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Folder Title:
American Newspaper Publishers Association, 4/21/89 [1]

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FINAL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
APRIL 24, 1989

Thank you, Bill, for those kind words. I also want to recognize your deputies at AP, Lou Boccardi and Jim Tomlinson, here with us today.

I know the news business is a serious and sometimes dangerous business. Mark Twain liked to recall that Napoleon once shot at a magazine editor....

Napoleon missed him, but killed a publisher.

As Twain said, it seems his aim was bad, but his intentions were good.

You all know Jefferson's tribute to the importance of the press: "Were it left for me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

Now, despite the fact that there are days when I think that all we really need is a sports page -- both of us, government and the newsmedia, need one another, and owe each other a measure of respect, honesty and integrity equal to the work we're engaged in.

It's been a little over three months since I took the oath of office, and I'm very pleased with the progress we've made in that short time. I'll say more about that shortly -- but before

I do, I'd like to speak for a moment about my impressions of these past three months.

People often ask me what it's like -- how the presidency compares to the expectations you bring to it.

I can sum up the thing that's made the deepest impression on me so far, in one word: history. You can't live in the White House, you can't sit at that desk in the Oval Office, or upstairs in the office I have next door to the Lincoln Bedroom, without constantly experiencing the history of the place -- without thinking of the presidents we all know in a new light.

I think of Washington, the man who would not be king, working to define the presidency -- to mix power and restraint in a way that created a chief executive consistent with democratic government. This Sunday, I will be in New York to join in the ceremonies marking the 200th anniversary of Washington's swearing-in. Each of those 200 years is lasting testimony to the solid foundations laid by Washington.

I think of Teddy Roosevelt: his limitless energy, his mental, moral and physical toughness. I think of his dedication to serve his nation -- a dedication instilled in earliest childhood -- his love of nature, his passion for reform.

I think of Harry Truman: a man who spoke his mind, a practical man, problem-solver. A fighter who never gave up -- I learned that the hard way in 1948, when I put \$10 bucks on Tom Dewey.

There's Ike, Dwight Eisenhower: hero to a generation, a man who didn't seek the spotlight, who understood the value of quiet, steady leadership, and led this nation through a decade of growth, prosperity and progress.

And of course I think of the man I served for eight years, Ronald Reagan -- his commitment to his beliefs, his great faith in the American people -- and the unshakable optimism he brought to the job. The opportunities open to us today were made possible by the peace and prosperity Ronald Reagan left as his legacy.

We used to hear a lot about the presidency being too big for one man. That talk stopped with Ronald Reagan.

Different men, different methods, different circumstances: proof -- as I see it -- that the presidency is ample enough to accommodate the strengths and styles of our nation's rich political history.

In the past three months, these thoughts have framed my own approach, in dealing with the pressing problems that confront us -- some of them decades in the making -- and in working to put the United States on a steady course for the decade ahead and the new century beyond it.

The first step in every initiative I've undertaken is to square our actions with enduring American principles. Whatever the problem, we can count on public support -- so long as our policy and principles share a common root.

Those principles are:

Freedom: for individuals; for nations, self-determination and democracy.

Fairness: equal standards, equal opportunity -- a chance for each of us to achieve, and make our way, on our own merits.

Strength: in international affairs, strength our allies can count on, and our adversaries must respect. And at home, strength and a sense of self-confidence in carrying forward our nation's work.

Excellence -- as the underlying goal in the collective efforts we undertake, and accountability for the work we do.

And in the workings of government, a firm sense of the responsibilities and powers of government -- and the private sphere that lies beyond its limits.

My starting point has been a respect for American institutions -- for Congress, for the dedicated civil servants of the executive branch, for state and local governments, for the concept of public service -- and a firm belief in the powers of the presidency. Each has its role, each can be enlisted in the work at hand. The emphasis is on cooperation -- not confrontation -- as the surest route to progress.

I read more than a few news stories -- before and after the election -- that said the President and the Congress wouldn't be able to work together.... That the "bitter campaign" had made cooperation impossible.

I didn't believe that then -- and we're proving it wrong now.

When I took office, I told the Congress that the American people hadn't sent us to Washington to bicker. They sent us to govern -- to work together to solve the urgent problems that confront us, and to shape the long-term strategies to ensure peace and prosperity in the future.

I think the work we've done these past three months demonstrates the value of tough, principled negotiations between this Administration and the Congress.

The bipartisan budget agreement we worked out ten days ago is a key example. That agreement -- ahead of schedule, on target with Gramm-Rudman, and with my "no new taxes" pledge intact -- is a strong first step towards dealing with the deficit problem, and keeping our economy -- 76 straight months of expanding, uninterrupted growth -- on track. Difficult decisions lie ahead, but an important agreement has been achieved.

And of course there is the accord we reached on Central America. The people of Nicaragua -- like their neighbors in the region, like people everywhere -- deserve to live in peace, with freedom. The United States is now speaking with one voice -- and standing behind a plan that will put the Sandinistas to the test. And this unity has encouraged leaders like President Arias to give strong support to U.S. policy.

And in three short months, we've made a good start coming to grips with issues demanding urgent attention -- and decisive action.

And we've taken that action:

Action to stabilize the troubled Savings and Loan system. The reform plan I sent to Congress will restore stability, and put the S&L system back on its feet, in sound fiscal order. My plan guarantees that depositors will be fully protected. The S&L system must be reformed, so that the questionable practices and outright illegalities that caused the crisis will not happen again -- and those S&L officials found guilty of criminal actions will be punished for the losses they have caused.

Last week, the Senate passed my plan, 91 to 8. I urge the House to act promptly, and pass this S&L reform bill with its central provisions intact.

We've taken action to strengthen ethics in government. The ethics reforms I've sent to Capitol Hill this month will uphold honesty and integrity in government service -- and apply an even-handed ethics standard across all branches of government.

Action in the war on drugs, where we're advancing on all fronts -- education, treatment, interdiction and tougher law enforcement. The anti-drug effort will receive almost one billion dollars in additional funding in 1990 -- a 21% increase in outlays over what we'll spend in 1989.

We've imposed a temporary ban on the import of certain semi-automatic rifles, weapons all too often used in drug related-killings. And we're tackling the drug epidemic in the District of Columbia, a test case for a full range of innovative anti-drug measures.

Of course, dealing with problems that demand immediate attention is only part of the picture. We need to look to the long-term as well -- to focus now on the kind of future we want to see for ourselves and our nation. Investing in that future is high on our national agenda.

First and foremost, that means improving education. Investing in the rising generation is long-range planning at its best. Our future in this technological age depends upon the qualities and capabilities of the American worker -- and not just the most talented among us, but each individual member of the workforce.

The seven-point program of education reform I sent to Congress early this month will help us reward excellence, reach out to students most in need, increase choice, and introduce a healthy element of competition and accountability that will promote quality in our schools.

Preparing for the kinder, gentler future I've spoken of means helping Americans cope with the changing nature of society -- helping fundamental institutions like the family remain strong and prosper. That's the guiding aim of my child care initiatives, a tax credit proposal designed to expand the options of low-income families -- keeping the ultimate choice of who will care for their children in their hands.

Preparing for the future means protecting our environment.

Teddy Roosevelt put it best when he said: "I do not recognize the right... to rob, by wasteful use, the generations that come

after us." Roosevelt spoke those words almost eighty years ago. Now, little more than a decade away from the 21st Century, safeguarding our environment is a national -- and international -
- imperative.

We've taken the first, important steps: we've urged Congress to enact legislation enabling us to ban export of hazardous wastes to nations where safe handling of those dangerous substances cannot be guaranteed. And in response to growing concern about global warming, the U.S. will work in concert with other nations to end the discharge of CFCs into the atmosphere by the year 2000.

And in the case of the Alaskan oil spill, we have taken steps to ensure a strong federal role in oversight of the clean-up effort, and to explore ways to prevent such spills in the future.

Finally, we have launched an initiative to strengthen the international strategy on third world debt, which has already received broad international support from both industrialized and developing countries. We have set our course with this policy; now I want to see success on a case by case basis. I want to see an agreement with Mexico, with Venezuela, and with other countries as well.

We have examined and I have made decisions on U.S. strategy for Afghanistan, Poland, Central America and other problems and opportunities needing prompt attention. Within a few weeks nearly all of the far reaching and systematic defense and foreign

policy reviews will be complete. I already have made some decisions. Others, including on arms control, will be forthcoming soon.

We are mapping strategies for a period of remarkable change in international affairs -- change more wide-ranging and rapid than at any time in the post-war period. While we will lead, we also intend to consult and listen -- to our friends abroad and to the Congress. I've met with the leaders of 34 nations -- renewing my acquaintance with many of them, establishing a working relationship with the others. My Secretary of State, Jim Baker, has met with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, and will meet again next month in Moscow to continue that dialogue.

And, as with the bipartisan agreement on Nicaragua, I will work closely on international matters with the Congress.

Last Monday, we announced a new policy towards Poland, in recognition of the positive changes taking place there. We'll be watching events in Poland closely: the fate of Solidarity, the follow-through on the free elections promised by the Polish Government. Freedom is proving a powerful force in world affairs -- a force for peace and stability.

The United States must seize opportunities to strengthen and support developments that advance the cause of freedom -- and we will.

We've made a good start these first three months, and there's more to come. The completion of our defense and foreign policy reviews in late May, draft legislation for a new Clean Air

Act, a new strategy to curb the increased use of lethal weapons by drug dealers and other criminals and new initiatives to combat the problem of homelessness in America -- all are on the near horizon.

You know, some of my toughest critics aren't members of the media -- quite often, they're the children who write to me at the White House.

I want to share with you a letter from a young fellow -- a seventh grader from Torrance, California. He wrote asking me to take action on pollution, toxic waste, smog, littering -- a very detailed list of environmental concerns.

He says in his letter: "I am not saying you're doing a bad job, but could you put a little more effort into it?"

Now, I want you to know when that letter was written: January 20, 1989 -- inauguration day.

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There's a running debate on what it takes to move a nation forward. Some say it's ideology that matters. Some say it's a question of competence. Others say that issues are "the issue"....

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Ideology -- and action on the issues.

This Administration understands that the American people expect all of these -- and something more.

They expect results.

So while I'm pleased with all we've accomplished in these three months, there's a long road ahead of us. I'm optimistic -- that our reforms will produce lasting results; that the long-range planning we do today will pay off in the future. But most of all, this nation is ready to move forward to meet the central challenges we face: keeping America free, prosperous and at peace, tomorrow, and into the century ahead.

McGroarty/Blessey
April 20, 1989
2:00 pm
Draft 4

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 20, 1989

Memorandum to Chriss Winston

From: Roger Porter
Jim Pinkerton

Re: Drafts of Building A Better America, Publishers,
Bismarck, Ford Aerospace

Building A Better America

No comments.

Publishers

This draft could benefit from using the principles and themes outlined in the Building A Better America book released last 2/9.

1,4,1 "taken some tough shots" is too self-conscious and some may interpret as thin-skinned. We'd omit.

3,8,1 We could identify four, and possibly five, themes/principles: "Freedom" on page three, graf eight; "Fairness" on page four, graf one; "quiet negotiations" on page four, graf five; "focusing now on the kind of future we want..." on page six, graf two; and "map[ping] strategy in an international environment where change is more rapid...." on page seven, graf four.

The principles laid out here are fine, but the structure is confusing. We can't tell whether the subsequent list of initiatives comes under the rubric of "fairness" or "quiet negotiations." Again, this could benefit from the tight structure of Building A Better America.

Furthermore, it seems as if we are hinting at a third principle later on page six, graf two, where we say "focus now on the kind of future we want...." Investing in the future is a good, serviceable theme that accurately organizes a host of the President's initiatives.

(more)

2-2-2

5,4,2 "The reform plan I sent to Congress...." We should consider applauding the Senate for passing the plan.

6,2,2 Again, the President's refrain on the future is a good one and we should stick to it: "Investing in the future".

6,3,1 We should not pass up the opportunity to describe the President's education initiatives for what they are: a program of education reform.

6,4,1 Good recitation of the education principles. When speaking of choice, however, we should always say "parental choice" to be clearer and avoid the obvious confusion with the abortion issue.

9,2,2 We like the idea expressed in this paragraph and suggest strengthening it by the line from the President's Announcement Speech (Oct.12, 1987): "I am a practical man; I like what's real. I'm not much for the airy and abstract. I like what works."

Bismarck

A good speech. We particularly like the Teddy Roosevelt Arbor Day quote on page 2, which is very apt for the occasion.

Ford Aerospace

2,3,2 "Government's role is to harness..." sounds too restrictive. We'd suggest something that conveys the opposite image, like "unharness" or "unleash" or "remove the barriers," especially since we are talking about cutting capital gains and cutting the deficit. Entrepreneurs don't want to hear about the government harnessing anything.

To the extent that government should harness anything, we should harness the national energy and creativity of the American people on behalf of the poorest and the most needy, to protect the environment, etc.

2,4,2 Instead of "For every dollar of interest debt we eliminate..." we prefer: "For every dollar the government does not have to borrow there is more capital available for investment."

(more)

3-3-3

3,2 Since we are in Silicon Valley, it makes sense to explicitly refer to the role of high-tech in creating the 20 million new jobs and the fact that the Steiger Amendment cutting capital gains made many of the existing jobs and companies possible. We should have some language that starts off with "Right here in Silicon Valley...." and ties it in with job creation and the capital gains cut.

4,5,2 "That is why I have asked Congress for an increase of \$2.4 billion for the Space Program." This should read "NASA" instead of "Space Program."

7,3 Purely by way of suggestion, we recall that during the campaign the President frequently said: "Technological advancement has always been at the heart of our nation's pioneer spirit, pushing the boundaries of our knowledge, creating economic opportunity and increasing our standard of living."

#

cc: Bill Roper

Brad Mitchell

John Gardner

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 20, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: NELSON LUND *NL*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: American Newspaper
Publishers Associations

At the request of James W. Cicconi, Counsel's office has reviewed the captioned draft remarks.

The first sentence of the last paragraph on page 5 inaccurately describes the weapons covered by the import suspension; the sentence also fails to explain the purpose of the temporary ban on imports. We suggest that this sentence be replaced with the following:

"We've imposed a temporary ban on the import of certain semiautomatic rifles, while we design an effective strategy for curbing the increased use of these lethal weapons by drug dealers and other criminals."

Page 8, third paragraph. Despite the current popularity of the term "assault weapons," it is imprecise and misleading in this context. The reference to "a final decision" also suggests an overly simple picture of the issues and options under consideration in this area. We suggest that the phrase in question be replaced with the following:

". . . a decision on new steps to reduce the criminal misuse of firearms . . ."

Page 5, last full paragraph. We question the advisability of asserting that the Administration's seriousness about the anti-drug effort should be measured by an increase in funding.

We appreciate having had the opportunity to review these draft remarks.

cc: James W. Cicconi

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/19/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/20/89 1:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 1:00 PM, Thursday, April 20, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

McGroarty/Blessey
April 19, 1989
6:30 pm
Draft 3

1989 APR 19 PM 7:41

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
APRIL 24, 1989

{Thank you for your generous welcome.... Acknowledgements.}

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Napoleon missed him, but killed a publisher.

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Of course, today things are more civilized -- kinder and gentler, if you prefer -- and even though I've taken some tough shots from the press myself, I promise I'll hold my fire.

You all know Jefferson's tribute to the importance of the press: "Were it left for me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

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It's been a little over three months since I took the oath of office, and I'm very pleased with the progress we've made in

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I think of Washington, the man who would not be king, working to define the presidency -- to mix power and restraint in a way that created a chief executive consistent with democratic government. This Sunday, I will be in New York to join in the ceremonies marking the 200th anniversary of Washington's swearing-in. Each of ^{the past} ~~those 200~~ years is lasting testimony to the solid foundations laid by Washington.

I think of Teddy Roosevelt: his limitless energy, his mental, moral and physical toughness. I think of his dedication to serve his nation -- a dedication instilled in earliest childhood -- his love of nature, his passion for reform.

I think of Harry Truman: a man who spoke his mind, a practical man, ^a problem-solver. A fighter who never gave up -- I learned that the hard way in 1948, when I put \$10 bucks on Tom Dewey.

Holmes
5/17/8

There's Ike, Dwight Eisenhower: hero to a generation, a man who didn't seek the spotlight, who understood the value of quiet, steady leadership, and led this nation through a decade of growth, prosperity and progress.

And of course I think of the man I served for eight years, Ronald Reagan -- his commitment to his beliefs, his great faith in the American people -- and the unshakeable optimism he brought to the job.

We used to hear a lot about the presidency being too big for one man. That talk stopped with Ronald Reagan.

Different men, different methods, different circumstances: proof -- as I see it -- that the presidency is ample enough to accomodate the strengths and styles of our nation's rich political history.

In the past three months, these thoughts have framed my own approach ~~LAH~~ in dealing with the problems at hand, and ⁱⁿ working to put the United States on a steady course for the decade ahead ^o and the new century beyond it.

The first step in every initiative I've undertaken is to square our actions with enduring American principles. Whatever the problem, we can count on public support -- so long as our policy and principles share a common root.

Those principles are:

Freedom: for individuals, freedom of choice; for nations, independence and self-determination.

Fairness: equal standards, equal opportunity -- a chance for each of us to achieve, and make our way, on our own merits.

And in the workings of government, a firm sense of the responsibilities and powers of government -- and the private sphere that lies beyond its limits.

My starting point has been a respect for American institutions -- for Congress, for the executive branch and its dedicated civil servants, for state and local governments. Each has its role, each can be enlisted in the work at hand. The emphasis is on cooperation -- not confrontation -- as the surest route to progress.

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Hale
3/20

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First and foremost, that means improving education. Investing in the rising generation is long-range planning at its best. Our future in this technological age depends upon the qualities and capabilities of the American worker -- and not just the most talented among us, but each individual member of the workforce.

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Holmes
5/78

encourage the pursuit
reach out to
of excellence among

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Teddy Roosevelt put it best when he said: "I do not recognize the right... to rob, by wasteful use, the generations that come after us." Roosevelt spoke those words almost eighty years ago. Now, little more than a decade away from the 21st Century, safeguarding our environment is a national -- and international -- imperative.

We've taken the first, important steps: we've urged Congress to enact legislation enabling us to ban export of hazardous wastes to nations where safe handling of those dangerous substances cannot be guaranteed. And in response to growing concern about global warming, we've committed the U.S. to work in concert with other nations to end the discharge of CFCs into the atmosphere by the year 2000.

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Hale
3120

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The United States must seize opportunities to strengthen and support developments that advance the cause of freedom -- and we will.

We've made a good start these first three months, and there's more to come. The completion of our defense and foreign policy reviews in late May, draft legislation for a new Clean Air Act, a final decision on assault weapons, and new initiatives to combat the problem of homelessness in America -- all are on the near horizon.

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Copy w/
CW + DD's edits

McGroarty/Blessey
April 19, 1989
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Draft 2

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[Handwritten scribbles]

as appears ← on disc. *INSET:* (*) *In 1990, funding for ~~with~~ our anti-drug effort will ~~reach~~ amount to one billion -- almost one billion more than in 1989.*

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SB to
checking

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2

April 20, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM; DENISE SCHWARZ *DS*
OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS

SUBJECT; PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

LOG #028427SS

We have reviewed the remarks and have incorporated the comments.

Attachment

cc: Jim Cicconi

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/19/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

4/20/89 1:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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In addition ~~the~~ met.

3rd World insert

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The United States must seize opportunities to strengthen and support developments that advance the cause of freedom -- and we will.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/19/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/20/89 1:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 1:00 PM, Thursday, April 20, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

April 20, 1989

TO: Chriss Winston

NSC clears, with ~~a~~ suggested changes on pages 5, 7.

Bates
Brent Scowcroft

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

cc: J. W. Cicconi

89 APR 20 A 7: 46

1989 APR 19 PM 7:41

McGroarty/Blessey
April 19, 1989
6:30 pm
Draft 3

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
APRIL 24, 1989

{Thank you for your generous welcome.... Acknowledgements.}

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Napoleon missed him, but killed a publisher.

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Of course, today things are more civilized -- kinder and gentler, if you prefer -- and even though I've taken some tough shots from the press myself, I promise I'll hold my fire.

You all know Jefferson's tribute to the importance of the press: "Were it left for me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

Now, despite the fact that there are days when I think that all we really need is a sports page -- both of us, government and the newsmedia, need one another, and owe each other a measure of respect, honesty and integrity equal to the work we're engaged in.

It's been a little over three months since I took the oath of office, and I'm very pleased with the progress we've made in

that short time. I'll say more about that shortly -- but before I do, I'd like to speak for a moment about my impressions of these past three months.

People often ask me what it's like -- how the presidency compares to the expectations you bring to it.

I can sum up the thing that's made the deepest impression on me so far, in one word: history. You can't live in the White House, you can't sit at that desk in the Oval Office, or upstairs in the small office I have next door to the Lincoln Bedroom, without constantly experiencing the history of the place -- without thinking of the presidents we all know in a new light.

I think of Washington, the man who would not be king, working to define the presidency -- to mix power and restraint in a way that created a chief executive consistent with democratic government. This Sunday, I will be in New York to join in the ceremonies marking the 200th anniversary of Washington's swearing-in. Each of those 200 years is lasting testimony to the solid foundations laid by Washington.

I think of Teddy Roosevelt: his limitless energy, his mental, moral and physical toughness. I think of his dedication to serve his nation -- a dedication instilled in earliest childhood -- his love of nature, his passion for reform.

I think of Harry Truman: a man who spoke his mind, a practical man, problem-solver. A fighter who never gave up -- I learned that the hard way in 1948, when I put \$10 bucks on Tom Dewey.

There's Ike, Dwight Eisenhower: hero to a generation, a man who didn't seek the spotlight, who understood the value of quiet, steady leadership, and led this nation through a decade of growth, prosperity and progress.

And of course I think of the man I served for eight years, Ronald Reagan -- his commitment to his beliefs, his great faith in the American people -- and the unshakeable optimism he brought to the job.

We used to hear a lot about the presidency being too big for one man. That talk stopped with Ronald Reagan.

Different men, different methods, different circumstances: proof -- as I see it -- that the presidency is ample enough to accomodate the strengths and styles of our nation's rich political history.

In the past three months, these thoughts have framed my own approach -- in dealing with the problems at hand, and working to put the United States on a steady course for the decade ahead, and the new century beyond it.

The first step in every initiative I've undertaken is to square our actions with enduring American principles. Whatever the problem, we can count on public support -- so long as our policy and principles share a common root.

Those principles are:

Freedom: for individuals, freedom of choice; for nations, independence and self-determination.

Fairness: equal standards, equal opportunity -- a chance for each of us to achieve, and make our way, on our own merits.

And in the workings of government, a firm sense of the responsibilities and powers of government -- and the private sphere that lies beyond its limits.

My starting point has been a respect for American institutions -- for Congress, for the executive branch and its dedicated civil servants, for state and local governments. Each has its role, each can be enlisted in the work at hand. The emphasis is on cooperation -- not confrontation -- as the surest route to progress.

When I took office, I told the Congress that the American people hadn't sent us to Washington to bicker. They sent us to govern -- to work together to shape policy and solve the problems that confront us.

I think the work we've done these past three months demonstrates the value of quiet negotiations between this Administration and the Congress.

The accord we reached on Central America is a key example. The people of Nicaragua -- like their neighbors in the region, like people everywhere -- deserve to live in peace, with freedom. The United States is now speaking with one voice -- and standing behind a plan that will put the Sandinistas to the test.

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First and foremost, that means improving education. Investing in the rising generation is long-range planning at its best. Our future in this technological age depends upon the qualities and capabilities of the American worker -- and not just the most talented among us, but each individual member of the workforce.

The seven-point plan I sent to Congress early this month will help us reward excellence in our schools, reach out to students most in need, increase choice, and introduce a healthy element of competition and accountability that will promote quality in our schools.

Preparing for the future means helping Americans cope with the changing nature of society -- helping fundamental institutions like the family remain strong and prosper. That's the guiding aim of my child care initiatives, a tax credit proposal designed to expand the options of low-income families -- keeping the ultimate choice of who will care for their children in their hands.

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the post-war period. Further, while we will lead, we also intend to consult and listen -- to our friends abroad and to the Congress. I have met with the leaders of 34 nations, renewing my acquaintance with many of them, establishing a working relationship with the others. And, as with the Bipartisan agreement on Nicaragua, I will work closely with the Congress.

We
I have
to have examined and made decisions on US strategy for Afghanistan, Poland, Central America and other problems ^{and opportunities} needing prompt attention within a few weeks, nearly all of the far reaching and systematic defense and foreign policy reviews will be complete. I already have made some decisions; others, including on arms control, will be forthcoming soon. We are mapping strategies for a post period of remarkable ~~rapid~~ change in international affairs -- change more wide-ranging and rapid than at any time in

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MASTER

McGroarty/Blessey
April 20, 1989
2:00 pm
Draft 4

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
APRIL 24, 1989

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And of course I think of the man I served for eight years, Ronald Reagan -- his commitment to his beliefs, his great faith in the American people -- and the unshakeable optimism he brought to the job. The opportunities open to us today were made possible by the peace and prosperity Ronald Reagan left as his legacy.

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Strength: in international affairs, strength our allies can count on, and our adversaries must respect. And at home, strength and a sense of self-confidence in carrying forward our nation's work.

Excellence -- as the underlying goal in the collective efforts we undertake, and accountability for the work we do.

And in the workings of government, a firm sense of the responsibilities and powers of government -- and the private sphere that lies beyond its limits.

My starting point has been a respect for American institutions -- for Congress, for the dedicated civil servants of the executive branch, for state and local governments -- and a firm belief in the powers of the presidency. Each has its role, each can be enlisted in the work at hand. The emphasis is on cooperation -- not confrontation -- as the surest route to progress.

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The bipartisan budget agreement we worked out ten days ago is a key example. That agreement -- ahead of schedule, on target with Gramm-Rudman, and with my "no new taxes" pledge intact -- is a strong first step towards dealing with the deficit problem, and keeping our economy -- 76 straight months of expanding, uninterrupted growth -- on track.

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*3rd
world
addition*

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There's a running debate on what it takes to move a nation forward. Some say it's ideology that matters. Some say it's a question of competence. Others say that issues are "the issue"....

But the fact is, what it takes to move a nation can't be captured in one word.

It's a matter of principles -- and performance....

Ideology -- and action on the issues.

This Administration understands that the American people expect all of these -- and something more.

They expect results.

So while I'm pleased with all we've accomplished in these three months, there's a long road ahead of us. I'm optimistic -- that our reforms will produce lasting results; that the long-range planning we do today will pay off in the future. But most of all, this nation is ready to move forward to meet the central challenges we face: keeping America free, prosperous and at peace, tomorrow, and into the century ahead.

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the Senate came out strong for S&L reform. I urge the House to move

S&L reform bill passed with 105 central provisions intact. promptly, and pass this

S&L insert

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We have examined and I have made decisions on U.S. strategy for Afghanistan, Poland, Central America and other problems and opportunities needing prompt attention. Within a few weeks nearly all of the far reaching and systematic defense and foreign policy reviews will be complete. I already have made some decisions, others, including on arms control, will be forthcoming soon.

We are mapping strategies for a period of remarkable change in international affairs -- change more wide-ranging and rapid than at any time in the post-war period. While we will lead we also intend to consult and listen -- to our friends abroad and to the Congress. I've met with the leaders of 34 nations -- renewing my acquaintance with many of them, establishing a working relationship with the others. As with the bipartisan agreement on Nicaragua, I will work closely with the Congress.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 20, 1989

Memorandum to Chriss Winston

From: Roger Porter
Jim Pinkerton

Re: Drafts of Building A Better America, Publishers,
Bismarck, Ford Aerospace

Building A Better America

No comments.

Publishers

This draft could benefit from using the principles and themes outlined in the Building A Better America book released last 2/9.

1,4,1 "taken some tough shots" is too self-conscious and some may interpret as thin-skinned. We'd omit.

3,8,1 We could identify four, and possibly five, themes/principles: "Freedom" on page three, graf eight; "Fairness" on page four, graf one; "quiet negotiations" on page four, graf five; "focusing now on the kind of future we want..." on page six, graf two; and "map[ping] strategy in an international environment where change is more rapid...." on page seven, graf four.

The principles laid out here are fine, but the structure is confusing. We can't tell whether the subsequent list of initiatives comes under the rubric of "fairness" or "quiet negotiations." Again, this could benefit from the tight structure of Building A Better America.

Furthermore, it seems as if we are hinting at a third principle later on page six, graf two, where we say "focus now on the kind of future we want...." Investing in the future is a good, serviceable theme that accurately organizes a host of the President's initiatives.

(more)

2-2-2

5,4,2 "The reform plan I sent to Congress...." We should consider applauding the Senate for passing the plan.

6,2,2 Again, the President's refrain on the future is a good one and we should stick to it: "Investing in the future".

6,3,1 We should not pass up the opportunity to describe the President's education initiatives for what they are: a program of education reform.

6,4,1 Good recitation of the education principles. When speaking of choice, however, we should always say "parental choice" to be clearer and avoid the obvious confusion with the abortion issue.

9,2,2 We like the idea expressed in this paragraph and suggest strengthening it by the line from the President's Announcement Speech (Oct.12, 1987): "I am a practical man; I like what's real. I'm not much for the airy and abstract. I like what works."

AS I'VE SAID BEFORE,

Bismarck

A good speech. We particularly like the Teddy Roosevelt Arbor Day quote on page 2, which is very apt for the occasion.

Ford Aerospace

2,3,2 "Government's role is to harness..." sounds too restrictive. We'd suggest something that conveys the opposite image, like "unharness" or "unleash" or "remove the barriers," especially since we are talking about cutting capital gains and cutting the deficit. Entrepreneurs don't want to hear about the government harnessing anything.

To the extent that government should harness anything, we should harness the national energy and creativity of the American people on behalf of the poorest and the most needy, to protect the environment, etc.

2,4,2 Instead of "For every dollar of interest debt we eliminate..." we prefer: "For every dollar the government does not have to borrow there is more capital available for investment."

(more)

3-3-3

3,2 Since we are in Silicon Valley, it makes sense to explicitly refer to the role of high-tech in creating the 20 million new jobs and the fact that the Steiger Amendment cutting capital gains made many of the existing jobs and companies possible. We should have some language that starts off with "Right here in Silicon Valley...." and ties it in with job creation and the capital gains cut.

4,5,2 "That is why I have asked Congress for an increase of \$2.4 billion for the Space Program." This should read "NASA" instead of "Space Program."

7,3 Purely by way of suggestion, we recall that during the campaign the President frequently said: "Technological advancement has always been at the heart of our nation's pioneer spirit, pushing the boundaries of our knowledge, creating economic opportunity and increasing our standard of living."

#

cc: Bill Roper

Brad Mitchell

John Gardner