without jobs, homeless, without health care, and these fellows have the gall to vote themselves a raise, what can we do other than vote out every incumbent? I hate to see that, but I mean, what do we have to do to get the message across to these people in Washington?

The President. Well, I think this kind of meeting helps. Fortunately, you have congressional delegations, the ones I mentioned from this State, that understand that. They fight against the excesses of Congress.

One of the things that I proposed or seconded the motion on were these proposals that are there, and they're bipartisan, I might add, for Congress to reform itself in terms of proliferation of committees and needless reforms, Congress to adhere to the same law that the American people have to adhere to. One of the comments that I've made after the Clarence Thomas hearings was that that needed to be done. They ought not to exempt themselves from the laws you and I have to honor. And this congressional delegation understands that; these people here do. So, you've got to spill over and use your influence across the border, two ways I might add, Maine and Massachusetts, good places to start. So, try that one.

But no, you've got a good point. Look, I'm not up here to assign blame. I'll take my share of the blame. I don't take it for not caring or not understanding. I do. Barbara does. I hope we have projected the family concerns that we feel. We've tried to do that in this job. But I'm not here to blame.

But I am here to remind the voters up here that in two previous State of the Unions I have proposed growth initiatives that would have stimulated the economy. Now I'm going to do it again, and this time I'm going to look the American people in the eye, as I did in the past, and say, "All right, people are hurting more now. I've just come back from the State of New Hampshire, and a lot

of people are out of work. And if you really want to pass this package. And then we can put it back into politics and debate it for the rest of this political year. But get something done that's going to get the people of this State and of this country back to work." That's the approach I'm going to take.

Now, we had one here, and then I'll come over there.

AIDS

Q. We had a wonderful Surgeon General who led us in health care in the man of Dr. Chick Koop.

The President. Yes.

Q. Can he help us with some of our health problems in the future?

The President. Yes, he can. He's a good man. I think he wants to, too. I saw him the other day. And one of the things that Dr. Koop, who came into office and people said, "Well, this guy's a little conservative for the national agenda." He wasn't; very sensitive guy. One of the things that he has done—and this is a sensitive subject; it's on my mind again because yesterday I met with Earvin "Magic" Johnson—is to project the idea that treating AIDS is a health problem.

We are concerned about it. We care about it. When Barbara holds an AIDS baby in her arms, she's trying to express the compassion that both of us feel. When I go out to NIH and meet with those people that are afflicted with it—we have to do it on a health problem: Prevention, research and development, caring, making people understand this now is a national health problem.

And Magic, who's on that Commission, following in the footsteps of the education that Chick Koop has put forward to the beginning, is saying, "Look, lifestyle's important." He said, "I've made some mistakes." And he did. He made some big ones. But now I want to help, get this thing out for open debate, compassionate treatment as a disease, and see what we can do. And then use our office, the bully pulpit of the White House and Chick Koop and others, our new Surgeon General, to educate people. We've got to treat with the health aspect through prevention and research. I think he will have—we'd love to have him involved.

Health Care

Q. On the national health plan, what do you have planned as a help for the 35 million people who don't have health insurance?

The President. The question in the back is a very important question. What are you going to do about the 35 million who don't have health insurance? What we've done so far is emphasizing prevention, emphasizing inoculations and this kind of thing. Now at the State of the Union, I will have what I think is the proper, if you'll permit me to hold back some of the details, but a comprehensive health care program that does not increase the Federal mandates but does bring protection to the numbers of people that are uninsured. Therein lies the big problem.

So, we will have a comprehensive—it's only 2 weeks away, so stay tuned, and I think it will be done with the values I think of as New Hampshire values in mind, without busting the budget. I ask you, when you hear all these people who have just discovered New Hampshire on the road map coming up here with these health plans, ask them what that is going to do to the people that pay the taxes, as well as those who need the health care.

So, I think we've got a good program, and I hope we can get the support from everybody in this room.

Yes, in the back in the middle.

Q. If I can just comment, I think we have time for about two more questions. We'd like to have everybody come up and have a chance to shake hands with the President.

The President. Anybody got a real controversial one or want to make a statement? I want some guy that really wants to be tough, some tough guy. Who is it? This guy in the middle? Yes. Who are you for, first, and then let's hear the question. [Laughter]

Q. I don't think you want to know.

The President. No, but really, they shouldn't be softballs. Call it as you see it, and you'll get it back.

Q. I'm a registered Democrat.

The President. All right, sir.

Education

Q. I haven't made up my mind yet.

Four years ago you proclaimed yourself "the education President."

The President. Yes.

Q. Well, I'm a student at the University of New Hampshire, and to the best of my knowledge New Hampshire is 51st out of 50 States. We're behind Puerto Rico as well, as far as State funding for education. And I just haven't seen very much evidence of your being the education President.

The President. The man asked a very important and very fair question. In the first place, Federal spending, and I can understand why you might not sense this, is up significantly in the Department of Education. As you know, Federal spending is 6 or 7 percent of the total education budget for the country. Educational spending, leave out Federal, is also up substantially.

Here's the good news: We do have a good program. I went to the 50 Governors. We put politics aside on this one, believe me. We've got the national education goals, six goals now. They were agreed by Democrats and Republicans alike. They are now encompassed in a program called America 2000, which is a national education strategy. It literally calls for revolutionizing the schools.

Yes, it requires some more Federal spending, but we're budgeting that. It requires much more participation of parents and of communities. I addressed a national chamber meeting yesterday on it. Democrats, Republicans, liberals, conservatives coming together to say we've got to do it differently.

And please take a look at that program. It is sensible. I'm determined to keep it out of the political cross-currents. I don't care about my personal label; I am committed to education. This program, under the able leadership of Lamar Alexander, is one of the things that is beginning to get to the American consciousness. You and I might differ on this one; I still like the idea of parents being able to choose.

When I came out of the military to the G.I. bill a thousand years ago nobody said, "Hey, you've got to go to school A or school B, university A or B, or high school extension program A, B, or C." The person could choose. And choice in the State of Minnesota, formerly run by a Democratic Governor, has resulted in educational excellence.

And so, one of the concepts of this is choice. Another one is doing better in math and science. Another is to continue the increases that we've already started on Head Start, ready to learn. Another one is, you're never too old to learn. Even I, and it's not just show business, have a little computer there, and I'm trying to learn it. And I'm doing something, and I hope it's an example that you're never too old to learn, although I'm having a few difficulties with the cursor. [Laughter]

The thing that troubles me is I don't think that we've gotten that across. It is a good, sensible program. It's really just starting, but it holds the answer, because we are not going to be as competitive in this world if we don't do better in math or science.

Another part of it is voluntary testing at the 4th, 8th, and high school level. And it's voluntary. But there's nothing wrong with testing. There's nothing wrong with standards so a school knows whether it's keeping up with other schools. We've gotten away from that sense of discipline. Then I want the schools to be drug-free so a kid can go to school and learn in a safe environment.

So, those are some of the ingredients of our program called America 2000.

War on Drugs

Q. Mr. President, it seems that as the economy gets worse and worse, that more and more people are turning to the sales of drugs and more and more people are using drugs as they see the economy toughen and their families suffering. What do you propose to do about this problem because it seems to keep getting worse?

The President. Let me repeat the question because I want to argue with the premise a little bit, not totally. The premise is, it seems to be getting worse on narcotics, drugs, amongst young people, and what do you propose to do about it?

We have a national drug strategy. We are making significant if not dramatic progress amongst young people, for example, in the use of cocaine, down by 10 percent. Where we're hurting as a society is the 35 and older, kind of the addicted crowd is not shaking it.

Education is a part of it. Treatment is a part of it. Interdiction, a much more success-

ful interdiction effort, is a part of it. But the national drug strategy is working. And then there's another ingredient to this. It's the private partnership under the leadership of a guy named Jim Burke. We're spending \$1 million—they are, not Government—\$1 million a day. I don't know whether you've seen them, with advertisements, pro bono advertisements trying to help educate children and parents that drugs are—you know, turn off of drugs.

We are making progress. We've made big progress in marijuana, made big progress in cocaine use. And yet, we've still got a long way to go. So, we'll keep fighting the problem, but I just want to give a little hope out there that these figures are fairly encouraging in terms of the age group that you asked about.

Last pitch is this on it: I still think that the people of New Hampshire, in spite of the economic problems and being out of work, still really epitomize for a lot of the rest of the country what Barbara and I talk about as family values. I worry about the decimation of the American family. Everything we do, like child care, we try to make it that the family has a choice, or education, that the family does.

Barbara is out there, "Read to the kids." So, I do think that family involvement is vital to the success. The Federal Government cannot get this drug thing done by itself. We've got a program. We've got to keep the families together and the families involved in solving this. That isn't a vote-getter, and that isn't going to outpromise some Democrat halfway across the State. But it is something I feel very, very strongly about and will continue to try to help the American people understand.

You've got to read to your kids. You've got to hug them. You've got to lift them up and dust them off and put them back into the game. And if you don't do that, they drift off into some of this mire. In the inner city they need help on it, too.

At this point, County Commissioner Maureen Barrows presented the President with a book.

The President. Listen, I apologize, but we're really almost just getting started. This

is not show business. I mean, when a guy asked a very good question on education it gave me a chance to say what I think, but also it shows what concerns people. So I hope you don't feel this—even the guy at the end of the table here feels it's just some kind of a useless exercise.

But the message: I care. We're trying. We need help. We have had and will continue to have, I think, sound and sensible programs.

And let's not forget this: It was one year ago that I had to make a very fateful decision that affected the lives of a lot of Americans. And we saw instantly the return of American pride. It doesn't matter about how you feel about when we should have gone to war, the country came together. I want to use that same kind of leadership to bring the country together now on the social problems that affect us and on getting this economy going and getting New Hampshire back to work. And I need your help.

Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:50 a.m. at the Exeter Town Hall. In his remarks, he referred to Michael D'Agostino, a retired rose-grower in Exeter, and Hugh and Kay Gregg, parents of Governor Judd Gregg.

Remarks to Davidson Interior Trim Employees in Dover, New Hampshire January 15, 1992

First, let me just say thanks for the warmth of this reception. And your chairman is just back from a trip with me abroad, and the thing got a little caught up in some of the politics of the moment which is hard to avoid. But the concept was: Look, this isn't any time to pull back; this is a time to try to expand American markets. I am not in favor of protection in the sense of pulling away from our export markets.

So, we went over there and tried to hammer away in getting our export market extended. And one of the things that saved us in the extraordinarily difficult times that, well, this State faces and the neighboring

State of Maine, Massachusetts, and New England, and also some of the rest of the country, is our exports. So, one pitch I'd make is, no matter what your politics are, is please resist this siren's call, this wonderful call, "Well, we're going to protect." Because when you protect, you shrink the markets abroad, and you throw people at home out of work.

So that's the theme that I—take you up on your chance to say something. [Laughter] And the other thing, and I guess, is that I expect it's difficult for somebody working in a plant here in New Hampshire to wonder, to know if the President really cares about what's happening in the economy. And I think I know this State—went to school a thousand years ago across the border and go up every summer of my life except 1944 to Maine, spending a fair amount of time, almost you can see it practically coming in on the plane. So when you get clobbered on the seacoast by a storm, I get clobbered on the seacoast by a storm. It goes further than that. When you get hurting because you worry whether you're going to have a job or you get thrown out, I do care about it. And I just wanted to say that.

What we're trying to do from the Federal level is to stimulate the economic growth of this country. And I hope you'll stay tuned at the State of the Union. I've made some proposals. I'm having difficulty, I think we all know, getting them through the Congress. But I'm going to try again, look the American people in the eye, and say, "Now look, here's what it's going to take to take a sick economy and make it a well economy."

Having said that, I'm convinced this economy is going to turn around. I've been wrong about how fast it would be, and I think a lot of other people, smarter than I, have been wrong about how fast it would be, the economists and all that. But we are the United States. We don't need to fear anything at all. We can turn this thing around, and we're going to do it.

And the last point is simply this, because I want to eat this chili before it gets cold—[laughter]—and some of you guys have got to go to work. But the last part of it is that a year ago, almost to the day—and maybe some of you all were involved; I know you

were with your emotions, your hearts, and everything—but we, almost a year ago to this very minute, went into battle halfway around the world. And the country demonstrated something in support of the young men and women that fought there that we'd really lost since World War II. We came together, came together in anticipation, came together in war, and came together in victory. And it lifted the country up; the country came together.

Well, even though we're in an election year, and I'm a realist, I've been in politics one hell of a long time, if you'll excuse the expression, and some things transcend the politics. And one of them is that what I want to do, even though we're in an election year, is take the same spirit of leadership and the same spirit that affected this country then, "can-do" spirit, and say, "All right, now let's see if we can't do the same thing with our economy, through getting the incentives built back into the system or keeping the lid on the Federal spending or whatever it is."

And I just wanted you to know: One, I know you're hurting; two, I care about it; three, I've been wrong about how fast this recovery would take; but, four, I am determined to use the role as leader of the free world, leader of the United States, to make things better. And I think we'll have a window in here, even though it's political, right after the State of the Union to have something happen in terms of stimulating the growth of this economy.

So please, vote any way you want to—that's your right and privilege—and say what you feel, but please avoid the quick fix that might sound good. One of the charges: The President doesn't know where New Hampshire is. Look—[laughter]—I know where New Hampshire is, and I know the heartbeat of this State. And I know the people, and I care about them, and so does Barbara Bush.

You can argue with me on the politics or on what we might have done sooner, but I just wanted you to know we do care desperately. We have tried in the White House to project a certain commitment to family which, if you look at your kids and you worry, as Bar and I do, about the decline of the American family, it is important. So when she lugs a baby that's sick with AIDS or when

he reads to a child, what we're trying to do say we think the parents of this country, leave out the politics for a minute, have to stay involved, whether it's on child care, and our child care gives the parents a choice, whether it's on health care, don't mandate it all; get a system. And we're going to be proposing a good program that keeps the strong families of this country strong.

I say I know this State; I do. I know it enough to know that regardless of the politics, family is important. Pride in the country is important. And I want to try to do my job in such a way to identify with that and to lead this country.

Somebody reminded me of a country-western song over here at Pease. Incidentally, I want to see how the Federal Government can help in the economic redevelopment of that area. It's a tremendous asset. And yes, I'm having to cut back on defenses, and yes, thank God, your kids and my grandkids are growing up in a world where they don't need to worry quite as much about nuclear weapons. I mean, that's a very important thing. But with it comes some big problems for jobs. So, we want to help on the economic development.

This highway bill is going to help; it's going to help New Hampshire a lot. Small business moves we've made are going to help. The new visa center is going to help. So I want to try to do the best we can. Somebody says, "Hey, Bush is bragging about the highway bill helping New Hampshire." I've got to brag about something, and you're darn right I'm going to brag about the highway bill—[laughter]—and all the jobs that go with it.

So, we'll keep slugging it out on that basis. In spite of the problems, I think this is probably the most challenging and, in a sense, rewarding time since, well, in this whole century to be President of the United States. Who would have thought that the changes around the world that make the world more peaceful would have happened so fast and happened, thank God, on my watch? So, I'll take the hit for the bad stuff, and give me just a little bit of the credit for the fact that your kids and mine may have a chance for a more peaceful world.

But anyway, good luck to you. I didn't mean to—he invited me, so it's his—[laughter] Thanks, and bless you all. Thanks a lot.

[At this point, Frank Blehl, manager of human resources for Davidson Interior Trim, presented the President with a gift.]

Let me just say this: Your chairman was tough over there and took that case dramatically. You can compete. If we can get the markets open, you can sell. You workers are better than they are. The competence you see out there is better than the next guy.

I get criticized on this trip, saying Bush is trying to manage trade—all the liberal columnists on this one. Normally get hit from the other side saying protect. But this one is saying, "Well, he's now giving away his one commitment to free trade." It's not doing that at all. It is simply saying I am for free trade, but we need fair access to the other guy's market.

And that's what Bev was trying to do, and that's what I was trying to do. And we made some progress. Not as much as we wanted, but we're going to keep on. And for those that say, "stay home," I know what they're getting at. They're thinking, "Well, the President is over there talking to Gorbachev or Yeltsin or Middle East. I wonder if he really knows that we're hurting in Dover, New Hampshire?" I've got to say to the people, yes, I know that. But the world is such you've got to stay involved. And it means jobs in Dover, New Hampshire, if we stay involved and do it effectively.

So we'll keep on trying. And now that's the second speech, and thanks for my sneakers. I'm glad to have them.

Note: The President spoke at 12:48 p.m. In his remarks, he referred to Beverly F. Dolan, chairman of Textron, parent company of Davidson Interior Trim.

Remarks to Liberty Mutual Insurance Employees in Dover January 15, 1992

I'd like to know what these people had for lunch over here. [Laughter] Let me first

thank, of course, Governor Gregg, who's heading up our campaign in this State. And let me also single out Senator Bob Smith—I don't know whether you all have been introduced—Senator Bob Smith over here, Congressman Bill Zeliff, both extraordinarily good friends, tremendous supporters for the values that you and I share; and then also a former Senator, Gordon Humphrey, who is also in my corner and working hard. And I'm so proud to have these leaders and others, Warren Rudman and others who couldn't be here today, at my side.

Somebody said, "Well, why do you want to go to Liberty?" And I was thinking back, coming over, the last time I was here in an earlier campaign effort, somebody in a parking lot ran over Governor Hugh Gregg's foot. [Laughter] And I wanted to come back and try to do better this time—[laughter]—and thank everybody here for this welcome, Mr. Laszewski, Mr. Countryman, and just say it is a pleasure to be back in this State.

Let me deny a vicious rumor that's circulating here. I have not come back to New Hampshire to personally renew my subscription to the Union Leader. [Laughter] I did come back to talk about jobs. But I wanted to start with something. I was just over at a cafeteria at Davidson, and this guy—I don't know what his politics were, really is indifferent—and he asked me what for some might be an easy question. And he said, "If you had to name one thing, what would your message be today; why are you here?" We were sitting with our sleeves rolled up at the table.

My thought process went this way: I think I know this State. I know I know the problems of this State. We live near this State. I went to school across the border to Massachusetts and have a feel for this New England where I grew up. I think I understand it. I understand the heartbeat; I understand the hardship. And I said to this guy, we've got all of these issues: health care, which I'll mention; we've got world peace; we have economic stimulation to get the economy. One message, I want the people of this State to know that I care. I care very much about the people that are hurting in this State, and I am determined to turn this State around. And that is the message.

And I have not simply just discovered New Hampshire. You ask some of these character-brained ideas and these quick fixes to something as tough as this economy, "When were you last in New Hampshire?" And you'll find they've never been here at all. They wouldn't know how to get here.

I know the heartbeat of this State. I know the values, the family values of this State. Barbara and I try to live those values in our lives as President and First Lady of this country. And I can identify with those who are hurting in this State. Please give me credit for that, and do not listen to these guys that want to take political opportunity, come up with a quick fix to something as complicated as this economy, and then be gone and never to return. I've been here, been here a lot. And I will return, as President, and when I get through being President, as neighbor. So, you've got my pledge on that one.

And I know times are tough. This State has gone through hell. It's gone through an extraordinarily difficult time, coming off of a pinnacle, you might say, of low unemployment. Now you're at about the national level. And yes, people are hurting. And I am determined to turn it around.

I told some of them over there—there's a big difference, you know. People say to me, the difference between domestic and foreign policy, "How could you lead the world"—and they gave me some credit for that in Desert Storm, that the American people still feel very, very strongly about—"How can you do that and then have such difficulties with this economy?" Well, let me tell you something. When I moved those forces I didn't have to ask Senator Kennedy or some liberal Democrat how, whether we were going to do it. We did it. I didn't have to ask some smart-aleck columnist who was saying, "Bush hasn't explained this to the American people." We did it.

And the young men and women, the best fighting force we've ever had, stood up and lifted the spirits of this country. And now want to take that same leadership, bring this country together after the State of the Union, and solve the domestic economic problems, and do it in a sound, sensible New Hampshire way. And that is why I'm here.

It's a weird year here. You've got crazy people running all over, thinking that the way to put this country back to work is to stop exports. In other words, they call it this, they call it protection. I'm going to protect an American job. Do not listen to the siren's call of protection if it comes out of the far right or the far left. What that means is shrinking jobs, getting into trade wars, and retaliation.

What we're trying to do is to expand exports by making that playing field level and getting access to foreign markets. So, when someone says to me, some politician out of some State that never heard of New Hampshire before, comes up here and says, "The President ought not to worry about world peace or the global economy," I'm going to say, "Let me run my business the way I think is best." I am going to continue to work to open markets, to take this question of equal opportunity—that's all the American worker needs—equal opportunity in the global marketplace.

And those workers I saw at Davidson and you in this business are the most efficient there is. And you can compete with anybody. And don't try to do it by shrinking world markets and going into some siren call of protection that threw this country into a depression back in the thirties. I'm talking 25 percent unemployment back in those days. Let's not set the clock back. Let's continue to exercise world leadership. We are the United States of America. And I am not about to give up on world leadership.

And to those cynics out there, these political newcomers hitting this State for the first time, let me say this: I won't apologize one minute for the fact that your kids and my grandkids might just have an opportunity, because of the way we've conducted the foreign affairs of this country, to grow up in a world with a little less worry about nuclear war. There has been dramatic change. And I'll take the hit. I'll take my share of the blame for the economy, and I'll dish out plenty to Congress on that, I might add. [Laughter] But just give us a little credit for the fact that we now have a tremendous change in the world, old totalitarian systems now democracies, people in the south of our border now working for free markets. And that

means more jobs for the people of New Hampshire.

And so, it isn't all gloom and doom. And what I want to do is this: We've had growth agendas. They've been stymied by a Democratic Congress. And you ask these guys that come, where were you when the President proposed a capital gains cut to stimulate jobs? Where were you when he proposed IRA's to help the first-time homebuyer? He's got a growth agenda.

They didn't do it. So now I'm going to take my message on the State of the Union to the American people, look them right in the eye and say, "All right, let's do this. Let's lay aside these election-year politics for about 2 weeks or 3, and let's pass this package." And it's going to have in it not quick fixes. It's going to resist some of the short-term quick political briefs. But it's going to have the stimulation of jobs and investment and savings to get this country moving again. And that's what we need.

We don't need a quick political promise out in a parking lot somewhere only to be forgotten when the southern tier of primaries roll around. We need sound economics, and this time I'm going to succeed because I believe I can get the American people for me, in spite of the fact that we've got some congressional leaders down there that are opposed every step of the way.

I might say, Bill Zeliff is up for election. All the Congressmen are; Bob Smith, not. But if we had more Senators like Bob Smith and Warren Rudman, and Congressmen like Bill Zeliff, we would not be facing the spending out of control and the problem that we're having in stimulating the growth of this economy. So, my prayer for Christmas was give me a Republican Congress while you're at it, and then watch what we can do. [Laughter]

Let me just give you some standards if you do watch that State of the Union, what we need. A real growth package must stimulate investment that's needed to create jobs. We've got to encourage risk-taking. We've got to encourage business people to take risks.

The second one: It's got to stop the slide in real estate values. For most Americans, their home is a large part of what they own,

a large part of their assets. And if those real estate values go down, people have lack of confidence in the economy. We've got to find things, and I'll make some proposals in the State of the Union that's put underpinning under that and says to a person: The investment you made in your home is sacrosanct, and we want to keep that value so you and your kids will have that value for the rest of your lives.

Thirdly, it's got to give people the confidence that the costs of health care—and here's a specialty where your company has been absolutely superb, leading in the health care field—that the cost of health care, the cost of education, the cost of raising a family are affordable.

And then the last point: It's got to make America more competitive. And that leads you, of course, to a sensible and sound education program, and we've got a very good one in a program we call America 2000. And then I also think it's about time that the Congress get its house in order, that they live by the same laws that you and me and other Americans are asked to live by. And I'm going to be challenging them to do a little reorganization in Congress itself.

So I want to restore the faith of this country in the future. As I say, we lifted up the spirits of this country with your help. And some of you all probably served in the Storm. And don't let the revisionists, don't let these smart alecks that opposed it from day one come back a year later and try to take it away from you, the American people. It was a clear, solid victory. It reversed the Vietnam syndrome; it gave us pride. And now I want to take that same sense of leadership and, again, solve the problems that have been plaguing this Nation and the economy. I believe I can do it.

We've got a lot of other programs out there: antidrugs, proeducation, anticrime legislation that's hung up. We need a good, new financial—we didn't get a chance to talk about this—but financial reform legislation that's going to modernize our banking system and make it far more competitive, which means more loans, more affordability for people that are borrowing. There's a wide, tremendous agenda. But the underlying

theme here in this State is get this country back to work again.

And some guy over here at the first stop at Pease—and I'm interested in this economic development for Pease Air Force Base. You can take a hit that comes from the results of—actually, having to peel back at Pease is the fact that we're succeeding in terms of world peace and less defense spending and all of that. But there's hardship with it. So, I want to see the success of the economic development program at Pease, and I want to be a part of it. I understand the people around there. I know a lot of people around there. And we should help that area, and this gets close to it, help them in economic redevelopment.

The guy over there at Pease—a woman, actually—she said something about a country-western song about the train, a light at the end of the tunnel. I only hope it's not a train coming the other way. [Laughter] Well, I said to her, "Well, I'm a country music fan. I love it, always have." Doesn't fit the mold of some of the columnists, might add, but nevertheless—[laughter]—what they think I ought to fit in, but I love it. You should have been with me at the CMA awards at Nashville. But nevertheless, I said to them there's another one that the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band, and it says if you want to see a rainbow you've got to stand a little rain. We've had a little rain. New Hampshire has had too much rain. A lot of families are hurting.

The answer—Barbara cares, and I care—the answer is we've got proposals that will help. They're not quick fixes; they're not things that are going to garner a political vote only to fall on your face a couple of weeks later. Stay tuned to the State of the Union, and if you agree with me, spread the word.

Lastly, I need your help. I am here to ask for your vote. I will take, as I say, my share of the blame for the things that have gotten off track in this country. But I understand. And I want to get them back on track. I'd like a little credit for the things that have gone right. I think of New Hampshire as a State that understands what we Bushes mean when we talk about family and faith and family values. I think people understand when Barbara hugs an AIDS baby or reads to a

child. I think they understand what we're saying. And that is: family is important.

Everything I do in legislation I ask our people, "Is this going to strengthen or is this going to diminish family?" Our child care bill—I fought back the mandated benefits from the liberals, and I fought it back because it would weaken the family's chance to take care of the child care situation in the way they think back. I want our school program to emphasize community and family. I worry about these families that are broken up, ache for them, worry about them and want to do what we can, Barbara and I, as leaders in this country, to help strengthen family.

And so I do understand New Hampshire because I have this wonderfully warm feeling that New Hampshire feels exactly the way we do on these questions of family values and faith. Somebody said to me, we prayed for you over there. That was not just because I threw up on the Prime Minister of Japan, either. [Laughter] Where was he when I needed him? [Laughter] I said, let me tell you something. And I say this—I don't know whether any ministers from the Episcopal Church are here—I hope so. But I said to him this: You're on to something here. You cannot be President of the United States if you don't have faith.

Remember Lincoln, going to his knees in times of trial and the Civil War and all that stuff. You can't be. And we are blessed. So don't feel sorry for—don't cry for me, Argentina. We've got problems out there, and I am blessed by good health, strong health. Geez, you get the flu and they make it into a Federal case. [Laughter] Anyway that goes with the territory. I'm not asking for sympathy, I just wanted you to know that I never felt more up for the charge. I wish I could tuck each one of you for 10 minutes into that car as you ride along and see the reception that Judd Gregg talked about that we're getting as I return to this State that I do understand.

And it's been great. I'll go back to Washington all fired up for tomorrow and tackle the President or the Prime Minister of this or the Governor of that coming in. But I'll have this heartbeat, vigorous and strong, because of what I've sensed here today.

So now, listen, here's the final word. Vote for me. And listen, go listen politely. These guys, these executives, they've got to do their thing here and have fair play for all. But don't vote for them. Vote for me, okay?

Thanks a lot.

Note: The President spoke at 2:11 p.m. In his remarks, he referred to Robert L. Laszewski, executive vice president of group markets, and Gary L. Countryman, chairman of the board, both with Liberty Mutual Insurance Group.

Remarks to Cabletron Systems Employees in Rochester, New Hampshire

January 15, 1992

You guys are fired up. Thank you very much. What is it about the water around this place? You guys just standing out here for 2 hours and being so darn nice. But thanks for the welcome. I appreciate it. To Craig and Bob, let me phrase it this way: Who would have thought that I would be standing shoulder-to-shoulder with two guys who but a handful of years ago had a dream and who together, with some very able men and women I want to mention in just a minute, made this happen.

I mean, this is America, and it's strong, and it's wonderful. And I am all fired up and pleased with the reception here but, more important, pleased to see the quality of the work and the pride in the work. It just reinforces my view that we've got to resist this siren's call of protection and continue to send our quality goods wherever the market is, domestic or foreign. And I'm going to keep on trying to open these foreign markets to fair play. And if we succeed in that, these goods are going to compete. They are quality goods. And I'll tell you, that's a strong lesson I'd take back to Washington, DC.

I had a chance to chat with some of you all's associates in there. And I will single out but two because I wrote down their names. But Dominique MacDonald and Frank McWilliams—I don't know whether you have to have a "Mc" to work in the quality end

DON'T CRY FOR ME... ARGENTINA

year ago. And you think back to the criticism that goes with the job from the media, the columnists, "The President hasn't prepared the American people." Look back at the very people, some of whom are running today for President, criticizing me for moving forces. Look back at them telling me what I could not do as Commander in Chief. And we did it. You and I and those brilliant young men and women did it. And we lifted the spirits of America.

And I want to take that same leadership and lift the spirits of America in the economy. And we can do it if I can get some help in the United States Congress. That was the difference. They ask me what's the difference. Well, let me tell you guys. Let me tell you 250 mournful pundits what the difference was. I didn't have to go ask Senator Kennedy if I could declare war or go on and move the troops. I didn't have to.

Listen, if I'd have listened to the leader of the United States Senate, George Mitchell, Saddam Hussein would be in Saudi Arabia, and you'd be paying 20 bucks a gallon for gasoline. Now, try that one on for size.

I'm getting sick and tired, I am, every single night hearing one of these carping little liberal Democrats jumping all over my you-know-what. [Laughter] And I can't wait until this campaign. And if I decide to become a candidate for President of the United States—[laughter]—why, I'm going to come right back up here and ask for your help.

Look, there's a lot of problems out here, a lot of things wrong with our country. There's an awful lot of things that are right about our country. Some people around here that may have been old enough to remember the conflict of the Vietnam war. There are some people around here that may have kids, parents, maybe in the 10th, 12th grade, who wonder, "Hey, is my kid going to have to go off and do combat in a superpower war?"; who go to bed at night saying their prayers, as most families do, wondering about the fear of nuclear war. That's been diminished.

I'll take the blame for some things, but please give us a little bit of credit for the fact that your kids and my grandkids have a chance to grow up now in a world that's much more peaceful. And that is fundamental.

And the second thing I'd say is this: This ain't the easiest job in the world. But I didn't expect it would be. But I love it every single minute, the challenge of trying to work for and hopefully improve the lot of the American people.

And the longer I'm in this job, the more important I think are the values that I think of as New Hampshire values, your family values, I hope they're mine, of family, involvement of parents in the lives of these kids, the need to do better in education, the need for all of us to come together at the community level or family level to knock out this scourge of drugs. And there's some good news on that in terms of the teenager use of cocaine. There's some good things happening out there.

But it's family and yes, faith. Somebody reminded me of Abraham Lincoln's comments about, during the Civil War, praying. Of course, you feel that way. These are fundamental values. And we have tried to live them. We have tried to emulate them. We've tried to advocate them. Thank God Barbara Bush is out there hugging those kids and teaching people to read and serving, as she should, as an example to a lot of people in this country of a caring person. No political agenda, she just gives a darn.

And so, I'll roll up my sleeves and get into the arena when they decide who they want to have as their nominee. But in the meantime, let me tell you this: I know how I got there. I know how I got this opportunity to serve as President of the United States. And I've tried to be a good President. And now things aren't so good in some parts of this country. And we do care about it. But I believe there is a rainbow out there. And I need your help to prove it. So, I would appreciate your support. But whatever you decide, keep up this work. This is the America's spirit, alive and well and flourishing. And may God bless our great country. And don't ever apologize for it.

Thank you very much.

[At this point, Cabletron Systems officers presented a gift to the President.]

All right. Thank you all very much. That's great. Thank you.

Thank you all very, very much. Good to be with you. I hope we can—how long have you been standing out there? An hour? Two? Oh, not a thousand apologies. But really, it's been a great day for the spirit. And I meant what I said. I am terribly impressed. And please keep doing this. People are learning; people understand. We've got some problems, but you're showing we also got some wonderful answers. Thanks a lot.

Note: The President spoke at 3:41 p.m. at Cabletron Systems, Inc. In his remarks, he referred to Craig R. Benson, chairman of the board of directors, chief operating officer, and treasurer; S. Robert Levine, president and chief executive officer; Dominique R. MacDonald, sales trainer, and Frank McWilliams, test manager, all with Cabletron Systems, Inc.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at a Dinner Hosted by the Portsmouth Rotary Club
January 15, 1992

The President. Thank you all very much for that welcome back. Thank you, Cliff. Thanks to you and Bill and Don Reeves and so many others. Captain Mark, thank you, sir, for that lovely blessing. And you have a wonderful way here of making a person feel at home. I can't pronounce the name of the river; I've been crossing it for 66 years. But nevertheless—[laughter].

I would like to remind people that it's been many, many times they've gone across that river. And there's something about the air here. A hurricane that is designed to hit Portsmouth knocks the hell out of my house in Kennebunkport—[laughter]—and I would like to speak to the Rotarian meteorologist as soon as this is over.

But thanks for the warm welcome. Hugh Gregg asked me to deliver his speech tonight. [Laughter] For those of you who will remember 4 years ago, he delivered my speech 4 years ago. But you've heard once again the story of my last visit here, and you wondered, well, was it the broccoli that did it? And I appreciate Harry out here working it out, and

it is great to see so many friendly and familiar faces, neighbors, and friends that I've gotten to know over the years.

Captain Mark, you were very nice to mention Barbara Bush, who believes in your work very much, has taken a leadership role in that cause, that wonderful cause that she do the Lord's work. And I'm very sorry that she's not here. And if you really want to make my day, please don't ask why she didn't come. Everybody is talking about where's Barbara, we miss her very, very much. [Laughter]

And I told her I didn't need her, I was not going to throw up. [Laughter] You guys, you talk about—hey, look, it was the 24-hour flu. How many people here have had the flu? And I bet none of you have done it quite so dramatically. [Laughter] And I'd like a loan because it cost a lot to dryclean a suit over there in Japan. [Laughter] And the Prime Minister had a nice expensive one—[laughter]—used to have a nice expensive one. [Laughter] Sorry.

No, it's been a great day and an exciting day. One horrible disappointment, I was not able to stop by and see Evelyn Marconi at Geno's Coffee Shop. She is a longtime supporter of flag and country, and I'm sorry we missed her there. Glad that she's all decked out and here with us tonight. Bill, thank you again, sir, for arranging all this. And I'd say to you and the committee, on relatively short notice, given—I think you heard about it probably the day before Christmas, and then that period between then and New Year's, obviously, there's other pursuits, and then this thing has just been a wonderful, warm response here.

May I salute the Governor, of course, Judd Gregg, my campaign manager here, my friend of longstanding, a quality Governor, a decent guy, and I am so proud to have his support and the support, of course, of my dear friend, Hugh Gregg, as well.

I'm glad that Bob Smith is at my side. He came in and took over for another friend and supporter, Gordon Humphrey, who is with us tonight. He is doing a superb job for you all, for this great State. Regardless of party, he's in there strong for the principles you believe in, in the United States Senate. I'm glad he's here. And of course, Bill Zeliff, with whom I campaigned when he was first elect-

This is it!

haha

ed, doing a superb job in the Congress. So, you have a great delegation. And I might also mention two other New Hampshireites not with us, both leaders, one in the Senate now, Warren Rudman, a strong supporter, and of course, my friend Governor John Sununu, who served this country with great distinction and this State with great distinction. So, I'm proud to have the support of these leaders.

I think you've got to hand it to Yoken's. And the incomparable Harry MacLeod. Who would have held a reservation for 4 years? [Laughter] Hey, listen, I hope with this crowd I don't have to tell you that I haven't just today discovered New Hampshire. This is, Judd reminds me, the fourth time that I've had a meal at Yoken's. And that ain't discovery time. I mean, that's good eating time. And I know it when I see it, and I like it. And I'm glad to be back on the seacoast.

Cliff Taylor pointed it out, and he said, well, a lot has happened in those intervening 4 years between the time I stood you up and the time I got invited back. Let me just put it in a rather broad, ideological perspective. Our world was locked back then, less than 4 years ago, in an enormous struggle, in an ideological struggle, in what you might call a nuclear standoff between superpowers. And I think about the problems we face in this State, the problems we face in the Nation about the economy.

But let's not lose sight of our blessings. I happen to think that it's a good thing that my grandchildren and this little guy over here can grow up in a world with less fear of nuclear weapons. And I am very, very proud of my predecessors in this great office for President who have brought this about, and I'm proud of the record of our administration in help bringing about the changes that we enjoy in this world today. We have a lot to be grateful for. And world peace is one of them.

You know, 4 years ago the world was literally under siege. And today, look anywhere; look to our South; look over in Eastern Europe; look at the Commonwealth, meaning what used to be the Soviet Union, and you'll see that freedom is on the march. And the Berlin Wall and the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union itself, all vanquished. Not by

force, not by force, but by history's most powerful idea: The love of freedom.

Today, the cold war is over and a great victory for this Nation, our principled United States of America, the Nation we cherish, and a triumph to people everywhere who look to us and will continue to look to us as the land of liberty, the land of the free. And believe me, everywhere you go in the world they see that it is only the United States that is the leader for freedom and democracy and market economies and, indeed, for peace.

I can't help but note on this evening that one year ago, one year ago today, our commitment to liberty, our commitment to international law was put to the test. Saddam Hussein, who never in my view felt that we would use force, I think he thought that the Vietnam syndrome was with us forever. He miscalculated twice: One, he didn't think we'd use force, and secondly, he felt if we did use force, he could have some kind of a standoff with the men and women of the U.S. military. And he was wrong on both counts. He mistook a voice of protest and a handful of editorials and a couple of speeches in the Congress, for the United States lacking the will. And he was dead wrong. Aggression was set back, and our country came together with a pride that we hadn't had since the end of World War II. And I am very grateful for that.

I don't know a single American, regardless of party or philosophy, liberal or conservative, who doesn't, in his heart of hearts, or her heart of hearts, celebrate the changes that have taken place and really, the hope, the hope they bring to the entire world.

But I also know that it is very tough to focus on what's happening thousands of miles away when things are tough here at home, and when the company work force shut down. And Bill and I were talking about this today, about the hardship for some of the families in this State. Something else, the fear that some have: some that have jobs; they lack the confidence they'll have them tomorrow; the worry that families have on the economic front. It's very hard when you have these concerns and these worries to take a look at the big picture and say, "Well, we

ought to be very thankful for a world at peace." And I understand that.

And hard times have come to this State. And a guy at a luncheon today I got next to some of the workers at one of the plants and he asked me a question that you might expect would be an easy one. And it wasn't, it was a tough one really. But he said, "If you could leave one message from your visits here in New Hampshire today, what would it be?" And I thought about it. Should I tell him it's for fighting crime, or should I tell him about world peace, or should I tell him about our education program? And what I told him, and what I hope has happened today, is that I told him we care. We care. Privileged as I am to be President, Barbara and I are not isolated from the feelings of people in this State that are hurting. And that, I think, is an important message. Friends have to know, and I think it's important to the people that are hurting that their President knows and the President cares. And in this case the President is going to do something about it.

Now, we're getting back into the swing of the political season. And you're hearing a lot of people jumping all over me. I know where New Hampshire is. I know what the values of the families are in New Hampshire, and I hope we're practicing them in the White House as a family. I understand what joins the people of this State together.

And you're going to hear all kinds of cheap promises coming out of deep left field, past the running track, up against the fence in the left field, offering a quick fix to a troubled economy. And my appeal to you today is resist it. Do not listen to those that want to enlarge the deficit, and in the name of that try to make this economy recover.

I have offered growth incentives, growth proposals for 3 straight years. And now we're going to take those, build on them, look into that lens, and tell the American people 2 weeks from now this is what it's going to take to get this economy going, how we're going to stimulate investment, how we are going to stimulate savings, how we are going to keep this Federal deficit under control as best we can, and how we can do it without this tax and spend philosophy you're hearing about every single day in this State.

I vowed I would come over here tonight and be calm, but I'll tell you something, I'm a little sick and tired of being the punching bag for a lot of lightweights around this country yelling at me day in and day out. And I'm sick of it. If they want a fight, they're going to have one. I mean it.

If they want to do something for the middle class, rich against poor and all that, pass the incentives that I'm talking about. It will get this country and this State back to work. That's my challenge to them, and that's going to be the challenge to the entire Nation. I'm going to try and work my heart out to do my level best. And I hope I've dispelled with the idea that we don't care because we certainly do.

You hear a lot about the talk of the domestic agenda. We've got a good one. We've got a child care bill, and it passed finally that says hey, let the parents choose. Let's keep the families strong. Let's not mandate all these benefits from Washington, DC, whether it's a health program or a child care program. Let's strengthen the family by giving them the opportunity to decide what's the best way to deal with these kids.

We have a new education program, transcends party lines. We got together with the Democratic and Republican Governors; we adopted the strategy, six education goals, not to be dictated from Washington, six education goals. Starts from be ready to learn—that means Head Start, and that was one Washington can help—ends up with you're never too old to learn. That means old guys like me learning to use a computer, and some of you other old guys around here going over to the library maybe and reading a book. It wouldn't hurt any of us. [Laughter]

But it means you got math and science, volunteer tests to let your kids know how they're doing. It's a wonderful new program, and it revolutionizes the schools. And it does it without setting a lot of mandates from these subcommittee, tired subcommittee chairmen in Washington, DC, that haven't had a new thought in the 50 years they've been sitting there.

I'm getting a little tired of this. I hate to unload on you again. Last time. [Laughter] I heard two of the Democrats get up the other day and they said, "Heck with holding

the line on the budget deficit. Forget about it. We're going to propose spending \$50 billion more Federal money. If you haven't discovered it, that's your money. Comes right out of your pocket whether you're working or not around here. Federal money, \$50 billion. Forget the one constraint we have and that is the caps on spending that are in that budget agreement, just forget it, and then we'll spend our way back to prosperity. That is not going to solve the economic problems of this country.

What is?

Carefully defined incentives to increase investment, to increase research, and development, to build so we can be competitive in the educational field so that people can save, use some incentives to save, use incentives to build some strength under a person's home. A home is one's castle. And one of the reasons there's lack of confidence, families see the value of their homes going down. I saw mine blown away up here, but nevertheless—[laughter]. No, they see the values going down, and there are things we can do on that. And so, let's do what will help, not do what sounds good for garnering votes in a hotly contested primary on the Democratic side of the agenda.

Then there's another point. Sorry I came to this one because I will get wound up. I'm talking about protection. I'm talking about the siren's call from the extreme right and the extreme left in the political spectrum saying, "Look, people are hurting, and what we're going to do about it is go back to isolation and protection." You want a recipe for disaster? That is it. We will shrink this economy. We will throw 35,000 more people out of work in New Hampshire, and we will be cutting off our nose to spite our face.

The answer is to expand markets. And what our trip to Asia was about was not managing trade. You get a lot of egghead academicians, writing, "This guy's deserted the free trade." That's not the case. All I'm saying is look, and I saw it today in the workers I saw, we can compete with anyone but we need fair access to the other guy's market. And I am not going to stay home and keep from fighting to open these markets. We're going to keep on doing it until we are successful.

And for those that want us to pull back into some isolationism in the 1930's, take a look at world history. You don't have to be a rocket scientist to see what that led to. The United States, as long as I am President, is going to stay involved and continue to lead around the world.

What I really want to do is try to take the leadership that I think and hope we demonstrated in Desert Storm, that lifted the spirits of this country and brought this country together unlike any time since the end of World War II, brought it together, and take that now and apply that to the domestic economy to get the support from the American people for incentives that will give us that vibrance and that feeling of optimism that we, the American people, pride ourselves on.

And I believe we can do it. And one of the reasons I do is I think there are some sound things in place now. Yes, there are some people hurting. Unemployment is too high. Inflation is pretty good. Interest rates are down. Inventory is not bad. The market is saying, hey, things are going to be looking better. And I'm always one who likes to see the glass half full and not so pessimistic and half empty. And that's the way I am.

No, I've listened to what the people of this State have to say one way and another. And today it was an excellent visit back to this State that I believe I understand, whose heartbeat I feel. And I would just encourage you all to avoid the quick-fix bumpersticker slogan that tells you there is some easy way. There isn't an easy way, but there is a sound, sensible, economic approach. And I believe that what I have suggested and will continue to work for is the answer.

You've got to stimulate investment to create jobs. You've got to stop that slide on real estate values so that you increase home sales. You've got to give Americans confidence that the cost of health care, providing for the kids' education, and raising a family are affordable. And I will be unveiling a national health care program, but believe me, it is not going to have a lot of mandates or turn to some foreign country for an example. We have the best quality health care in the world, and I don't want to diminish that. What I want to do is make it more affordable for everybody.

And then we've got to be able to compete. Whatever it is, whatever the fix is, it must make us more competitive in the global economy. And fifth and finally, and maybe the most important, you've got to control the most unproductive end of our society, and that is Government spending. We have got to keep the caps on and enforce them on wasteful Government spending. And I need more people like these Congressmen to help me do just exactly that.

And in conclusion, let me say this, just a couple of confessions to friends. And this will go to the Democrats who may have been smart enough to join Rotary, too. [Laughter] No, but I really mean this one from the heart in the sense that some things, at least the way I look at this—and again, I'm concerned in this country about the decline in family. And I don't want to be preachy or lecturing, but Barbara and I talk about this a great deal.

In the first place, I'm pretty proud of her. When she hugs a baby or teaches somebody to read, why she's saying something. But that I will continue to try to do as President is to look at the legislation and say, "Does this help, or does this diminish family?" The longer I'm in this job, and I say this to you as a friend, the more convinced I am, Cap, maybe you understand this, that family and faith are terribly important ingredients for being President of the United States. I believe it. I feel it very strongly.

Obviously, I believe in the separation of church and State, but I understand from having been tested by a little fire what Lincoln meant when he talked about spending some time on his knees. We are one Nation, under God. We are a strong, free Nation that believes in certain principles. Barbara and I have tried very hard to live up to those kinds of principles and those kinds of values.

Now, I need your help to continue in that effort to help make things better for the people of New Hampshire and the people all the way across this State. And whether you vote for me or not, may I thank you for this unforgettably warm reception. I'll never, never forget it.

May God bless you all. Thank you very much.

Q. Mr. President, I know you're a little pressed for time, but we normally end with a couple of questions.

The President. Does that mean two?

Q. If I limit it to two.

The President. Sure.

Q. A couple of questions?

The President. Yes.

Q. We have a microphone set up somewhere up front here. Yes, right there. Step right up to the microphone, Bob.

Q. Mr. President, welcome to the southside of the Piscataqua River. This question, we are in a political year and a recession year. How can we get both parties together to solve the recession problem?

The President. In the State of the Union Message—frankly, it's tough. You put your finger on why. We're in a competitive political year. All kind of weird dances going on out there. And that's the way it always has been, and probably always will be.

But I think the economic problems are serious enough, and I think the answers are clear enough that what I will try to do as President is say in the State of the Union Message: Look, here's what I think it will take. Now, let's lay it aside for just long enough to pass a program. And then if you guys got one you think is better, come on we'll talk about that and debate it and negotiate it. And if I've got some additions that I think would help but can't put into this first go-round and get done, why, we'll debate all that. We'll go back to our political posturing and yelling at each other and making outrageous claims about each other.

But the American people deserve that politics be put aside right after that State of the Union Message to get something done that's going to stimulate this economy and help the families in this country. And I'm going to try it. And I'll give it my level best shot, and I hope you'll find that there will be some cooperation. Things can happen in the Congress if they make up their mind they want to move. I know Bob Smith will tell you that. And I know Warren would. And I know Bill Zelliff would tell you that.

So, this idea that you have to have endless subcommittee hearings and have to defer and bow to some other committee that has jurisdiction, the American people are a little

bit tired of that. And they want congressional action, and I will do my level best to see that they get it.

Who's got the last one?

Q. Mr. President, lower interest rates are great to get the economy going again. If I could refinance my home at 8 percent it would save me almost \$300 a month. Unfortunately, like many New Hampshire homeowners our property values have dropped, and because of that banks won't approve our refinancing because we don't have the 20 percent equity that we need.

Now, as a country we've given loan guarantees to Israel, Russia, and other countries around the world. What do you think about the possibility of giving loan guarantees to middle-class Americans like myself so that banks could then approve our loans, we could refinance at a lower rate, and then put that mortgage money back into the economy at little or no cost to the Government?

The President. We have Government financed loans that I hope are of some help. I will be making proposals in this State of the Union, again, that I hope will do what you're talking about, put some value under the person's largest asset, and that is the home. And there are ways to do that. One of them is through the IRA system, for example. So, listen carefully and see if what I propose won't be a long step.

Whether we can do what you're asking or not, I've said I want to hold the line on spending and keep it within the caps. I'd have to, to be honest with you, know exactly what the total cost that would be if that was applied nationwide. I think we're talking about billions of dollars. But I think there are ways to put value under a person's major asset. And you're right, the decline and the pessimism has come because real estate has been so slow.

Now, if we're honest with each other, I think you'd admit and I certainly will, that some of the lenders in the real estate business, whether it's S&L's or banks, made loans that they might not ought to have made under more prudent, cautious times. And we got away from our standards. So, I think that there's plenty of blame to go around on all this, and one result of that has been some excesses in the regulatory field.

And some of the bankers and some of those savings and loan people are saying "Wait a minute. These regulators come in and scare the heck out of me and my loans," and they pull back. So, we're trying to do a better job on the regulation front. Not to be reckless, not to be accused of going back into some S&L crisis again but try to have reasonable balance. On the one hand protecting the financial institutions, seeing that they're safely and prudently run, and secondly, on protecting the rights or the well-being of the borrower, the guy that needs to do what you're talking about, to refinance or whatever it is.

So, we're making a little progress. I'm not satisfied we've gone far enough. But where I agree with you is let's get some value under a man and woman's major asset. And that major asset is a person's home. You talk about strengthening the family, homeownership, that's one of the things we're working hard to get through instead of these massive Government projects, homeownership. That's a good way to strengthen it, and what you're suggesting makes a good deal of sense in terms of strengthening the family and in strengthening the assets.

So listen, that's two. I'm heading back to DC to see my dog and my wife. Thank you all very, very much.

[At this point, Don Reeves presented the President with a gift.]

The President. Thanks so much. May I make one correction here? First, thank you very much for this picture of the Harbor Light and Nubble Light, and that means a lot. And I, as you know, love this coastline. But I said, I was going home to see my dog and my wife. [Laughter] May I, with your permission, may I change the order. I just don't want to have any misunderstanding. [Laughter]

Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 7:37 p.m. at Yoken's Restaurant. In his remarks, he referred to William Holt, president, and Clifford Taylor and Don Reeves, members of the Portsmouth Rotary Club; Capt. Mark Weaver of the Salvation Army, who led the dinner prayer; Harry MacLeod, owner of

Yoken's Restaurant; Evelyn Marconi, owner of Geno's Coffee Shop; and former Senator Gordon Humphrey of New Hampshire. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Executive Order 12788—Defense Economic Adjustment Program January 15, 1992

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including 10 U.S.C. 2391 and the Defense Economic Adjustment, Diversification, Conversion, and Stabilization Act of 1990, enacted as Division D, section 4001 *et seq.*, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Public Law 101-510, and to provide coordinated Federal economic adjustment assistance necessitated by changes in Department of Defense activities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Function of the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense shall, through the Economic Adjustment Committee, design and establish a Defense Economic Adjustment Program.

Sec. 2. Purpose of the Defense Economic Adjustment Program. The Defense Economic Adjustment Program shall assist in the alleviation of serious community socio-economic effects that result from major Defense base closures, realignments, and Defense contract-related adjustments, and the encroachment of the civilian community on the mission of military installations.

Sec. 3. Functions of the Defense Economic Adjustment Program. The Defense Economic Adjustment Program shall:

(a) Identify problems of States, regions, metropolitan areas, or communities that result from major Defense base closure, realignments, and Defense contract-related adjustments, and the encroachment of the civilian community on the mission of military installations and that require Federal assistance;

(b) Use and maintain a uniform socio-economic impact analysis to justify the use

of Federal economic adjustment resources, prior to particular realignments;

(c) Apply consistent policies, practices, and procedures in the administration of Federal programs that are used to assist Defense-affected States, regions, metropolitan areas, and communities;

(d) Identify and strengthen existing agency mechanisms to coordinate employment opportunities for displaced agency personnel;

(e) Identify and strengthen existing agency mechanisms to improve reemployment opportunities for dislocated Defense industry personnel;

(f) Assure timely consultation and cooperation with Federal, State, regional, metropolitan, and community officials concerning Defense-related impacts on Defense-affected communities' problems;

(g) Assure coordinated interagency and intergovernmental adjustment assistance concerning Defense impact problems;

(h) Prepare, facilitate, and implement cost-effective strategies and action plans to coordinate interagency and intergovernmental economic adjustment efforts;

(i) Encourage effective Federal, State, regional, metropolitan, and community cooperation and concerted involvement of public interest groups and private sector organizations in Defense economic adjustment activities;

(j) Serve as a clearinghouse to exchange information among Federal, State, regional, metropolitan, and community officials involved in the resolution of community economic adjustment problems. Such information may include, for example, previous studies, technical information, and sources of public and private financing;

(k) Assist in the diversification of local economies to lessen dependence on Defense activities;

(l) Encourage and facilitate private sector interim use of lands and buildings to generate jobs as military activities diminish; and,

(m) Develop ways to streamline property disposal procedures to enable Defense-impacted communities to acquire base property to generate jobs as military activities diminish.

Sec. 4. Economic Adjustment Committee.

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

TO: Kathy Rust

FROM: Carl A. Anderson

DATE: 7-20-92

This fax contains 2 pages including

this cover sheet. If there are any problems

in receiving the entire fax, please call

202/628-2955 and ask for Aggie or Martha.

FAX # 202/628-1243

*D - 7/31 11:46 a.m.
Some more
info on Knights
of Columbus.
- Bart*

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MEMORANDUM FOR KATHY RUST

FROM: CARL A. ANDERSON *CA*

SUBJECT: BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO
1992 CONVENTION

DATE: JULY 20, 1992

We do not have an outside speaker every year at our convention. However, in the recent past we have had:

1984	Vice President Bush
1985	Secretary of Education William J. Bennett Attorney General Edwin Meese III
1986	President Reagan
1989	Vice President Quayle

Following are copies from the convention issues of Columbia of the speeches give by Vice President Quayle and President Reagan. President Bush's speech will be published in this year's convention issue of Columbia.

Has any meeting been scheduled this week that I should be attending?

By J. Danforth
Quayle

The address of the Vice President

Dan Quayle calls for a family perspective
in public policy

(Editor's Note: The U.S. Vice president spoke at the afternoon open business session Aug. 1 during the 107th annual meeting.)

AS you know, it would be impossible to appear and not say a few words at the outset about what weighs so heavily on all of us: the Middle East.

The President and his senior advisors are monitoring the situation affecting the hostages as closely as possible. Needless to say, we are trying to confirm just what happened to Col. Higgins. And we are trying to determine the exact situation of the other hostages.

You certainly will appreciate that I cannot go into great detail about this. What I can say is that we strongly and vigorously oppose the taking of hostages. And we call upon those who have hostages to release them. Furthermore, we will continue to hold responsible any party who takes an American citizen hostage. We also call upon those who have the ability to affect the fate of our innocent hostages to do so so that no harm will come to them.

I know that you will join with me in our prayers and in our thoughts for the family and relatives of Col. Higgins. You will also join with me in your thoughts and prayers for the remaining hostages wherever they may be — and our prayers and thoughts for their relatives, their families and their friends.

It's a great honor to be invited to address the Knights of Columbus. And it's a special honor this year, as you gather here in Baltimore.

Two hundred years ago, when John Carroll became the first bishop of the Catholic Church in the United States, his flock was small, scattered, and often scorned. But his extraordinary leadership and impeccable character laid an enduring foundation for the generations to come.

We can learn much from the example of leaders, whether in church or in state, like John Carroll. We can learn to look beyond ourselves, to see goals more important than our personal ambitions, and to envision a future that will stretch



Vice President Dan Quayle

beyond our individual advancement. Bishop Carroll lived at a time when this country's leaders — like his cousin, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence — could pledge to a noble cause their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

As I was preparing for his speech, I told my staff that I wanted to speak on the topic of loyalty and decency in politics.

One of my bright young staff members said I thought you wanted to give a speech longer than 30 seconds.

Seriously, let me share with you some thoughts about decency in politics and about my job and my family. And I also want to talk about some of the problems that confront this great nation of ours.

Many times, during an in-depth interview, journalists will ask what impact my job is having on the family.

My response is always the same. Marilyn and I are veterans when it comes to politics. We've gone through two Congressional campaigns, two Senate campaigns and one Vice Presidential campaign. We've been in the public eye

for 13 years — a majority of our adult lives. My children have virtually grown up in Washington. They have had as a father a public official virtually since day one of their lives.

Marilyn and I have certainly had some challenging and exciting times during our 17 years of marriage, and now is no exception. We have the exhilaration of public service and the challenge of seeking to do the right thing for our nation.

The most difficult aspect of our new responsibility, from a family point of view, is the complete loss of privacy.

Our children are still young — 15, 12, and 10. But they have adapted to their new situation with great ease.

Children are strong yet impressionable. They are on a sharp learning curve in school and at home. Parents set the tone, and hopefully, Marilyn and I have done the right things in raising our children. . . . Only time will tell.

But I don't think the pressures of public life necessarily hurt a family. As a matter of fact, the day-to-day pressures actually bring you closer. What really hurts a family — my family — with a Mom or Dad in public life is the widespread assumption that politics is a dirty game.

Now we all know it can be. But we should all know it doesn't have to be.

I have the tremendous privilege of working with a man, a leader, a friend, for whom politics has been a lifetime of public service. Service in the old sense of pursuing the public good rather than the private advantage.

George Bush is a strong President, but he knows the difference between being tough and being mean.

In today's world of video retakes and teleprompters, you can fake a lot of things. But you can't fake decency. And an authentic, deep-down decency has been George and Barbara's gift to their fellow Americans.

Sure, that's important to me as his, and your, Vice President. But it's even more important to me as a parent. Because I never want my children to be ashamed of their father's occupation. My kids — and yours — should be equally proud if they can say: my dad's a plumber, a painter, a



poet or a politician.

We can't overlook the ugly reality of political scandals, and that goes for both parties. (Because, when it comes to throwing stones, both parties live in glass houses.) But we can recognize excellence when we see it. We can hold up real heroes to our youngsters. We can try to teach them by example about what really matters in public life.

I know personally most members of Congress, on both sides of the aisle. And most of them are just like you and me, family folks, trying to do their best, pilgrims on the same journey that, we hope, will end in the safest of destinations. And every once in awhile, one or another of them can teach us something about greatness.

I think of the late speaker of the House of Representatives, John McCormack of Massachusetts. Mr. McCormack was not a member of my political party. Indeed, he probably thought the Creator had an off-day when he made Republicans.

But all of us in government — or in other professions, for that matter — can learn from his example as a family man. Every night, no matter how important a social event might be, no matter how late the Congress was in session, every night, John McCormack went home to have dinner with his wife.

And when, in old age, she was hospitalized at length, he went with her, living in the room next to hers. For as those of you from the Bay State will recall, John McCormack respected life — from its very beginning to its natural end.

Let's make that a bipartisan position too.

I should mention that Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, is famous for the same kind of loyalty to his family. Although Senator Byrd and I might not see eye-to-eye on many things, his devotion to Erma after their half-century of marriage is an example for all of us to follow.

Of course, when I come to the Knights of Columbus to talk about family life and loyalty and public service, I'm preaching to the choir. Any way you measure it — by tens of millions of dollars or by tens of millions of working hours — the Knights represent volunteerism at its best.

When I get back to the White House tonight, I can tell the President I have seen his "thousand points of light." They were glinting from the swords of the Knights of Columbus.

For all you have done, and continue doing, to make this country the more humane and decent land we want it to be, you have my heartfelt thanks, and the President's too.

Decades ago, you helped to secure the addition of the words "under God" to the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag. Now we hope for your help in securing Constitutional protection for that flag against desecration.

For almost two decades, you have worked heroically to restore protection of the law for children before birth. Now, we count on you to help us follow through on the Supreme Court's recent *Weber* decision, as we press on to secure the

Vice President Quayle stressed the primacy of family values in his speech at the Supreme Council.

rights of those very little ones, the least of our brethren.

And on that point, I want to offer special congratulation to the Knights in the Philippines, who assisted President Aquino's inclusion of a human life amendment in your new constitution. When you have led, may we soon follow.

On another front, too, the Knights of Columbus have my admiration and support. You stand foursquare against bigotry and discrimination.

Your founders knew what discrimination meant. They, and perhaps some of you, had been on the receiving end of it. But they offered a different vision of the future: diversity within national unity. Pride in the things that make us different, and pride in those that bind us together as one.

In the early years of the Knights, prejudice was crude and overt. The Klan, for example, was strong in my home state of Indiana. And the response of many decent Americans could be just as direct. When my grandfather was confronted by the Klan with demands that he stop doing business with certain Jewish colleagues, he went into the next room, got his gun, and ran the Klan off the property.

Unfortunately, prejudice is still with us, though its tactics are different. And



Vice President Quayle was presented with a Steuben glass American Eagle and a framed copy of the Pledge of Allegiance after his address.

we must continue to stand against prejudice in all its forms.

We must also reassert the fundamental relationship between our civic life and our moral standards. We have here in Baltimore a symbol of that unity in one of the architectural treasures of the early republic: the Old Cathedral, the Basilica of the Assumption, just a few blocks from here.

The man who designed it, Benjamin Latrobe, was the architect of the U.S. Capitol. And in that day, no one thought it unusual that the genius who fashioned our seat of government would turn his hand to crafting a place of prayer. For Americans presumed a harmony between religion and government, between their monuments to freedom and their houses of worship.

Most of us, I think, still do. We believe that government is at its best when it translates into action the ethical commitments of the American people.

And that kind of action will be absolutely necessary if we have any hope of making a better future for our children.

Tom Wolfe, the writer who coined the term, "the me decade," to describe the 1970s, has called the present period in American life, "the great re-learning." He means that our country is in the process

of rediscovering some fundamental truths that were forgotten or set aside in the 1960s and 1970s.

Truths about the way we live, and the consequences of our behavior. Truths about what makes us happy over the long run, and what happens when we live for the short run.

One of those truths, I believe, is the primacy of the family. On issue after issue, government at all levels is trying to cope with the consequences of the breakdown in family life: in delinquency and drug abuse, in welfare dependency and homelessness, in abandonment of the elderly and abuse of children.

The problems are staggering, but not unsolvable. And if we want to do more than relieve the symptoms, we are going to have to deal with their one underlying pathology. We are going to have to put the family at the very center of public policy and measure what government does in terms of what it does to the family.

That, I submit, is what one of the biggest battles of this Congress has been about. I'm referring to the child-care issue. This is something President Bush and I both feel strongly about: — we want to give families a choice in child care. — We want to help all low-income families, including those whose mothers stay at home to raise the kids. — And we won't tolerate discrimination against church-related day care. America's religious institutions are doing a crucial job in providing safe and loving care for millions of youngsters. We can't let their boys and girls be shut out. If you feel the same way,

you might want to let your representatives in the Congress hear from you

That's one way we can protect the rights of the family, and together we're going to have to find many more, as part of our long-range effort to get American society back on track and ready for the future

The promise of the future is my constant concern these days. Early in this administration, President Bush asked me to chair the National Space Council, to give direction and energy to America's space program. For he believes, as I do, that our country has to get back into space, and in a big way.

The research, the science, the technology, the know-how of space exploration and development will be the building blocks of our future here on earth. They have the potential to revolutionize the way we live — the way we all can live — in an expansive, confident society, where economic growth and scientific advance make opportunity possible for those who need it most.

By the way, when I preside over the National Space Council in my office, there is a pedestal behind my chair. And upon it rests a bust of Christopher Columbus, the "Admiral of the Ocean Sea."

America's enterprise in space is the Columbian voyage of our era. A new world awaits us, a world whose blessings we can earn for our children's children, if we have the daring and determination to "sail on."

The 500th anniversary of Columbus' first voyage is less than three years away

It is my hope that, by then, the United States of America, that "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," will also be well on its way to being Columbia, pioneer of planets, joiner of heavens to the earth.

The upcoming Columbian anniversary has another significance, an international one. For it will be observed by our neighbors throughout this hemisphere, especially those whose faith and language and culture bear the imprint of the cross and crown for which Columbus claimed the New World.

With them, we are heirs to a culture whose human values have fostered both faith and freedom.

Through Latin America in recent years, there has been remarkable progress toward stability and democracy. But there are exceptions, and we must be realistic about them. In confronting evil — and let me say, without equivocation, that I consider Marxism intrinsically, inherently evil — good intentions are not enough.

Good intentions do not avail against the Cuban-Nicaraguan-backed terrorists who gun down public officials in the streets of El Salvador. Good intentions cannot secure fair elections in Nicaragua or release the victims of Sandinista oppression from its prisons.

In this context, we admire and are thankful for the efforts of Cardinal Obando y Bravo. Raised up from obscurity, like one of the judges of ancient Israel, he has sought to shield his people from an alien foe.

I wish I could tell you that the future looks bright in Central America. It does not. The way is dim. The path is uncertain. Many in our country and our Congress look away.

But change must come. As surely as it has come in Poland, in Lithuania, in Hungary. For there is a current in human affairs, and it is sweeping in the direction of liberty.

I realize that, in my official role, I am but a small part of it. But each of us can do something. It has been my honor to press for the rights, including the religious rights, of the people of Timor, against the Indonesian government; to speak out for freedom of the press in Singapore; to visit Cambodian refugees in the camps on the Thai border, where Catholic Relief Services is doing a heroic job.

I have met as well with Armando Valladares, the Cuban poet who suffered so long in Castro's heliholes and who now represents the United States at the U.N.

Commission on human rights. That is a humbling experience. It makes you wonder what you could ever do to serve the cause of freedom as well as this man, whose lifetime of torture only reaffirmed his faith and emboldened his defense of human life.

Yes, there are still heroes in the world, if we know where to look for them. A curate from Krakow can make the world spin in new directions. A steel worker in Gdansk can change the course of history. A housewife in the Philippines can give a whole new dynamic to democracy. The brave men and women of El Salvador, peasants in the countryside and workers in the city, can defy a communist reign of terror to vote in free elections, to reclaim their country and their future.

It is an honor to stand with them, to stand with all, places high or lowly, who assert the imperative of justice and the axiom of freedom.

There are heroes as well here at home, in our own midst, in every household where parents are trying to build a better life for their children, often against tremendous odds. But I need not tell this audience about that. You know that, if Father McGivney were here today, he would be awfully proud of his Knights. And I must say, I am too.

Thank you ■

Dan Quayle, 42, is in his first term as vice president of the United States. Quayle, formerly a senator from Indiana, has been married to his wife Marilyn for 17 years. The couple has three children.

By President Ronald Reagan

Moral principles form the essence of civilization, according to President Reagan, who stressed this point in his telecast message via satellite to the Supreme Council convention.

I WANT to tell you that I've had a place in my heart for the Knights of Columbus since I was a boy. You see, my father was a Knight, and he never missed an opportunity to express his pride in the K of C or join in its efforts on behalf of charity and tolerance.

I can still remember when the silent picture, "Birth of a Nation," opened in our hometown. Dad told us that the movie portrayed the Ku Klux Klan in a favorable light, and that the Reagans were one family that wouldn't be seeing it. Even as a boy I sensed that in taking that stand my father had done something strong and good, something noble. To this day, I have never seen that famous movie.

Since becoming President, my appreciation for the Knights of Columbus has deepened. You can't sit where I'm sitting now and fail to understand the importance of Americans who give as much to our nation as you do. Last year alone, the Knights donated over \$66 million to good causes, provided more than 20 million hours of volunteer community service, responded generously to Operation Care and Shore, and contributed \$1 million to the restoration of the Statue of Liberty. And then there are the scores of neighborhoods throughout the country where the Knights have provided a playground, a basketball court, a football field. Just the other day our secretary of education, Bill Bennett, remarked that when he was growing up in Brooklyn, none of the kids used the words "swimming pool"; they just told their parents they'd be down at the K of C.

Knights of Columbus, for all you've given America — for all the countless acts of charity you've performed to make our land kinder, friendlier, happier and more humane — I convey to you the thanks of your country.

All that you do as Knights of Columbus arises from the fundamental values you hold so dear — your belief in a just and loving God, in the validity of hard work, in the central importance of the family. When I talked about these fundamental values myself during the campaign of 1980, there was a certain amount of questioning, even criticism. Then came the

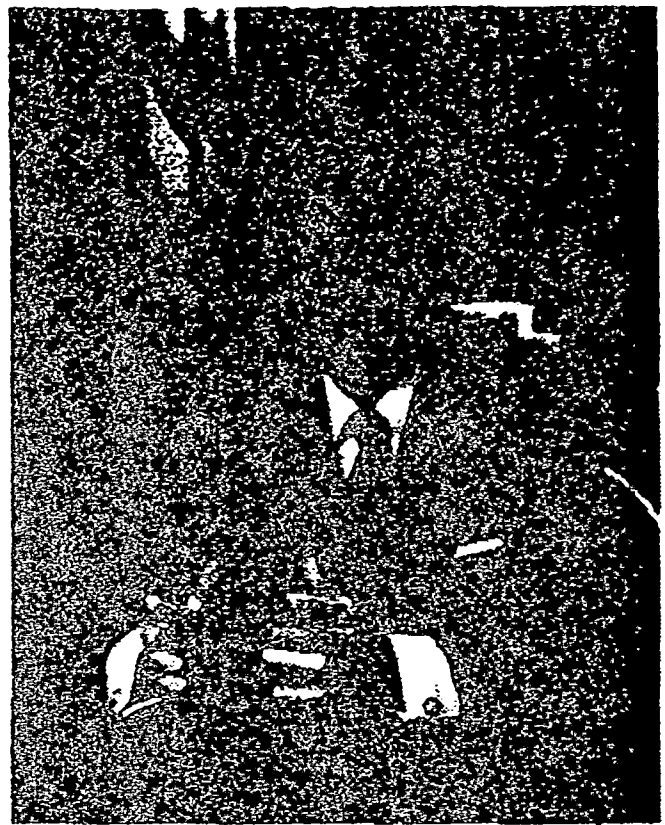


Photo by Terry Arthur

campaign of 1984, and I know you must have been as gratified as I was to hear both sides talking about values like neighborhood and family. But it was the Knights who led the way, stressing the importance of fundamental values long before you were joined by me or any other politician. For this too — well, I think you deserve to give yourselves a hand.

Today your concern for the basic and life-giving values remains ardent, and I know you feel deeply that nothing offends fundamental morality more gravely than assaults upon the sanctity of life itself. Your Church and the Knights of Columbus have been leaders in the fight against abortion from the first.

Recently Cardinals O'Connor and Law demonstrated the Church's commitment to this cause anew. They announced that any woman in their dioceses could go to the Church for help so that none — not one — would feel forced to have an abortion because she lacked the resources or guidance to deliver her child. Knights of Columbus, I know you join me in applauding that action as innovative and altogether courageous. The K of C has long funded pro-life efforts, and now Supreme Knight Dechant has announced a new initiative of your own. In his words, you've decided to "harness (your) daunt" to restore legal protection to the unborn.

As you put this new project into effect, you can be certain you'll be accused of mixing religion and politics — I receive the same criticism myself for supporting pro-life legislation. Yet virtually every law in America is predicated upon the value and dignity of human life. Respect for human life belongs in the public realm. Indeed it represents the very basis of civilization. I know you agree: it is not our heritage as Americans to turn our backs on massive, legalized abortion. Today we proclaim what our heritage has always maintained: that all human life is sacred.

As the institution in which men and women receive their most basic instruction and nurturing, the family is likewise sacred, something the Knights of Columbus have understood from the 1830s.

My friends, don't you believe the Federal Government should respect the family just as much as you do?

Since taking office, we've worked to bring government interference in family life to an end, rolling back intrusive rules and regulations. Indeed, later this year, our Domestic Policy Council will report to me on ways Federal programs could be restructured to strengthen families and promote family values. We've proposed an historic tax reform that will raise the exemption for dependents from just over \$1,000 all the way to \$2,000. Thanks to your help, this tax reform is nearing final passage by Congress.

And just yesterday I announced our most recent family initiative — a dramatic undertaking intended to bring to an end one of the worst social evils besetting our country: drug abuse. Too many American families have been destroyed, too many parents' hearts broken, too many young lives lost. After discussing this problem with Supreme Knight Dechant just last week, I know you agree: It's time the United States took drug abuse head-on.

In many areas — abortion, crime, pornography, and others — progress will take place when the Federal judiciary is made up of judges who believe in law and order and a strict interpretation of the Constitution. I'm pleased to be able to tell you that I have already appointed 284 Federal judges — men and women who share the fundamental values that you and I so cherish — and that by the time we leave office, our Administration will have appointed some 45 percent of all Federal judges. And I know you share my satisfaction in the Supreme Court nominations of Justice William Rehnquist and Judge Antonin Scalia. I was especially delighted because as some of you may know, Judge Scalia is the first Italian-American to be nominated to the Supreme Court in history.

Permit me to turn now to the issue I most want to discuss with you today, a matter much on my mind. I speak of the struggle for freedom in Nicaragua. There is a brave Nicaraguan who knows all about this. Perhaps you've heard the story of Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega. During the Somoza dictatorship, Bishop Vega was an undaunted spokesman for the rights of his people. Last month he met in Nicaragua with members of the press. Bishop Vega stood up for his people again, asserting that Nicaraguans "have a right to defend themselves." Two days later, he was exiled from his country. In his words, these days, "The only public opinion in Nicaragua is silence."

As Bishop Vega's case makes clear, the Communist regime in Nicaragua has moved beyond the trampling of general civil liberties to a brutal persecution of the Church. The Communists have silenced the Church's radio station, stopped its presses, and subjected priests to organized harassment. Churches have been attacked by Communist gangs — in at least one case, a gang carrying machetes and chains. Cardinal Obando y Bravo, who opposed the Somoza dictatorship the Sandinistas overthrew, now finds himself confronted with a new dictatorship. "In my 16 years as a bishop," the cardinal said recently, "I've never seen a situation as grave as this. This is the worst persecution the Church has seen in Nicaragua."

Yet despite communist brutality, the struggle for freedom in Nicaragua goes on. By the thousands, men and women have moved into the countryside and taken up arms. Today these democratic resistance forces number more than 20,000 — over four times the number of troops the Sandinistas had in the field when they themselves came to power. The members of the resistance have chosen to separate themselves from their families and homes, to live in conditions of immense hardship, often with scant water and food, and to expose themselves to the dangers of battle. They fight for freedom. And I know you agree: they deserve our help.

To support the freedom fighters and democracy throughout Central America, I've urged Congress to enact a plan to provide Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala with essential economic assistance and to extend \$100 million in urgently needed aid to the Nicaraguan resistance. Six weeks ago, the House approved that plan. Now the Senate must take action. Let me state it clearly. The price of Congressional delay is being paid in the lives of Nicaraguan patriots. We need that assistance now. For Congress to go home without providing the necessary support for the Contras would be to risk the permanent loss of Nicaragua from the West, the permanent relegation of Nicaragua to the Soviet bloc.

I must stress that neither the democratic resistance nor our Administration seeks a purely military solution. Instead, the freedom fighters seek leverage to bring the communists to the table and negotiate a political — and democratic — peace. So far the communists have been intransigent because they believed they could afford to be — each day the military situation in Nicaragua has been twisting another degree in their favor. But when the Senate approves our aid package, the forces of freedom in Nicaragua will be given a chance — a good chance.

Consider the historical context. Just 10 years ago, less than one-third of the people of Latin America lived in democracies. Today, 90 percent live in democracies or in systems moving toward democracy. As few as five years ago, many considered El Salvador lost to communism. Others claimed there was no hope for Honduras and Guatemala. Today, those nations are democracies. Today, indeed democracy in Latin America constitutes a swelling and life-giving tide. With our help, it can still flood its powerful, cleansing way into Nicaragua, sweeping aside the communist wall that has been holding it out, enabling the people to hold free elections and experience genuine liberty.

With our help — and our prayers — my friends, I just have to believe that we're called to offer both.

The struggle for freedom in Nicaragua, the effort to defend and strengthen the American family, and, yes, the fight against abortion — all these find a common basis in our belief in a just and loving God, a God who created humankind in His image. "Without the fostering and defense of these values," the Holy Father said when I visited him in Rome, "all human advancement is stunted and the very dignity of the human person is endangered." The pope expressed his fervent hope "that the entire structure of American life will rest ever more securely on the strong foundation of moral and spiritual values."

Let us pray that this should come to pass. And let us do what the Knights of Columbus have always been especially good at: Let us work to make it so!

Knights Give \$95 Million, 42 Million Hours

Knights of Columbus gave close to 42 million hours in volunteer service to church, community and youth programs last year while also contributing over \$95 million to such causes.

Both figures are new record highs for the organization.

Of the \$95,053,733 donated by Knights of Columbus in 1991, almost \$80 million was raised and contributed by local and state units to programs and institutions within their own jurisdictions.

The remainder, a little over \$15 million coming from earnings of the Knights' insurance operations, was given by the organization's Supreme Council to programs at the national and international

levels. These figures are contained in the Order's annual Survey of Fraternal Activity for 1991.

Ten-year cumulative figures in the survey show that, since 1982, Knights of Columbus at all levels have contributed a total of \$740,839,038 to charitable causes. They also have given an estimated 247,466,049 hours in volunteer service.

Members of the Order gave another 5,858,112 hours of their time to "fraternal service" of various sorts — meetings, functions and the internal activities of the Order. According to the survey, Knights also made 4,720,159 visits to the sick and bereaved and 383,448 members of the Order do-

nated blood in 1991.

The survey figures also showed that the Knights of Columbus had activity expenses totaling \$63,089,930. At the state and local levels, the figure was \$50,399,013 for meetings, functions, projects, publications, postage and other costs. The fraternal expenses of the Supreme Council, including national publications and support of membership operations, totaled \$12,895,582.

The average per member contribution by the Knights of Columbus in 1991 was \$62.83. The highest per member figure was recorded

by the Order's 7,748 members in British Columbia — \$188.76.

The largest sum given by Knights in a state or comparable jurisdiction was the \$7,523,281 contributed by members in Ontario. The other jurisdictions in the top five were Quebec,

\$5,309,661; Illinois, \$4,769,881; New York, \$3,910,544; and California, \$3,780,012.

The Knights of Columbus maintains over 1.5 million members in the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Philippines and several other countries.

Catholic Lay Organizations

Catholic lay organizations are potentially useful in Congressional campaigns because they are often free of the encumbering regulations that limit the political involvement of "official" Church bodies. This section will briefly describe some of the more prominent lay Catholic organizations in the United States. The groups that would tend to be "friendly" to GOP outreach, e.g., groups that include many "Platform Catholics," are listed first. Subsequently, there are listed a few organizations of Catholics that are more inclined toward the Democratic platform in philosophy.

Not all the groups listed are strong in all parts of the country, and each group has a different "personality" that must be taken into account.

Sympathetic Groups

The Knights of Columbus

Founded in 1882, the Knights are without a doubt the best-known and largest Catholic lay organization in the United States, and one of the largest in the world. In 1988, the Knights, a fraternal society of Catholic men, claimed over 1,446,000 members in over 8,800 councils in the United States, Canada, the Phillipines, Guam, the Dominican Republic, and the Virgin Islands.

Primarily a service organization, the Knights nevertheless have ventured into the political arena on occasion to favor pro-life initiatives and support anti-pornography efforts. The best description of the organization and its priorities comes from the 1989 Catholic Almanac (page 576):

Recent programs undertaken by the Knights include: promotion of vocations to the priesthood and religious life; promotion of rosary devotion with free distribution of more than 100,000 rosaries a year; securing aid for private schools; efforts to halt the increased killing of the unborn [abortion]; assistance to the retarded and other disadvantaged people.

The Knights have formed an association with the Bishops in the United States, Canada, and Mexico to help protect the lives of the unborn and to disseminate information on responsible family planning. Assistance also has been provided to the Eternal Word Television Network to help spread positive values over the airwaves and to Morality in Media to assist that organization in its battle to contain the spread of pornography.

In 1987, local units of the Knights contributed more than \$68 million to charitable and benevolent causes, and gave more than 25 million hours of community service.

As can be seen from this brief description, the Knights are conservative on a number of social issues. Additionally, individual Knights, such as the Supreme Knight Vergil C. Dechant, have occasionally taken other political action, such as Dechant's public support of Robert Bork during his tumultuous confirmation battle. Most recently, pro-life leaders have been pressuring the Knights to expel from its membership ranks several members of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives who are in favor of legalized abortion (see article, Appendix --).

Address: One Columbus Plaza, New Haven, CT 06507.



Knights of Columbus

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1275 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W. • SUITE 501 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004-2404 • (202) 628-2355

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

TO: Leigh Ann Metzger

FROM: Carl A. Anderson

DATE: 7-20-92

This fax contains 3 pages including

this cover sheet. If there are any problems

in receiving the entire fax, please call

202/628-2355 and ask for Aggie or Martha.

FAX # 202/628-1243

CNS Catholic News Service

Wednesday, July 15, 1992

DEMOCRATS-PLATFORM July 14, 1992 (730 words)

DEMOCRATS' PLATFORM A MIXED PACKAGE FOR CATHOLIC INTERESTS

By Patricia Zapor

Catholic News Service

NEW YORK (CNS) -- The 1992 Democratic Party platform is a mixed package from the perspectives of various Catholic interests.

The party's "New Covenant" theme emphasizes increased cooperation among individuals, business, communities and government. It advocates tax breaks for families and the middle class, stresses workers' rights -- including prohibiting employers from hiring permanent replacements for strikers -- and family and medical leave.

The platform also proposes full funding for Head Start, expanding apprenticeship programs, and providing funds for college for all who are willing to pay it back either as a percentage of income or through national service.

But it also calls for government funding of contraceptives and abortion and supports a national law guaranteeing the right to abortion.

In addition, the platform explicitly opposes the Bush administration's education proposal, which would make funds available to parents who may choose to spend the money on public or private schools.

Sister Catherine McNamee, a Sister of St. Joseph who is president of the National Catholic Educational Association, said the Democratic Party "has distorted the issue of full and fair school choice, with a platform that says more about political opportunism than educational opportunity."

By suggesting the proposal would bankrupt the public school system by turning money over to private educators, the platform "dismisses a promising legislative initiative," she said in a statement.

Michael Guerra, executive director for the Catholic educators' group's secondary schools department, said the

Wednesday, July 15, 1992

CNS Catholic News Service

platform dismissal of the Bush proposal comes from the influence of the two largest public school teachers' unions, the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers.

While disagreeing with the plan the administration has dubbed a "GI Bill for Children," the Democrats proposed their own "domestic GI bill," which would provide college loans for students of any income class who agree to pay it back from future earnings or with national service. The platform suggested such national service in several fields, including as part of a police corps to boost the manpower available for law enforcement.

The education plank also recommended expanding child health and nutrition programs, establishing "world-class standards" in math, science and other core subjects.

In several other respects, the Democratic platform is closely aligned with the U.S. Catholic bishops' 1992 political responsibility statement, released last October by the U.S. Catholic Conference Administrative Board.

Among the principles and issues cited by the bishops as important to the national debate this election year were health care, education, human rights, immigration, family life, capital punishment, arms control and abortion.

The Democratic platform support of the right to have abortion freely available contrasts with the bishops' insistence that neither public funding nor public policy should accommodate abortion.

But in other areas, the Democratic platform adopts ideas the bishops have backed.

Legislation supporting collective bargaining and making it illegal to permanently replace strikers has been backed by the USCC. The Democratic platform includes both in its call for workers' rights.

The platform also includes:

- Universal access to affordable health care, emphasizing reform of the medical system to control costs and improve primary and preventative care.
- Civil and equal rights proposals such as protection of voting rights for racial and ethnic minorities; access to voting in various languages; resistance to English-only discrimination; aggressive prosecution for hate crimes; civil rights protection for homosexuals; and an end to discrimination within the Department of Defense.
- A national crackdown on parents who fail to provide child support; family and medical leave that would allow people time off work to care for infants or ailing relatives; "fair and affordable child care opportunities for working parents;" and pre-natal and well-baby care.
- Immigration policies "that support fairness, non-discrimination and family reunification.
- A refugee policy that would "promote the principle of sanctuary for politically oppressed people everywhere" specifically Haitians, who have been returned to their homeland under Bush administration policy. "Forcible return of anyone fleeing political repression is a betrayal of American values," it said.

A minority effort within the party to include opposition to the death penalty on the platform wound up in court just hours before the Democrats were to convene for platform discussions July 14.

Supporters of a plank opposing capital punishment led by Ohio delegate Robert Fitakis filed suit against the party alleging the platform committee failed to follow its own rules for consideration of minority planks.

◆◆◆

K R EYE JB



Knights of Columbus

Louisiana State Council

STATE DEPUTY'S OFFICE
5025 PARKHURST DRIVE
BATON ROUGE, LA 70816
TELEPHONE (504) 293-7414

June 3, 1992

President George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington D.C., 20510

Dear Mr. President:

Personally, and in the name of the Louisiana State Council, Knights of Columbus, it is my honored privilege to bring you greetings and felicitations from our 87th annual Meeting conducted in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 22-24, 1992.

Our Knights this year have labored in quest of our administration theme, "We Are Family: building brotherhood; living our Faith; promoting justice for all; and respecting life." We prayerfully hope that this theme and our actions in its quest, will adequately convey our expressions of filial devotion and fealty to Holy Mother Church.

That our convention was significantly successful, thoroughly enjoyable and spiritually enriching is now historical fact.

Please be assured of our debt of profound gratitude for your leadership, sacrifice, and devotion.

We look forward to the coming year with hopeful anticipation for continued health and growth of the Order in the Louisiana Jurisdiction, particularly through the development of new councils.

Respectfully,

Leo R. Segalla
State Deputy

Leonard

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

BART
7/8/92

July 29, 1992

OUTLINE OF PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO
THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS CONVENTION

DATE: Wednesday, August 5, 1992

LOCATION: Marriott Marquis Hotel
New York, New York

To continue outreach efforts to the Catholic population, the President will address 2200 members of the Knights of Columbus at their 110th Annual Supreme Council Convention. The focus of this event will be on family values, right to life, and world peace. The suggested participation for the President is as follows:

Tier I: Photo Opportunity with 25 Dais VIPs

This group will include Cardinal Law, Bishop Daley, Supreme Directors and officers of the Knights of Columbus. Directly following the photo-op this group will proceed to the dais.

Time: 10 minutes.

Tier II: Private meeting - the President and Cardinal O'Conner

This will take place in a private hotel suite provided by the Knights of Columbus.

Time: 20 minutes.

Tier III: Photo Opportunity with 50-60 Bishops - Hierarchy of Church

The President will deliver brief remarks to this group in which he will reaffirm his solid pro-life position and thank the group for their contributions to world peace and their support for his education initiatives.

Time: 20 minutes.

→ Tier IV: President's Address to the Knights of Columbus Speech.

11 AM

Time: 15 minutes.

- 2200 guests

DRAFT
7/31

August 4, 1992

ADDRESS THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS 110TH ANNUAL
SUPREME COUNCIL CONVENTION

DATE: August 5, 1992
TIME: 11:00 a.m.
LOCATION: NEW YORK MARRIOTT MARQUIS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON AND
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

FROM: CECE KREMER
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTOR FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

LEIGH ANN METZGER
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

PROJECT OFFICER: JANE E. BARNETT
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

I. PURPOSE

To reaffirm your solid pro-life position and traditional values platform.

[To thank the Knights of Columbus for their contributions to world peace and their support for your educational initiatives.

To rally the support of the conservative, Catholic community.

II. BACKGROUND

1382
1492

Founded in 1882, the Knights are without a doubt the best-known Catholic lay organization in the United States. In 1992, the Knights, a fraternal society of Catholic men claim over 1.5 million members who have given 42 million volunteer hours to church, community, and youth programs and \$95 million to charitable causes.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Although primarily focused on service, the Knights have politically supported pro-life and anti-pornography initiatives. In the recent past some of their speakers have included: Vice President Quayle (1989); President Reagan (1986); Ed Meese (1985); William Bennett (1985). You addressed this audience as Vice President in 1984.

DESCRIBE WHY INFO IN SPEECH IS IMPORTANT AND WHO IS BEHIND HIM ON THE DAIS.

Catholics are the largest single religious denomination in the country. They comprise 25% of the U.S. population and over 28% of the voting electorate. In 1988 you won 48% of the Catholic vote. Traditionally, Catholics are Democrats, but they have moved to the Republican camp because of the traditional values platform. Of special interest to Catholics are right to life, educational choice, and health care. You have named more Catholics to your Cabinet than any other President in history. Attorney General Barr, who is Catholic, will also be addressing the convention

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

John Cardinal O'Connor, Archbishop of New York

Edouard Cardinal Gagnon, former President of the Pontifical Council for the Family

William Cardinal Baum, former Prefect of the Congregation for Catholic Education and current Major Penitentiary of the Apostolic Penitentiary

Archbishop John Foley, President of the Pontifical Council for Social Communications

Attorney General Barr

Christobal Colon, Duke of Veraqua

31 American archbishops and bishops

2200 invited guests

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

See Advance Scenario.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by Speechwriting.

→ US Chapter - in DC Feb.

→ Natl Org. conf.

→ Special on Reg reform
Rose Gander
Spring
end of Apr
go days after start



Check pres. documents



Reagan + Bush
admins.

for references to



Cardinal John O'Connor



Mother Teresa



Cardinal Bernard Law

▲ [det-up desecrated - ^{altar} in front of a mass]

convention in New York ▲ [O'Connor - put life on the line]

▲ spend w/le w/ AIDS patients 24 July / Fri
Carl Anderson / Knights of Columbus → how long been doing that?

msg. / theme: family culture

social issues - abortion / right-to-life

family issues -

education -

parental rights

peace in the world

to an extent economics

NAFTA - (Knights mbrs. in Canada)

anecdotes →

help Mother Theresa a lot / to what extent?
and's heroic

Special Occasions

▲ [Dan to speak on law & order

distinguished @ Clinton-Care

Knights angle Nat's Fraternal Congress - volunteerism

family as mediator

(FOCA - INSERT
VOTE THAT DAY)

"Babies should be able to live before they die"

Church(es) provide mediation in a humane way

O'Connor: Program - @ hosp. for people (women)
can't afford 2 bring baby to term

poly affirmations, pro-adoption

Birmingham

("Admiral of the Ocean Sea" Columbus Biv)
Morison

2,200 guests delegates, wives, family mbrs.
State dep. / officers ...

dais: Cardinal - hd. Supreme directors;
AG. Barr

Cristobal Colon

Marquis Marriot
(in N.Y.?)

[25 Bishops or so]

sitting in front row? / on dais?

[Johns gap]

[bids - Detroit, New York, Pittsburgh]

- Mother Theresa anecdote -

for K of C speech



Reagan + Bush + Quayle
(including VPOTUS Bush)
speeches to Knights
of Columbus



Morison's ^{Christopher} Columbus bio.

a Knights of Columbus history
(available from their office)

see. is? ↓
Aggie



Draft 3
August 1, 1992
12:15 p.m.
[JACK.Rev]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: JACKSONVILLE RALLY
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
AUGUST 3, 1992
12:30 P.M.

Senator Mack, thank you. What a fantastic job you are doing for this great state.

Congressmen Cliff Stearns and Craig James, Minority Leader Crenshaw, State Treasurer Gallagher, Councilwoman Fowler -- thank you all.

I know the Americakids kept you entertained while you were waiting. I want to give them a round of applause. I also want to give special thanks to the Fletcher High School Marching Band and the Fletcher High School cheerleaders.

Finally, Mayor Austin thanks for your hospitality in this great city. Thanks even more for your support -- and for your

open-mindedness toward the "other side." If I see the Democratic leaders in Washington -- I will tell them you were here -- but I will point out that you wore ear plugs.//

If you're like me, you're grabbing every spare moment you can to keep up with the Games in Barcelona. My favorite events have been swimming -- for three reasons.

First -- Martin Zubero. His backstroke was for Spain -- but I bet his heart was with his hometown of Jacksonville.

Then there's Pablo Morales, the swimmer who missed out in '84, didn't make the team in '88, then came back this year to



2

take the Gold -- // at the ripe old age of 27. I don't know why,
but I kind of like a guy who proves youth and inexperience are no
match for maturity and determination. //

The other athlete who inspires me is Summer Sanders --
(how's that for the name of a swimmer!). Summer was trailing
halfway through the 200 meter butterfly -- then came on strong to
win at the finish. (I think there's a metaphor for something in
Summer's performance -- but I can't quite put my finger on it.)//

We've heard a lot of talk about change this year -- the
other side has put forth more heat than this Florida sunshine.
But don't worry, I'm getting ready to talk back -- and take my
case to the American people.

The other side talks about change -- but when you look at
their position on the most radical change of the year -- limiting
the tenure of members of Congress -- they quietly admit they are
against the idea.

That's change alright. Changing their tune!///

The other side talks about change -- but in a certain 7,000 word speech at their convention -- they devote just 141 words to defense and foreign policy. And when they finally get around to it, they propose \$60 billion in cuts beyond what we feel is responsible. They don't mention that these reckless cuts will cost a million jobs across America -- some right here in Jacksonville.

That's change alright. Changing the subject!

The other side talks about change -- but look at their first