

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
S; 2008-1280-F

FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 13533
Folder ID Number: 13533-001

Folder Title:
Post-State Dinner Remarks for President Mikhail Gorbachev of Soviet Union 5/31/90 [OA 5374]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	16	3	4

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1990 A19

Charles Krauthammer

Quota by Threat

"Night has fallen," said a civil rights leader of his cause after the Supreme Court significantly narrowed the scope of affirmative action last year. Well, a majority of the House and Senate is now poised to bring on a new dawn. The Kennedy-Hawkins Civil Rights Act of 1990 seeks to undo five unfavorable Supreme Court decisions of 1989 and ensure that racial preferences are enshrined in law.

In its most important affirmative action case (*Wards Cove Packing v. Antonio*), the court held that a racial imbalance in the workplace is not in itself proof of discrimination. Discrimination is proved only if the aggrieved can additionally show that the hiring criteria used by the employer are not explained by legitimate business considerations (i.e., merit selection).

Kennedy-Hawkins overturns that principle. Racial disproportion would itself be regarded as discrimination until proven otherwise—by the accused. The employer must demonstrate that all his employment practices—say, requiring a PhD in hiring a college professor or preferring a member of the Law Review in hiring at a law firm—have a "substantial and demonstrable relationship to effective job performance."

Can a university prove that a person without a PhD can't teach? Can a law firm prove that excelling in law school is necessary for being a corporate lawyer? If not, and if the resulting work force is not racially balanced, then just considering these criteria in hiring is illegal because it is racially discriminatory.

The claim that disproportionate racial representation is in and of itself proof of racial discrimination is not only patently false, it is bad policy. It is a formula for the imposition of racial quotas. Any employer who dares hire people in such a way as to produce a work force that is not a racial reflection of his community knows that he risks being sued. He knows, too, that he if he cannot "demonstrably" link his hiring criteria to job performance (say, good high school grades with being a good salesman), he loses. The natural inclination of any employer will simply be to spare risk and expense by imposing on himself a quota system and hiring people according to race.

But that still does not solve his problem. Every time one person is preferred by race, another is necessarily discriminated against by race. Therefore, if the employer hires by race to meet Kennedy-Hawkins, he can be liable for intentionally discriminating against those individuals, otherwise qualified, whom he rejected solely because their racial quota (say, Asians) had already been filled. Catch-22.

This policy of quotas-by-threat is packaged under the politically unassailable name of civil rights. But this bill is not about civil rights. As Prof. Shelby Steele says of the Supreme Court rulings that Kennedy-Hawkins sets out to cure: "Night has fallen on racial preferences, not on the fundamental rights of black Americans." Kennedy-Hawkins is the Racial Preference Act of 1990.

What is wrong with racial preference for a race so long discriminated against? Racial preference of any kind violates basic principles of equal justice. Yet affirmative action can be justified on pragmatic

grounds: allowing a long oppressed black community to advance by short circuit helps create the essential social nucleus for black advancement—a new and growing middle class established almost by government fiat.

That is the trade-off. Affirmative action supporters (myself included) were prepared to sacrifice principle in order to produce an unmitigated social good. But what if the good is highly mitigated? If affirmative action actually harmed blacks, it would then be entirely indefensible.

After 20 years and with increasing urgency, some black intellectuals are saying exactly that. The key to their case that affirmative action harms blacks is that preference implies inferiority. The implied inferiority not only is demoralizing for blacks, it actually aggravates the white racism that affirmative action is supposed to counteract.

"Much of the 'subtle' discrimination the blacks talk about is often (not always) discrimination against the stigma of questionable competence that affirma-

An employer who does not hire a work force that is a racial reflection of his community knows that he risks being sued.

tive action marks blacks with," writes Steele in *The New York Times Magazine*, May 13. "The effect of preferential treatment—the lowering of normal standards to increase black representation—puts blacks at war with an expanding realm of debilitating [self-] doubt."

This self-doubt is rooted in what black writers Jeff Howard and Ray Hammond call "rumors of inferiority." Affirmative action advertises and amplifies the rumor. In trying to cure the effects of racism, it perpetuates racist myths by making any successful black carry the stamp "Preferred, Thus Presumed Inferior." No one asks but everyone thinks: Did that black professor/pilot/executive make it on merit or on race?

Steele's view on this terrible psychictoll of affirmative action is not the majority view among a black leadership pushing hard for Kennedy-Hawkins. They calculate that the stigma of inferiority may be a cost of affirmative action, but worth the price to produce further black social advancement.

That is a difficult calculation to make. But one thing is clear. Affirmative action has turned out to be far more costly than had previously been thought. It dispenses unequal justice. It balkanizes communities. It distorts the merit system. It pits group against group. And now, it attaches a question mark to every real black achievement.

Steele is right. Affirmative action costs more than it is worth. Kennedy-Hawkins is an attempt to resurrect an idea whose time has passed.

$$\text{I} \quad \frac{90}{73} \\ \underline{17}$$

not power but
to participate
in making
history -

(Smith/Garmey)
May 30, 1990
4 p.m.
ALA

PRESIDENTIAL TALKING POINTS: POST-STATE DINNER
THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1990
STATE DINING ROOM

o Pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome President and Mrs. Gorbachev to United States. And to entertain them in presence of so many distinguished guests.

o Mr. President, I know you love music. So I'm delighted we could have chance to hear Frederica von Stade [Von SCHTA-da]. Her performance shows how opera eclipses ideology and Nation. It links peoples of the world -- like this summit's hopes for peace.

o President and Mrs. Gorbachev, thank you for being our guests. And God bless the peoples of our two beloved lands.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1990

TO: SPEECHWRITING *CSA*
FM: CATHY FENTON, SOCIAL OFFICE, X7064
RE: BACKGROUND ON ENTERTAINER FOR MAY 31
SOVIET STATE DINNER (FREDERICA VON STADE)

Enclosed, is biographic material on our entertainer for the May 31 dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Gorbachev. Please prepare thank you remarks for the President to make following her performance. We would appreciate receiving a copy of your draft remarks.

Thank you.

cc:Laurie Firestone
First Lady's Press Office

Columbia Artists Management Inc.

ARBIB/TREUHAFT DIVISION

F-A-X F-O-R-M

Direct Line: (212) 841-9546

* Fax: (212) 841-9516

TO: CATHY FENTON

*Managers:*Joyce Arbib, *Vice President*Alec Treuhaft, *Vice President*

FROM: ALEC TREUHAFT

FAX #: 202-456 2407

Managerial Associate:

Janice Mayer

OF PAGES: 4 (includes this one)

DATE: 8 MAY 90

SUBJECT: FREDERICA VON STADE

Dear Cathy:

Pursuant to our discussions I am faxing an up-to-date biography of Frederica von Stade. It is somewhat general but it covers all aspects of her career within a manageable length. It doesn't go at all into the personal; if you think your introductory remarks ought to do so, then we should talk about that.

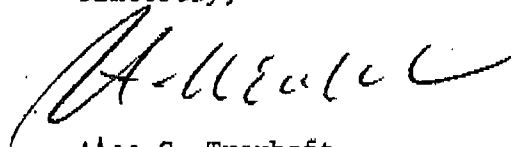
von Shta-da

When Flicka lets me know who the accompanist will be, I'll send both his and her dates of birth and Social Security numbers.

Let me know if you need further information.

All best regards.

Sincerely,



Alec C. Treuhaft

F R E D E R I C A V O N S T A D E

Mezzo-Soprano

Season 1989-90

CBS Masterworks	London/Decca	DGG	Philips
Angel	Erato	RCA	

PLEASE DESTROY ANY PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIALS

Personal Direction: JOYCE L. ARBIB/ALEC C. TREUHART/Associate: Janice L. Mayer

FREDERICA VON STADE

Mezzo-soprano

As she enters the third decade of a brilliant career, Frederica von Stade continues to reign as one of the music world's most adored figures. With seemingly effortless versatility she surveys an ever-broadening spectrum of vocal and musical art. A noted interpreter of the bel canto literature, she excels as the heroines of Rossini's La cenerentola and Il Barbiere di Siviglia, and of Bellini's La sonnambula. Her stylistic superiority in the French literature makes her a matchless Melisande, a delicious Perichole, a haunting Charlotte in Werther. Her plangent mezzo-soprano has the requisite thrust for Der Rosenkavalier but maintains extraordinary flexibility for Mozart's Idamante in Idomeneo and Sextus in La clemenza di Tito. She is perhaps the world's pre-eminent Cherubino, and she invests him and all her travesty roles with an unparalleled understanding and love.

Her career began at the top, when she received a contract from Sir Rudolf Bing during the Metropolitan Opera Auditions. Since her debut at the Met in 1970 she has sung nearly all of her great roles with that company, as well as with the Lyric Opera of Chicago, the San Francisco Opera, and many other leading American theaters. Her career in Europe has been no less spectacular, with new productions mounted for her regularly at La Scala, Covent Garden, the Vienna State Opera, and the Paris Opera. When La Scala and the Paris Opera both visited the United States during our bicentennial, Frederica von Stade was the only American to appear as a guest not just with one company but with both - as Cenerentola with La Scala and Cherubino with the Paris Opera.

She is invited regularly by the world's top conductors - among them Claudio Abbado, Leonard Bernstein, James Levine, Riccardo Muti, and Seiji Ozawa - to appear with the world's top orchestras - the Boston Symphony, the Chicago

FREDERICA VON STADE

.2.

Symphony, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the London Symphony, the orchestra of La Scala, and many others. She has made over three dozen recordings for every major label, including complete operas, aria albums, symphonic works, solo recital programs, and popular crossover albums. Her recordings have garnered five Grammy nominations, two Grand Prix du Disc awards, the Deutsche Schallplattenpreis, Italy's Premio della Critica Discografica, and "Best of the Year" citations by Stereo Review, Opera News, and other journals. Recently, she enjoyed the distinction of holding simultaneously the first and second places on the national sales charts, for Angel/EMI's Showboat and Telarc's The Sound of Music.

She also appears regularly on television, with "Live from the Met" performances of Cherubino, Hänsel, and Idamante as well as a Unitel film of the classic Jean-Pierre Ponnelle production of La cenerentola. She created the role of Tina in the world premiere production of Domenick Argento's The Aspern Papers (a work written for her) which was broadcast from the Dallas Opera on PBS. A holiday special, "Christmas with Flicka," was shot on location in Salzburg and appeared on PBS. In the spring of 1990 she was the focal point of another PBS special, "Flicka and Friends," in which she was joined by bass Samuel Ramey and tenor Jerry Hadley for an evening of operatic and musical theater selections.

Frederica von Stade is the holder of honorary doctorates from Yale University, Boston University, the Georgetown University School of Medicine, and her alma mater, the Mannes School of Music. In 1983 she was honored with an award given at the White House by former president Ronald Reagan in recognition of her significant contribution to the arts.

* * * * *

(Smith/Garmey)
May 25, 1990
3:30 p.m.
Draft two
ALA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POST-STATE DINNER
THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1990
STATE DINING ROOM

It is a great pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome President and Mrs. Gorbachev to the United States. And to entertain them here at the White House in the presence of so many distinguished guests. I especially wish to thank Frederica von Stade for showing -- as a Russian composer once wrote -- "Whoever walks with song in his heart shall never lose his way." //

Mr. President, whenever the leaders of the two superpowers meet, people everywhere wait -- hopeful, and expectant. Asking whether the leaders of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. will find a way to build a freer, more peaceful world. I can say that you and I had very good talks today. Working hard -- determined always -- to uphold the dreams of millions around the globe.

Every summit between our nations can be important. Each summit is shaped by history. This meeting can alter history. Over the past year, changes in Europe have unleashed the forces of freedom. Our distinguished guest, President Gorbachev, has been a catalyst of change. I salute him. And join him in confronting the even-greater challenges which still lie ahead.

For instance, we must heed the desire for national self-determination -- while protecting the rights of minority

populations. And ensure that all Nations, large and small, can live in peace with freedom. We must, and will, welcome a united Germany -- peaceful and prosperous in a stable Europe. And there must be room around the table of nations for the Baltic republics, who seek freedom that is political and intellectual, economic and religious.

All of this, and more, we talked about today. As I said in welcoming President Gorbachev, the United States stands ready to support the Soviet Union in the pursuit of democracy. We want to expand our bilateral cooperation, and to help resolve regional problems. We may often disagree on means. But increasingly we agree on ends.

So let us keep on talking, and learning, so that we can be again what we were in World War II -- not enemies, but friends. And in that spirit, let me close with an old Russian story about a traveler walking to another village. And who, coming upon a woodsman, asked how far he had to go.

The woodsman said he didn't know. Whereupon the traveler, angered, started down the road. At that point the woodsman called out to him, "Stop. It will take you about 15 minutes." // The traveler then asked why he didn't tell him that in the first place. Because, the woodsman answered, "I didn't know your stride." //

Mr. President, today we learned more about each other and our hopes for our nations and the world. So let us travel

however far -- and in whatever ways -- to built a world of peace for ourselves and for our children.

That's what our meetings focused on today. And what -- together -- we can, and must, achieve: The peace which spans the generations. The kind of peace which lasts.

To Frederica von Stade, thank you for proving the words of the old Russian proverb: "Song is the soul of people."

President and Mrs. Gorbachev, thank you for being our guests.

And God bless the peoples of our two beloved lands.

#

(Smith/Garmey)
May 25, 1990
10 A.M.
MUSIC

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POST-STATE DINNER
THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1990
STATE DINING ROOM

It is a great pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome President and Mrs. Gorbachev to the United States. And to entertain them here at the White House in the presence of so many distinguished guests. I especially wish to thank Frederica von Stade for showing -- as a Russian composer once wrote -- "Whoever walks with song in his heart shall never lose his way." //

Mr. President, whenever the leaders of the two superpowers meet, people everywhere wait -- hopeful, and expectant. Asking whether the leaders of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. will find a way to build a freer, more peaceful world. I can say that you and I had very good talks today. Working hard -- determined always - - to uphold the dreams of millions around the globe.

Every
~~All American-Soviet~~ summits ^{between our countries} are important. ~~This meeting can~~ ^{too} ~~be vital.~~ ^{is}

Each summit is shaped by history. This meeting can alter history. Over the past year, changes in Europe have unleashed the forces of freedom. Our distinguished guest ^{President Gorbachev} has been a catalyst of change. I salute him. And join him in confronting the even-greater challenges which still lie ahead.

For instance, we must heed the desire for national self-determination -- while protecting the rights of minority populations. And ensure that all Nations, large and small, can

live in peace with freedom. We must, and will, welcome a united Germany -- peaceful and prosperous in a stable Europe. And *there must be room at the table of nations for* ~~insist for every people~~ -- like the Baltic republics' -- *who seek* freedom that is political and intellectual, economic and religious.

All of this, and more, we talked about today. As I said in welcoming President Gorbachev, the United States stands ready to support the Soviet Union in the pursuit of democracy. We want to expand our bilateral cooperation, and to help resolve regional problems. We may often disagree on means. But increasingly we agree on ends.

So let us keep on talking, and learning, so that we can be again what we were in World War II -- not enemies, but friends. And in that spirit, let me close with an old Russian story about a traveler walking to another village. And who, coming upon a woodsman, asked how far he had to go.

The woodsman said he didn't know. Whereupon the traveler, angered, started down the road. At that point the woodsman called out to him, "Stop. It will take you about 15 minutes." // The traveler then asked why he didn't tell him that in the first place. Because, the woodsman answered, "I didn't know your stride." //

Mr. President, today we learned more about each other's *and our hopes for our nations and our world,* ~~stride~~. So let us travel however far -- and in whatever ways -- to build a world of peace for ourselves and for our children.

~~They, like all the children of the world, deserve a peace~~ *and freedom.* ~~build on self-respect and dignity.~~ That's what our meetings

focused on today. And what -- together -- we can, and must, achieve: The peace which spans the generations. The kind of peace which lasts.

To Frederica von Stade, thank you for proving the words of the old Russian proverb: "Song is the soul of people."

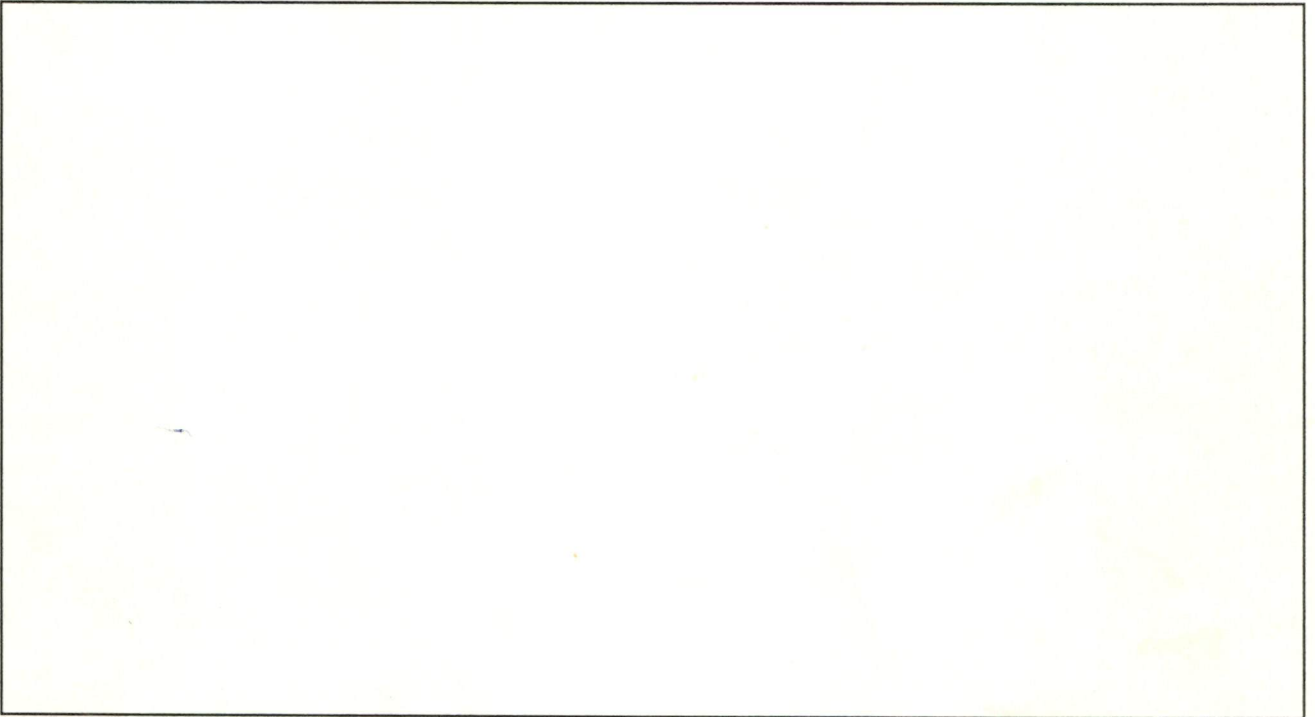
President and Mrs. Gorbachev, thank you for being our guests.

And God bless the peoples of our two beloved lands.

#

WHITE HOUSE

Wire



caption here

Highlights of President Bush's Agenda

✓ Continuing ^(B) 'The Revolution of 1989'

"We're inspired by this revolution of 1989, heartened, for example, to see a man of letters and conscience in Prague move from prison to Presidential palace. We are heartened to see the Berlin Wall fall, setting off a shockwave that upended a tyrant in Romania. And we're grateful for something more. Now, because of our strength and that of our allies, now thanks to the march of freedom and democracy in Eastern Europe, and even in the Soviet Union itself, now the prospects for an enduring peace are greater than ever before. We can now envision a new destiny for the nations of the continent; that of a Europe truly whole and free."

-- Remarks to the Commonwealth Club, February 7, 1990

Continuing 'The Revolution of 1989'

Adapting to the dramatic changes in the global environment, the President has proposed a defense budget that begins the transition to a restructured military -- one in which our active forces are smaller, more global in their orientation and having a degree of agility and readiness appropriate to the demands of more likely contingencies.

The President is seeking an agreement this year to reduce U.S. and Soviet conventional armed forces in Europe, an agreement that will maintain a smaller but substantial U.S. military presence (at 195,000 in the central zone) and hasten the process of Soviet withdrawals from Central and Eastern Europe.

To meet the continuing requirements of nuclear deterrence, the President will move ahead with the Strategic Defense Initiative, and strategic modernization programs such as the Stealth Bomber and ICBM modernization.

"Our challenge is to manage this period of transition from the world of today to the world of tomorrow and safeguard the security of America in the process. When it comes to the security of this country, I would rather be called cautious than I would be called reckless." -- Remarks to the Commonwealth Club, February 7, 1990

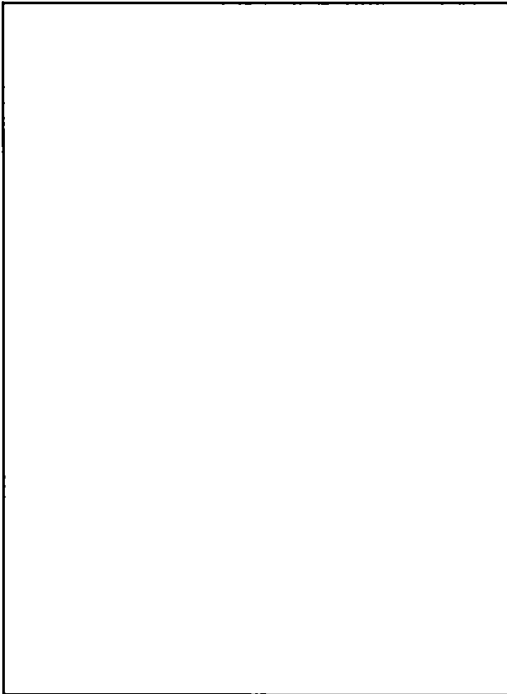
U.S.- Soviet Relations

Aiming at a successful summit meeting in the U.S. in June, the President has accelerated the U.S.-Soviet dialogue on arms control, human rights, economic relations, regional conflicts, and global problems.

"It's time to build on our new relationship with the Soviet Union, to endorse and encourage a peaceful process of internal change toward democracy and economic opportunity." -- State of the Union, January 31, 1990

Eastern Europe

The President is committed to a comprehensive strategy of supporting the rising democracies of Eastern Europe, toward realizing his vision of a Europe whole and free. He has requested an additional \$300 million in next year's budget to strengthen constructive U.S. engagement.



Caption here

"And today, as well, people all throughout the world have continued that epic journey, a quest, for a new life of liberty and peace. We support them in their struggle for democracy. We admire them for their strength of conviction. And we pray for their success." -- Remarks at Passover Message Signing Ceremony, April 4, 1990

Western Europe

The President is committed to a strong NATO, capable of assuming new tasks, a strong U.S. political and military role in Europe. He supports, with all our Allies, German unification leading to a united Germany as a full member of NATO, including its military structure. In building the foundations of a new Europe, the President actively seeks an enhanced U.S.-EC dialogue and a strengthened role for the Helsinki process, particularly in support of economic and political change in Eastern Europe.

"Czechoslovakia and Europe are at the threshold of a new era. I know I can speak for all Western leaders when I say that the Atlantic Alliance will continue to play a vital role in assuring stability and security in Europe at this great and historic moment."

-- Remarks at Vaclav Havel's departure, February 20, 1990

Central America

The victory of democracy in the Nicaraguan election of February 25 strengthens the chances of peace and security in all of Central America and the Caribbean.

"And the Revolution continues. The people have spoken in Nicaragua. When they speak in Cuba and Haiti, our Western hemisphere will be entirely within the compass of freedom." -- Remarks at the Panama Campaign Streamer Ceremony, March 8, 1990

Middle East

The President will pursue opportunities for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue to bring about free elections in the occupied territories and progress toward a comprehensive peace that preserves Israel's security.

"In the Arab-Israeli conflict, the United States is and will always be committed to a lasting solution -- a truly comprehensive and lasting peace -- that ends that long and costly conflict." -- Remarks to the President of Yemen, January 24, 1990

Trade

The President is committed to bringing the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to a successful conclusion in December 1990, with an agreement to expand trade in agriculture, services, intellectual property and investment.

The President is pursuing important bilateral trade initiatives with Mexico, the Pacific Rim, and Europe, as well as vital market-opening negotiations with Japan.

"Around the world, countries are now recognizing that no nation can prosper in economic isolation. And that's why we look forward to the single European market and a more integrated European Community. The world's major industrial democracies must work to maintain an open trading system to preserve sustained economic growth."

-- Remarks to the people of the Netherlands, July 17, 1989

The Economy

The President will push to maintain our economic strength by encouraging increased investment and productivity, and reducing the deficit with no new taxes.

The President's plan calls for a balanced federal budget by fiscal year 1993, and includes a proposal to then begin paying off the national debt.

In his Savings and Economic Growth Act, the President proposes to reduce tax rates for capital gains, create a new tax-exempt Family Savings Account to encourage individual savings, and modify the rules for IRAs to permit first-time home buyers to withdraw up to \$10,000 without penalty.

"Our challenge today is to make this democratic system of ours -- a system second to none -- and make it better. A better America, where there's a job for everyone who wants one." -- State of the Union, January 31, 1990

Social Security

The President has pledged he will maintain the integrity of the Social Security system.

"To every American out there on Social Security, to every American supporting that system today, and to everyone counting on it when you retire, we made a promise to you, and we are going to keep it. -- State of the Union, January 31, 1990

Education

Agreement was reached at the President's historic Education Summit with the Governors to establish national education goals. In February, the President and the Nation's Governors agreed that by the year 2000:

- Every child must start school ready to learn.
- The United States will increase the percentage of students graduating from high school to at least ninety percent.
- American students will leave the 4th, 8th, and 12th grades having demonstrated competency for challenging subject matter including English, math, science, history and geography.
- U.S. students will be the first in the world in math and science achievement.
- Every American adult will be literate and possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

The budget request for education is the highest ever proposed. So, too, is the half billion dollar increase requested for the Head Start program.

The President has made enactment of his Educational Excellence Act a top priority.

Italics ↓
✓ *"Today, as it was in Jefferson's time, it is America's teachers who enlighten our young people and inspire them to excellence. Jefferson knew this, writing once that aside from education, 'no other sure foundation can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness.'" -- Dinner with the Nation's Governors at Monticello Charlottesville, Virginia September 27, 1989*

Child Care

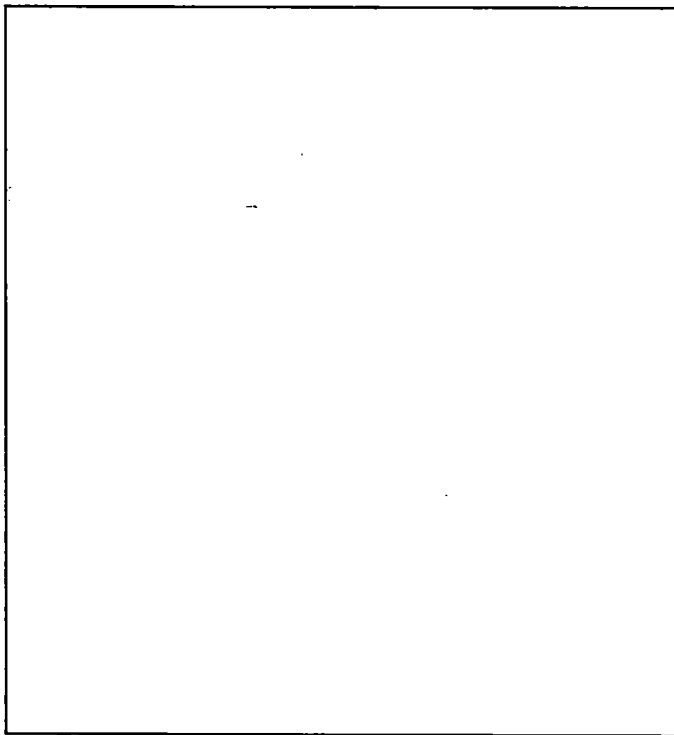
The President seeks to expand parental alternatives in child care by offering tax credits designed to allow low income working parents -- not the government -- to decide what sort of child care best suits their needs.

"When it comes to domestic policy, opportunity really does mean many things. For instance, in child care -- we're fighting that battle right now -- it means freedom to choose. So we have proposed legislation to help low-income working Americans increase choice in child care through tax incentives, not federal intervention."

✓ -- Remarks *gt* to the Michigan GOP, April 3, 1990

Drugs and Crime

The President's \$10.6 billion National Drug Control Strategy represents a 70 percent ncrease in government spending to fight drugs since President Bush took office 1989. It is aimed at ending the scourge of drugs through a comprehensive program of drug treatment, education, law enforcement, interdiction, research and cooperative international initiatives.



(Caption here.)

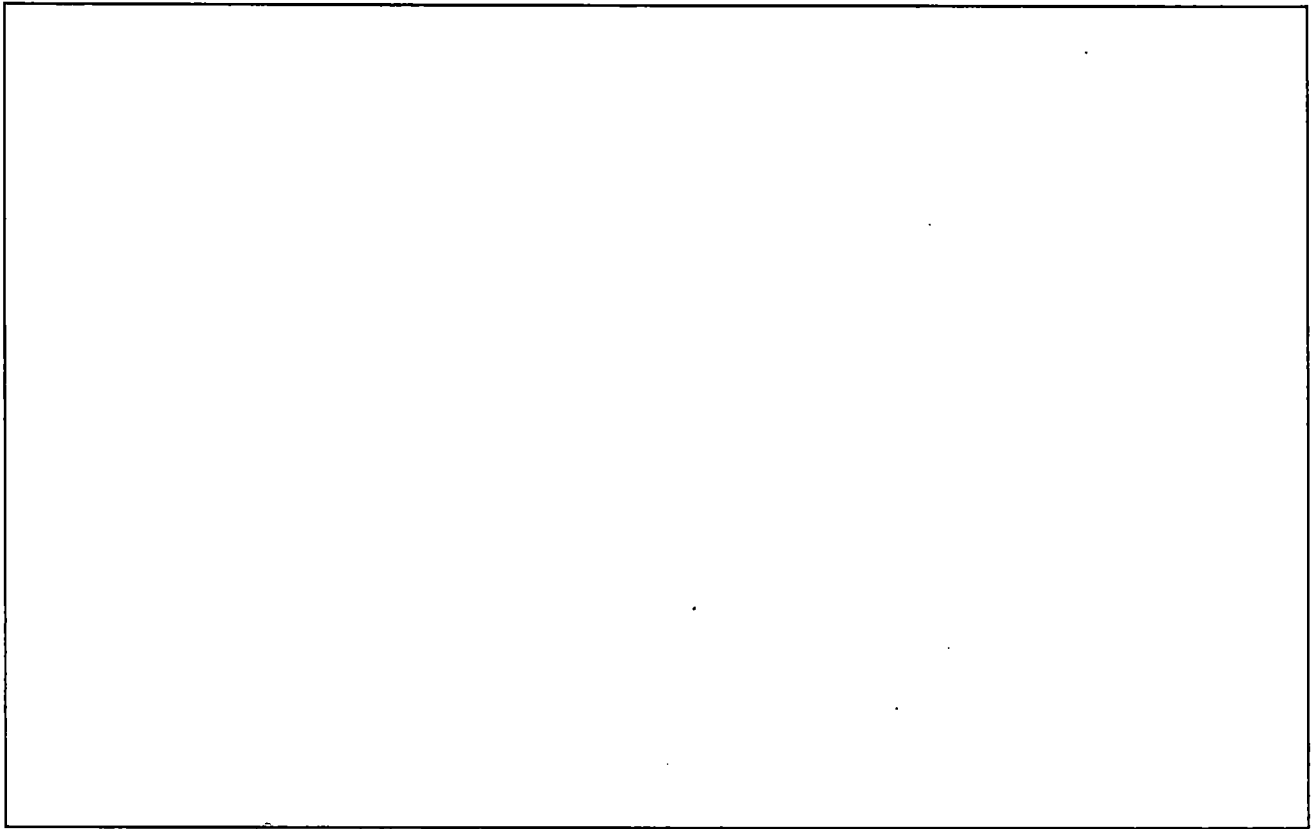
The second phase of the President's Drug Strategy builds on the first phase and calls for increases in federal law enforcement personnel, support for 75 additional federal judgeships, increased drug treatment services and research, comprehensive community prevention programs, the creation of a national drug intelligence center, and expanding the death penalty for drug kingpins. The President has also designated five locations as high intensity drug trafficking areas.

In addition to measures to address violent crime as it relates to drug use, the President last year proposed fundamental reforms to the entire criminal justice system. Several of the provisions were enacted into law last year. The President calls on Congress to enact the remaining

provisions of his Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act this year.

"As I look around here today, I see some of the top commandos in the war on drugs -- our teachers, principals, community leaders, parents and students. You're the ones winning this war because you are the ones looking to tomorrow. You're the ones who know that it takes a clear mind to get a good education and lead a productive life. You understand that studnets have a right to learn in drug-free schools."

-- Remarks at the Drug-free School Awards Ceremony, June 19, 1989



(caption here)

Civil Rights

The President is determined to help root out racial bias and bigotry and to guarantee equal opportunity for all Americans and supports a variety of measures to help combat discrimination and racial violence.

Achieving full access to society and personal and economic independence for the disabled is an important goal of the President in 1990. Every American must be permitted to participate in society to the full extent of his or her abilities. The President is committed to passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act this year.

"The great gulf between black and white Ameirca has narrowed, but it's not closed. And closing that gulf, eliminating it for all time, is the next chapter we must write in the unfolding history, the unfinished history of civil rights."

-- Remarks at the National Urban League Conference, August 8, 1989

Environment

The President supports enactment this year of tough new Clean Air requirements to reduce acid rain, urban smog and air pollution in a cost effective manner. He has endorsed elevating the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet level, and has proposed a major increase in the operating budgets of EPA and his Council on Environmental Quality.

This year's budget provides over two billion dollars in new spending to protect the environment as well as over one billion dollars for global change research, which is significantly higher than any other nation is spending for such research.

The President's "America the Beautiful" initiative will expand federal parkland, wildlife refuges, forests and other public lands, and establish a new reforestation program that calls for the planting of more than one billion new trees a year.

The President is committed to achieving the goal of "no net loss" of our nation's wetlands.

"Wherever the next generation may find your children, our goal is nothing less than an America where all air breathes as clean as morning in the Rockies ... We must pioneer new technology, find new solutions, dream new dreams. So, look upon these American peaks and at the American people around you and remember: We've hardly scratched the surface of what God put on Earth and what God put in man."

-- Remarks in Grand Teton National Park, June 13, 1989

Housing

The President has again proposed full funding -- and more -- for the homeless assistance programs under the McKinney Act.

The President has proposed a special initiative "Shelter Plus Care," that is designed to develop innovative approaches to providing housing and supportive services for homeless individuals and families. Additionally, this new "Shelter Plus" program would help the homeless who are mentally ill or substance abusers.

The President's HOPE initiative sets out a comprehensive new housing and urban development agenda. It will help low-income families become homeowners and increase housing opportunities for other low-income families. Enterprise zones will help create jobs and revitalize distressed low-income communities, in both urban and rural areas.

"Together we will make America open and equal to all. And together we must and will find a way to stop the decline in our inner cities, to restore hope, and make the nineties a decade of urban renaissance." -- Remarks at the National Urban League, August 8, 1989

Investing in the Future and Competitiveness

The President's plan to increase America's competitiveness in the world includes a record high \$71 billion budget proposal for research and development; making the tax credit for research and experimentation permanent; an expanded budget for space exploration, and for programs such as space station Freedom, and preparations for manned missions to the Moon and Mars. Our country's competitiveness will also be enhanced by the President's fiscal and education initiatives, as well as his proposal to reform product liability.

"There are many reasons to explore the universe, but ten very special reasons why America must never stop seeking distant frontiers: the ten courageous astronauts who made the ultimate sacrifice to further the cause of space exploration. They have taken their place in the stars ... Like them, and like Columbus, we dream of distant shores we've not yet seen. Why the Moon? Why Mars? Because it is humanity's destiny to strike, to seek, to find. And because it is America's destiny to lead."

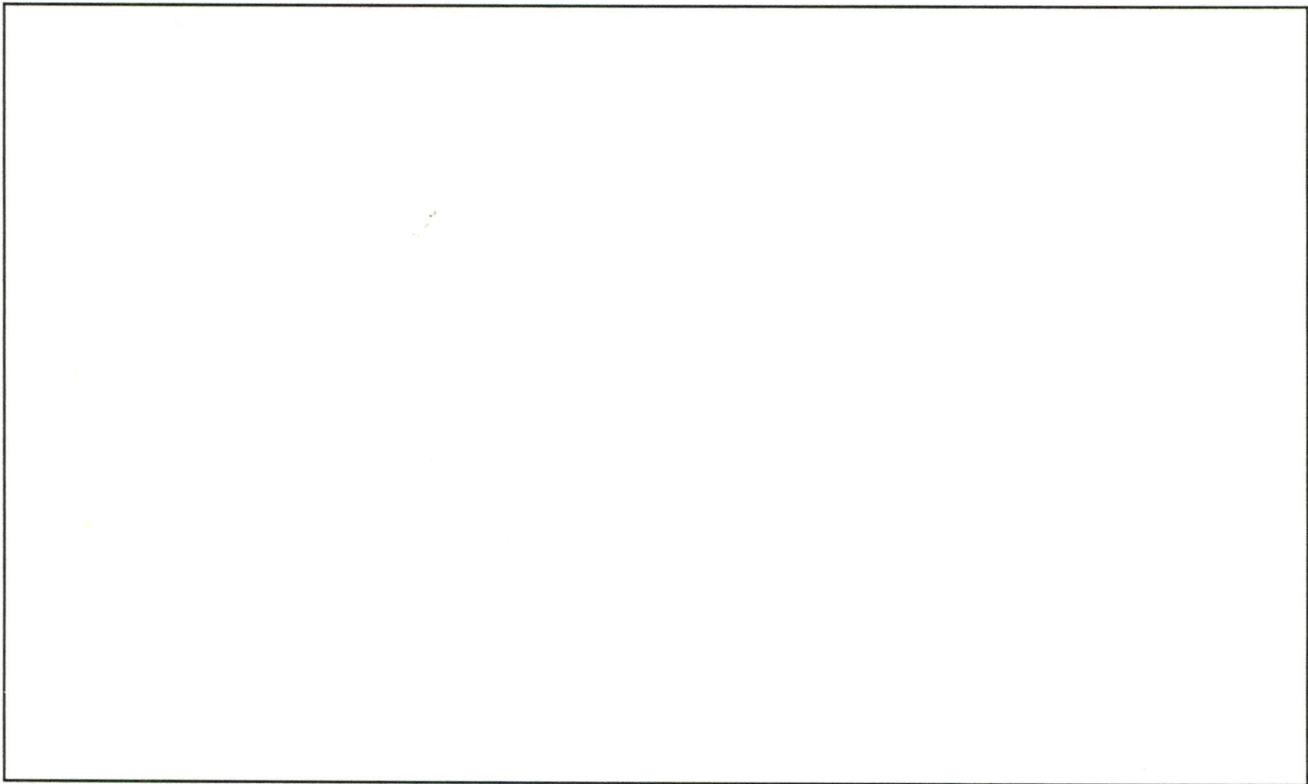
-- Remarks on the 20th Anniversary of the Apollo Moon Landing, July 20, 1989

The Points of Light Initiative

Through his "Points of Light" initiative, the President aims to engage every individual, family, corporation, firm, union, school, place of worship, club, group and organization in America to help solve community problems.

"The growth and magnification of points of light must now become an American mission. Today, we're not creating a program; we're adding a new dimension to a national movement. Block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood, life by life, we can reclaim those living in darkness. And with every American's help, we will."

-- Remarks to the Founding Directors of the Points of Light Initiative Foundation, March 30, 1990



(caption here)

IS YOUR ADDRESS CORRECT?

Name _____

Address _____
