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Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13616
Folder ID Number: 13616-001

Folder Title:
Detroit Business Audience 4/14/92 [OA 6100]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	18	1	3

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 04/11/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MICHIGAN BUSINESS SPEECH
(04/10 Draft One)

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

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1992

12 APR 10 P6:35

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DMcGf*
FROM: ANDY FERGUSON *AF*
SUBJECT: MICHIGAN BUSINESS SPEECH

On Tuesday, April 14 at 2:50 p.m., you will address 700 employees of Giddings & Lewis and 800 members of Macomb County area Chambers of Commerce at the Giddings & Lewis site in Fraser, Michigan. Your remarks (20 minutes, teleprompter) focus on the five pillars of reform. You also use the occasion to announce that you are transmitting your Job Training 2000 Initiative to the Congress.

(Ferguson/Aarhus)
April 10, 1992
Draft One
DETROIT2

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MICHIGAN BUSINESS SPEECH
FRASER, MICHIGAN
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992
2:30 PM

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I would like talk to you today about the things we must do together -- government and business, public servants and private citizens -- to leave our children a legacy worthy of America. I think we agree on what that legacy must be. We want a world at peace; we want strong, wholesome families; and we want an economy that provides rewarding jobs for all.

More than any country on earth, America has afforded each generation the opportunity to leave such a legacy. Today, we have that opportunity once again. The world is changing at a pace undreamed of a generation ago, and now America, which has led the world's transformation, must change as well. This afternoon I will discuss five areas which I believe are overdue for reform -- five key ways in which America must change, if we are to honor coming generations with the legacy they deserve.

As businessmen and -women you understand the urgency. For each of these problems presents itself to you not as an abstraction but in the most immediate way: as a cost of doing business. Too often these are costs beyond your control, drawing resources away from your primary goals of expanding your companies and creating good jobs for your communities.

When our legal system becomes incapable of resolving disputes in a civil and timely manner, business loses the incentive to innovate and take risks. When health care costs escalate, business picks up much of the tab. When government imposes barriers to trade, business pays the cost in lost markets. When our children leave school without rudimentary skills, business bears the burden in lost productivity. And when government freezes in gridlock, business can no longer plan rationally for the future.

Let me start with Washington, D.C. If America is to change, government must change. Ten days ago, I presented seven specific proposals to cure the paralysis that grips the Congress. My proposals range from an elimination of special-interest PACs, to a line-item veto, which will allow us -- at last -- to get a handle on federal spending. And I think it's high time we limited the number of terms that Members of Congress may serve.

My aim is simple: we must create a flexible government, responsive to the common good. I have tried over the past three years to invest my administration with this sort of flexibility. Let me give you a few examples of special concern to Macomb County.

A reformed government knows its limits, refusing to impose undue burdens on business and consumers alike. For that reason, I've made it clear to Congress: I will not sign legislation that increases CAFE standards and costs American jobs and even lives.

A reformed government encourages innovation. Last October, for example, my administration joined with the Big Three automobile companies to develop a new generation of batteries. Our goal: to make American car companies first in the world in producing competitive electric cars by the year 2000.

A reformed government finds flexible means to reach its goals. Our approach to the 1990 Clean Air Act, which requires deep reductions in air pollution, is a good example. To help communities and industries meet those objectives, we've initiated a "Cash for Clunkers" program, allowing states and companies to buy high-polluting old cars, get them off the road, and use the reduction in pollution to satisfy our clean air standards.

Flexibility, accountability, a willingness to innovate -- Americans have a right to expect each of these from their government, and particularly from the Congress. Yet instead we get business as usual: a deficit that is a fiscal and a moral outrage, a permanent governing class oblivious to the national interest, and hundreds of wasteful, outmoded government programs that don't even help the people they were designed to serve.

I refuse to believe that this is the legacy we will leave coming generations. But it will be -- unless we reform Congress.

Allow me another example. The need to reform our country's civil justice system couldn't be more apparent. We tried to make a good start in 1990, when we introduced a bill to reform product liability laws. Congress wouldn't budge. So we reintroduced the reform again in 1991. Senate Democrats refuse even to bring that

bill to a vote; in the House, it's stuck in two -- that's right, two -- committees.

This inaction is inexcusable. America has become the most litigious society on earth, and American companies pay the price -- not only in dollars wasted but in lowered productivity and a business environment hostile even to ordinary competitive practices. According to a recent survey, for example, 40 percent of companies that had been the target of product liability suits have discontinued certain types of product research.

Lawsuit madness is an affliction our world competitors do not share. Only the United States has seen the number of lawyers double over the last generation. Only the United States spends more than \$80 billion annually in direct litigation costs, perhaps four times that in indirect costs.

My Competitiveness Council, led by Vice President Quayle, has offered 50 recommendations for legal reform, including reasonable limits to the discovery process, alternative means of resolving disputes, and a "loser-pays" rule that would discourage frivolous lawsuits. I urge you to urge Congress to help stop lawsuit madness. We must remove this ball and chain from our ability to compete worldwide.

Our comprehensive legal reform will be far-reaching, extending into another area critically in need of change -- our nation's health care system. The litigation explosion has hit Michigan's health care hard. Every year your physicians and hospitals pay almost \$500 million for medical liability coverage.

For the patient, that translates into an extra \$300 added on to the average hospital bill.

The trends are simply unsustainable. Some estimates say that by 2030, we will spend 30 cents of every dollar of national income on health care. Again, much of the burden falls on business. Right now, American corporations spend more on health care each year than they earn in after-tax profits. Consumers feel the burden too: I'm told that \$800 of the sticker price of a new car goes toward health care costs for the manufacturer's employees.

We must stop this drain on our country's productivity. My proposed health care reform will build on our system's assets -- especially in preserving the quality of care, which is still the world's finest. We will strengthen the private insurance market, and increase consumer choice. Through transferable tax credits we will bring coverage to the uninsured, and control costs through market incentives. And we will avoid the pitfalls of nationalized care, with the rationing, long waiting lines, and mediocre quality that come with it. Health care reform must hew to this principle: Government has no business dictating what kind of health care you receive.

I have targeted a fourth area for attention -- like the others, absolutely critical for our success in the coming decades. If America is to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. In the post-war period, trade-related jobs have grown three times faster than overall job

creation. Over the past three years, exports have accounted for 70 percent of our economy's growth.

We will build on this success by continuing to open foreign markets to American goods and services -- including the world's second largest market economy: Japan. Since I took office, our exports to Japan have grown ten times faster than our imports from Japan, and our manufactured products are leading this expansion. That boom has already created an additional 200,000 jobs here at home.

It was for this reason that I traveled to Japan earlier this year, to build on our successes. I heard some criticism of that trip, but let's get the facts straight about what we accomplished. Of special interest to many of you, for example, was the pledge by private Japanese companies to increase the purchase of U.S.-made auto parts from \$9 billion to \$19 billion by 1994.

We didn't stop there. As a result of our trip, we've opened up Japan's \$4 billion glass market, its \$9 billion public-sector computer hardware market, and its \$27 billion paper market -- offering American business enormous opportunities to sell American goods and create American jobs.

If we are to take advantage of these new opportunities, America will require a world-class workforce. Yet the grim fact is undeniable: our current education system is unable to produce the workers the highly competitive world market demands.

The only solution left to us is radical change; we must literally reinvent American education. On Thursday, I'll discuss the progress we've made in the year since we launched our America 2000 initiative, a revolutionary movement that challenges every community to create break-the-mold schools. We know how to do it. We set world-class standards for students. We redouble our efforts to rid our schools of drugs and violence -- to cleanse America of this scourge that wastes so many young lives. And we make schools more accountable, by forcing them to compete. That means letting parents choose their children's schools -- public, private, or religious.

We need to take the same bold approach to job training, to provide Americans with the skills this age of intense international competition demands. I have developed such an approach. Today I am submitting to Congress the Job Training 2000 Act.

Our current job training system is merely a crazy-quilt of good intentions. Over the years Congress has put in place scores of training programs -- uncoordinated, sometimes redundant, and too often unaccountable. This year, seven different federal agencies will administer some 60 training programs, at a cost of \$18 billion.

In the midst of this jumble, is it any wonder that an 18-year-old, fresh from high school, doesn't know where to go for career guidance? Or that an unemployed older worker, eager to learn a new trade, is confused about how to find training? Or

that a young parent on welfare, in search of a rewarding job, can't find advice on which trade school to attend, or which career to pursue?

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A truly competitive America can't afford this waste of talent and energy. Job Training 2000 will disentangle the knot of federal programs and make them serve the people who need them.

Here are the key elements of my plan: First, it will create "one-stop shopping" for vocational training in every community. Second, it will certify programs so that they meet the needs of local labor markets. And third, it will offer vouchers so aspiring workers can choose the training they receive.

I challenge Congress to pass my Job Training 2000 Act this session. But as you know, I can't always count on Congress to act, no matter how great the urgency. For real education reform I enlisted the help of the nation's governors, and so far 43 have responded by enrolling their states in America 2000. Now I ask their help again. I call on the governors to initiate Job Training 2000 strategies in their own states. I ask them to bring together labor and business leaders with local officials to consolidate their own job training programs. Wherever possible,

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And each of these reforms is united as well by its adherence to a fundamental, uniquely American principle. Jefferson said it best: "The pillars of our prosperity are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise." In practice, that means government must trust the wisdom of markets more than the whims of bureaucrats. The freely-made decisions of the people must take precedence over the engineering schemes of government. And all our institutions -- from Congress to the local trade school -- must be accountable to those they serve.

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It was for this reason that I traveled to Japan earlier this year, to build on our successes. I heard some criticism of that trip, but let's get the facts straight about what we accomplished. Of special interest to many of you, for example, was the pledge by private Japanese companies to increase the purchase of U.S.-made auto parts from \$9 billion to \$19 billion by 1994.

We didn't stop there. As a result of our trip, we've opened up Japan's \$4 billion glass market, its \$9 billion public-sector computer hardware market, and its \$27 billion paper market -- offering American business enormous opportunities to sell American goods and create American jobs.

If we are to take advantage of these new opportunities, America will require a world-class workforce. Yet the grim fact is undeniable: our current education system is unable to produce the workers the highly competitive world market demands.

The only solution left to us is radical change; we must literally reinvent American education. On Thursday, I'll discuss the progress we've made in the year since we launched our America 2000 initiative, a revolutionary movement that challenges every community to create break-the-mold schools. We know how to do it. We set world-class standards for students. We redouble our efforts to rid our schools of drugs and violence -- to cleanse America of this scourge that wastes so many young lives. And we make schools more accountable, by forcing them to compete. That means letting parents choose their children's schools -- public, private, or religious.

We need to take the same bold approach to job training, to provide Americans with the skills this age of intense international competition demands. I have developed such an approach. Today I am submitting to Congress the Job Training 2000 Act.

Our current job training system is merely a crazy-quilt of good intentions. Over the years Congress has put in place scores of training programs -- uncoordinated, sometimes redundant, and too often unaccountable. This year, seven different federal agencies will administer some 60 training programs, at a cost of \$18 billion.

In the midst of this jumble, is it any wonder that an 18-year-old, fresh from high school, doesn't know where to go for career guidance? Or that an unemployed older worker, eager to learn a new trade, is confused about how to find training? Or

that a young parent on welfare, in search of a rewarding job, can't find advice on which trade school to attend, or which career to pursue?

Unscrupulous operators of "fly-by-night" trade schools prey on this confusion, taking advantage of the system's lack of accountability. They recruit the naive or desperate, sign them up for thousands of dollars in grants or loans, offer a few days training, and then leave them burdened with debt.

A truly competitive America can't afford this waste of talent and energy. Job Training 2000 will disentangle the knot of federal programs and make them serve the people who need them.

Here are the key elements of my plan: First, it will create "one-stop shopping" for vocational training in every community. Second, it will certify programs so that they meet the needs of local labor markets. And third, it will offer vouchers so aspiring workers can choose the training they receive.

I challenge Congress to pass my Job Training 2000 Act this session. But as you know, I can't always count on Congress to act, no matter how great the urgency. For real education reform I enlisted the help of the nation's governors, and so far 43 have responded by enrolling their states in America'2000. Now I ask their help again. I call on the governors to initiate Job Training 2000 strategies in their own states. I ask them to bring together labor and business leaders with local officials to consolidate their own job training programs. Wherever possible,

my administration will grant waivers to accelerate their efforts. And we will provide incentive grants to help them get started.

Each of the reforms I've outlined here today -- making government accountable and flexible, restoring sanity to our legal system, ensuring quality health care for all, expanding world trade, and reinventing American education and job training for tomorrow's workforce -- each shares a single goal: to ensure that America remains the undisputed leader of the world, the freest, the most prosperous and competitive nation on earth.

And each of these reforms is united as well by its adherence to a fundamental, uniquely American principle. Jefferson said it best: "The pillars of our prosperity are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise." In practice, that means government must trust the wisdom of markets more than the whims of bureaucrats. The freely-made decisions of the people must take precedence over the engineering schemes of government. And all our institutions -- from Congress to the local trade school -- must be accountable to those they serve.

Over the last decade, America has changed the world. Today we are blessed with the opportunity to change America. With Jefferson's principle as our guide, we will meet the challenges, and exploit the opportunities, of the world that is now being born.

Thank you and God bless the United States.

#

Simon
Memorandum for Speechwriting Staff

From: Dan McGroarty

Regarding: *Detroit Business*

Please return your comments to Room
122 by:

4/9 3PM

Today's Date: APR 8 1992

(Ferguson/Aarhus)
April 6, 1992
Draft One
DETROIT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DETROIT BUSINESS AUDIENCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992
XX:00 PM

[Acknowledgments]

I would like talk to you today about the things we must do together -- government and business, public servants and private citizens -- to leave our children a legacy worthy of America. I think we agree on what that legacy must be. We want a world at peace; we want strong, wholesome families; and we want an economy that provides rewarding jobs for all.

More than any country on earth, America has afforded each generation the opportunity to leave such a legacy. It has done so by offering its people the freedom to adapt to the new, to test the untested, to change as times change and the world changes.

We have that opportunity once again. Today, the world is changing at a pace undreamed of a generation ago, and now America, which has led the world's transformation, must change as well. This afternoon I will discuss five areas which I believe are overdue for reform -- five key ways in which America must change, if we are to honor coming generations with the legacy they deserve.

As businessmen and -women you understand the urgency. For each of the problems I will address today presents itself to you not as an abstraction but in the most immediate way: as a cost of doing business. Too often these are costs beyond your control,

drawing resources away from your primary goals of expanding your companies and providing jobs for your communities.

When our legal system becomes incapable of resolving disputes in a civil and timely manner, business loses the incentive to innovate and take risks. When health care costs escalate, business picks up much of the tab. When government imposes barriers to trade, business pays the cost in lost marketshare. When our children leave school without rudimentary skills, business bears the burden in lost productivity. And when government grows cumbersome and intrusive, business can no longer plan rationally for the future.

Let me start with the crying need to reform our country's civil justice system. We have all heard the stories of bizarre and frivolous suits -- the one about the psychic, for example, who sued her doctor after a CAT scan destroyed her power to commune with a 17th century poet.

The stories would be funny if the price weren't so high. And American companies pay much of that price -- not only in dollars but in lowered productivity and a business environment inhospitable even to ordinary competitive practices. According to a recent survey, for example, 40 percent of companies that had been the target of product liability suits have discontinued certain types of product research.

Lawsuit madness is an affliction our world competitors do not share. Only the United States has seen the number of lawyers double over the last generation. Only the United States spends

more than \$80 billion annually in direct litigation costs, perhaps four times that in indirect costs.

We must remove this ball and chain from our ability to produce and compete worldwide. My competitiveness council, led by Vice President Quayle, has offered 50 recommendations for legal reform, including reasonable limits to the discovery process, alternative means of resolving disputes, and a loser-pays rule that would discourage frivolous lawsuits.

This broad legal reform won't be easy. We introduced a bill to reform our product liability laws in 1990. Congress wouldn't budge. We introduced the reform again in 1991. Senate Democrats refuse even to bring that bill to a vote; in the House, it's stuck in two committees. The special interests are lining up against legal reform, and we can use your help in moving it forward.

If we're successful, the effects will be far-reaching, extending into another area critically in need of change -- our nation's health care system. The litigation explosion has hit Michigan's health care hard. Your physicians' and hospitals' medical costs are among the highest in the nation, adding an average of \$300 to the average patient's hospital bill.

The human costs too are high: one out of every five obstetricians in Michigan has stopped delivering babies, thanks to lawsuit madness.

These trends are simply unsustainable. Already 13 cents of every dollar of national income goes to health care; some mid-

range estimates say that by 2030, that figure will be 30 cents of every dollar. Right now, American corporations spend more on health care each year than they earn in after tax profits.

Clearly the system must change. My proposed health care reform will build on our system's assets -- especially in preserving the quality of care, which for all its faults is still the world's finest. We will strengthen the private insurance market, and increase consumer choice. Through transferable credits we will bring coverage to the uninsured, and control costs through market incentives. And we will avoid the pitfalls of nationalized care, with the rationing and indifferent quality that come with it. Health care reform must hew to this principle: The government has no business intruding between the patient and his doctor.

I have targeted a third area for attention -- like the others, absolutely critical for our success in the coming decades. If America is to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. In the post-war period, trade-related jobs have grown at a pace three times that of overall job creation.

Continuing these trends requires vigilance in opening foreign markets to American goods and services. Over the past three years, exports have accounted for 70 percent of our economy's growth. The free trade agreement with Canada is a proven success; it is now the world's largest bilateral trading relationship, supporting 1.5 million American jobs. We have the

chance to lock in those gains by combining Mexico into a North American Free Trade Agreement, creating a \$6 trillion market from the Yukon to the Yucatan.

We're also concentrating on expanding access to the world's second largest market economy: Japan. Our exports to Japan are growing ten times faster than our imports from Japan, and our manufactured products are leading this expansion. The boom has already created an additional 200,000 jobs here at home.

It was in this context that I traveled to Japan earlier this year, to build on our successes. I heard some criticism of that trip, but let's get the facts straight. Of special interest to your region, for example, was the agreement by the Japanese to increase the purchase of U.S.-made auto parts to \$19 billion annually by 1994.

And there was much more. As a result of our trip, we've opened up Japan's \$4 billion glass market, its \$9 billion computer hardware services market, and its \$65 billion paper market -- offering American business enormous opportunities to sell American goods, which means, in the long run, xx new American jobs. ?

We must take advantage of these new arrangements, and we will do so only if we have a world-class workforce. Yet the grim fact is undeniable: our current educational system is unable to produce the workers the highly competitive world market demands.

Consider this: English is now the language of international business; yet only 20 percent of 17-year-olds can write a simple

two-paragraph letter applying for a job. The situation in geography, math and science is equally dire. Too many businesses are forced to pay twice for the education of prospective employees -- once through taxes that support our schools, and again through job training to remedy the failures of those schools in education our young.

[Job Training insert]

The only solution left to us is radical change; we must literally reinvent American education. Our America 2000 initiative challenges communities to create break-the-mold schools. We need to set world-class standards for students and establish a system of voluntary national tests to measure their progress. We must redouble our efforts to rid our schools of drugs and violence -- to cleanse America of this scourge that wastes so many young lives. And we must make schools more accountable, by forcing them to compete. That means giving parents the opportunity to choose their children's schools -- public, private, or religious.

The reforms I've outlined here today -- restoring sanity to our legal system, ensuring quality health care for all, expanding world trade, and reinventing American education -- are essential to this country's future productivity.

But each faces powerful opposition from special interests who profit from the status quo. So I have targeted a final reform, no less important than the others. If America is to change, American government must change.

I have presented seven specific proposals to cure the paralysis that grips the Congress. My proposals range from an elimination of PACs, diminishing the special-interest influence, to a line-item veto, which will allow us to get a handle on federal spending. And I think it's high time we limited the terms that members of both houses of Congress may serve.

The aim of these seven proposals is simple: to create a flexible government, responsive to the common good. I have tried over the past three years to make invest my administration with this sort of flexibility. Let me give you a few examples of special concern to the Detroit region.

A reformed government knows its limits, refusing to impose undue burdens on business and consumers alike. For that reason, I've made it clear to Congress: I will not sign legislation that increases CAFE standards and costs American jobs and even lives.

A reformed government encourages innovation. Last October, for example, the Department of Energy joined with the Big Three automobile companies to develop a new generation of batteries. Our goal: to make electric cars competitive by the year 2000.

A reformed government finds flexible means to reach its goals. Our approach to the 1990 Clean Air Act, which requires deep reductions in air pollution, is a good example. To help communities and industries meet those objectives, we've initiated a "Cash for Clunkers" program, allowing states and companies to buy high-polluting old cars, get them off the road, and use the

resulting reduction in pollution to satisfy our clean air standards.

The principle underlying all these approaches was expressed well by Jefferson: "The pillars of our prosperity are the most thriving," he wrote, "when left most free to individual enterprise." In practice, that means government must trust the wisdom of markets more than the whims of bureaucrats. The freely made decisions of businessmen and women must take precedence over the engineering schemes of government. And all of our institutions -- from the U.S. congress to the local school board -- must be accountable to those they serve.

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Thank you and God bless the United States.

#

Document No. 320885ss

92 APR 9 P4:48

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/8/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: THURS. 4/9/92 4:00pmPRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DETROIT BUSINESS AUDIENCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992

SUBJECT: _____

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

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty,
Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 4:00 p.m., THURS. APRIL 9, with
a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

see comments. Thanks.
Pk
Paul Fortenta
04/09

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
E-11 8742

02 APR 8 P2:23

(Ferguson/Aarhus)
April 6, 1992
Draft One
DETROITPRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DETROIT BUSINESS AUDIENCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992
XX:00 PM

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See
Justice
Attachment

See
Justice
Attach.

3

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And there was much more. As a result of our trip, we've opened up Japan's \$4 billion glass market, its \$9 billion computer hardware ~~services~~ market, and its \$65 billion paper market -- offering American business enormous opportunities to sell American goods, which means, in the long run, ~~new~~ ^{hundreds of thousands} American jobs. ^(Commerce)

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Commerce,
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used
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w/ their
press
releases

hundreds of thousands
(Commerce)

(Comm) commitments

(Commerce)

and
paper
board
(Commerce)

6

lee
Education
Attachment

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[Job Training insert]

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(Justice)
special interest

7

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Thank you and God bless the United States.

#



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

Justice

April 9, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO: PAUL KORFONTA

FROM: EUGENE SCALIA 

I am returning pages of the two Detroit speeches on which we have changes. Explanations:

Bush-Quayle Dinner

p. 3, last paragraph: I strongly recommend the President not use the 70 percent number. It has been attacked often, and the attacks are more persuasive than the defenses. Alternatives: By one estimate, 3 times as many lawyers per capita as Great Britain; 4 times as Germany. By another estimate, 3 times as many per capita as any other advanced industrialized society.

Same: We have not seen the \$380 billion figure before; I've substituted 300 billion, which we use.

p. 4, top: We use 2.5 percent, not 2. That's 5 times other nations' average.

Detroit Business

Page 2: We can't verify this number, though it could be correct. You might instead go with the numbers suggested above.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

*Education
Attachment*

MEMORANDUM TO PAUL KORFONTA
FROM WHITNEY KARM
SUBJECT: Detroit Business Audience

On the top of page 6, please add:

"The situation in geography, history, math and science is..."

In place of the first full paragraph on page 6, please insert the following:

The only solution left to us is to reject business-as-usual and promote radical change; we must literally reinvent American education. Our AMERICA 2000 initiative challenges every community to become an AMERICA 2000 community. The revolution calls for creating break-the-mold schools, setting world-class standards for students and establishing a system of voluntary national tests to measure students progress towards those standards. We need to give teachers and principals more flexibility in their classrooms and we must make schools more accountable by forcing them to compete. That means giving low- and middle-income families more of the same choices wealthier families already have.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

92 APR 9 P5:15

DATE: 4/8/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: THURS. 4/9/92 4:00pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DETROIT BUSINESS AUDIENCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992

SUBJECT: _____

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

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty,
Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 4:00 p.m., THURS. APRIL 9, with
a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

See comments

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

22 APR 8 P2:23

(Ferguson/Aarhus)
April 6, 1992
Draft One
DETROIT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DETROIT BUSINESS AUDIENCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992
XX:00 PM

[Acknowledgments]

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If we're successful, the effects will be far-reaching, extending into another area critically in need of change -- our nation's health care system. The litigation explosion has hit Michigan's health care hard. Your physicians' and hospitals' medical costs are among the highest in the nation, adding an average of \$300 to the average patient's hospital bill.

Clarify -
Does this mean malpractice cost?

The human costs too are high: one out of every five obstetricians in Michigan has stopped delivering babies, thanks to lawsuit madness.

These trends are simply unsustainable. Already 13 cents of every dollar of national income goes to health care; some mid-

Scully

Cannot
verify above
\$300-36 ~~to~~ billion
Doug Ross
ID 03-0PD
3 514-2034
Hale
+3120

range estimates say that by 2030, that figure will be 30 cents of every dollar. Right now, American corporations spend more on health care each year than they earn in after tax profits.

Clearly the system must change. My proposed health care reform will build on our system's ^{Proven Strength} ~~assets~~ -- especially in ^{despite some problems} preserving the quality of care, which ~~for all its faults~~ is still ^{Scully} ~~X5178~~ the world's finest. We will strengthen the private insurance market, and increase consumer choice. Through transferable credits we will bring coverage to the uninsured, and control costs through market incentives. And we will avoid the pitfalls of nationalized care, with the rationing and ^{mediocre} ~~indifferent~~ quality ^{waiting lines} that come with it. Health care reform must ~~new~~ to this principle: The government has no business intruding between the patient and his doctor. ^{Scully}

I have targeted a third area for attention -- like the others, absolutely critical for our success in the coming decades. If America is to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. In the post-war period, trade-related jobs have grown at a pace three times that of overall job creation.

Continuing these trends requires vigilance in opening foreign markets to American goods and services. Over the past three years, exports have accounted for 70 percent of our economy's growth. The free trade agreement with Canada is a proven success; it is now the world's largest bilateral trading relationship, supporting 1.5 million American jobs. We have the

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And there was much more. As a result of our trip, we've opened up Japan's \$4 billion glass market, its \$9 billion computer hardware services market, and its \$65 billion paper market -- offering American business enormous opportunities to sell American goods, which means, in the long run, xx new American jobs.

We must take advantage of these new arrangements, and we will do so only if we have a world-class workforce. Yet the grim fact is undeniable: our current educational system is unable to produce the workers the highly competitive world market demands.

Consider this: English is now the language of international business; yet only 20 percent of 17-year-olds can write a simple

two-paragraph letter applying for a job. The situation in geography, math and science is equally dire. Too many businesses are forced to pay twice for the education of prospective employees -- once through taxes that support our schools, and again through job training to remedy the failures of those schools in education our young.

[Job Training insert]

(Scully needs to see)

The only solution left to us is radical change; we must literally reinvent American education. Our America 2000 initiative challenges communities to create break-the-mold schools. We need to set world-class standards for students and establish a system of voluntary national tests to measure their progress. We must redouble our efforts to rid our schools of drugs and violence -- to cleanse America of this scourge that wastes so many young lives. And we must make schools more accountable, by forcing them to compete. That means giving parents the opportunity to choose their children's schools -- public, private, or religious.

The reforms I've outlined here today -- restoring sanity to our legal system, ensuring quality health care for all, expanding world trade, and reinventing American education -- are essential to this country's future productivity.

But each faces powerful opposition from special interests who profit from the status quo. So I have targeted a final reform, no less important than the others. If America is to change, American government must change.

I have presented seven specific proposals to cure the paralysis that grips the Congress. My proposals range from an elimination of PACs, diminishing the special-interest influence, to a line-item veto, which will allow us to get a handle on federal spending. And I think it's high time we limited the terms that members of both houses of Congress may serve.

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Thank you and God bless the United States.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

92 APR 9 P3:46

DATE: 4/8/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: THURS. 4/9/92 4:00pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DETROIT BUSINESS AUDIENCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992

SUBJECT:

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

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 4:00 p.m., THURS. APRIL 9, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

* THE NEWS peg as this speech is the
JOB TRAINING INSERT.
* RATHER THAN ADDING TWO AS SHOULD THE
SPEECH BE BUILT IN SUCH A WAY THAT
THE NEWS IS HIGHLIGHTED. TOO
MUCH VERBAGE TO CUT THROUGH BEFORE
GETTING TO THE BEER.

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

02 APR 8 P2:23

(Ferguson/Aarhus)
April 6, 1992
Draft One
DETROIT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DETROIT BUSINESS AUDIENCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992
XX:00 PM

[Acknowledgments]

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More than any country on earth, America has afforded each generation the opportunity to leave such a legacy. It has done so by offering its people the freedom to adapt to the new, to test the untested, to change as times change and the world changes.

We have that opportunity once again. Today, the world is changing at a pace undreamed of a generation ago, and now America, which has led the world's transformation, must change as well. This afternoon I will discuss five areas which I believe are overdue for reform -- five key ways in which America must change, if we are to honor coming generations with the legacy they deserve.

As businessmen and -women you understand the urgency. For each of the problems I will address today presents itself to you not as an abstraction but in the most immediate way: as a cost of doing business. Too often these are costs beyond your control,

drawing resources away from your primary goals of expanding your companies and providing jobs for your communities.

When our legal system becomes incapable of resolving disputes in a civil and timely manner, business loses the incentive to innovate and take risks. When health care costs escalate, business picks up much of the tab. When government imposes barriers to trade, business pays the cost in lost marketshare. When our children leave school without rudimentary skills, business bears the burden in lost productivity. And when government grows cumbersome and intrusive, business can no longer plan rationally for the future.

Let me start with the crying need to reform our country's civil justice system. We have all heard the stories of bizarre and frivolous suits -- the one about the psychic, for example, who sued her doctor after a CAT scan destroyed her power to commune with a 17th century poet.

The stories would be funny if the price weren't so high. And American companies pay much of that price -- not only in dollars but in lowered productivity and a business environment inhospitable even to ordinary competitive practices. According to a recent survey, for example, 40 percent of companies that had been the target of product liability suits have discontinued certain types of product research.

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#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

92 APR 9 P3:47



April 9, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAN MCGROARTY

FROM: GENE C. SCHAERR
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: POTUS remarks: Detroit Business Audience

Please see important changes on p. 4; stylistic suggestions also noted elsewhere.

cc: Phil Brady

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 4/8/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: THURS. 4/9/92 4:00pmPRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DETROIT BUSINESS AUDIENCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☒
SKINNER	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☒	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	MOORE	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☒	☐
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BROMLEY	☐	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
CALIO	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	YEUTTER	☐	☒
GRAY	☐	☐	FINDLAY	☐	☒
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			MCGROARTY		☒

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RESPONSE:

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

02 APR 8 P2:23

(Ferguson/Aarhus)
April 6, 1992
Draft One
DETROIT

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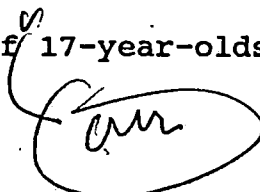
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A handwritten signature, possibly "C. M.", is written in dark ink and enclosed within a hand-drawn oval.

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92 APR 9 P4:24

DATE: 4/8/92

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: THURS. 4/9/92 4:00pm

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TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992

SUBJECT:

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
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Comments.
Thank you.

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Ext. 2702

22 APR 8 P2:23

(Ferguson/Aarhus)
April 6, 1992
Draft One
DETROIT

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XX:00 PM

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More than any country on earth, America has afforded each generation the opportunity to leave such a legacy. It has done so by offering its people the freedom to adapt to the new, to test the untested, to change as times change and the world changes.

We have that opportunity once again. Today, the world is changing at a pace undreamed of a generation ago, and now America, which has led the world's transformation, must change as well. This afternoon I will discuss five areas which I believe are overdue for reform -- five key ways in which America must change, if we are to honor coming generations with the legacy they deserve.

As businessmen and -women you understand the urgency. For each of the problems I will address today presents itself to you not as an abstraction but in the most immediate way: as a cost of doing business. Too often these are costs beyond your control,

drawing resources away from your primary goals of expanding your companies and ^{Creating good} ~~providing~~ jobs for your communities.

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Let me start with the crying need to reform our country's civil justice system. We have all heard the stories of bizarre and frivolous suits -- the one about the psychic, for example, who sued her doctor after a CAT scan destroyed her power to commune with a 17th century poet.

The stories would be funny if the price weren't so high. And American companies pay much of that price -- not only in dollars but in lowered productivity and a business environment inhospitable even to ordinary competitive practices. According to a recent survey, for example, 40 percent of companies that had been the target of product liability suits have discontinued certain types of product research.

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I have targeted a third area for attention -- like the others, absolutely critical for our success in the coming decades. If America is to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. In the post-war period, trade-related jobs have grown at a pace three times that of overall job creation.

Continuing ^{this} ~~these~~ trends requires vigilance in opening foreign markets to American goods and services. Over the past three years, exports have accounted for 70 percent of our economy's growth. The free trade agreement with Canada is a proven success; it is now the world's largest bilateral trading relationship, supporting 1.5 million American jobs. We have the

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And there was much more. As a result of our trip, we've opened up Japan's \$4 billion glass market, its \$9 billion computer hardware services market, and its \$65 billion paper market -- offering American business enormous opportunities to sell American goods, which means, in the long run, xx new American jobs.

We must take advantage of these new arrangements, and we will do so ~~only if we have~~ ^{with} a world-class workforce. Yet the grim fact is undeniable: our current educational system is unable to produce the workers the highly competitive world market demands.

Consider this: English is now the language of international business; yet only 20 percent of 17-year-olds can write a simple

two-paragraph letter applying for a job. The situation in geography, math and science is equally dire. Too many businesses are forced to pay twice for the education of prospective employees -- once through taxes that support our schools, and again through job training to remedy the failures of those schools in ^{educating} ~~education~~ our young.

[Job Training insert]

The only solution left to us is radical change; we must literally reinvent American education. Our America 2000 initiative challenges communities to create break-the-mold schools. We need to set world-class standards for students and establish a system of voluntary national tests to measure their progress. We must redouble our efforts to rid our schools of drugs and violence -- to cleanse America of this scourge that wastes so many young lives. And we must make schools more accountable, by forcing them to compete. That means giving parents the opportunity to choose their children's schools -- public, private, or religious.

The reforms I've outlined here today -- restoring sanity to our legal system, ensuring quality health care for all, expanding world trade, and reinventing American education -- are essential to this country's future productivity. *Each will be helped by solid economic growth, and each depends on grassroots actions at the community level.*

But each faces powerful opposition from special interests who profit from the status quo. So I have targeted a final reform, no less important than the others. If America is to change, American government must change.

I have presented seven specific proposals to cure the paralysis that grips the Congress. My proposals range from an elimination of PACs, diminishing the special-interest influence, to a line-item veto, which will allow us to get a handle on federal spending. And I think it's high time we limited the terms that members of both houses of Congress may serve.

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A reformed government knows its limits, refusing to impose undue burdens on business and consumers alike. For that reason, I've made it clear to Congress: I will not sign legislation that increases CAFE standards and costs American jobs and even lives.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

92 APR 9 9:43

DATE: 4/8/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: THURS. 4/9/92 4:00pmPRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DETROIT BUSINESS AUDIENCE
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992

SUBJECT: _____

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

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty,
Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 4:00 p.m., THURS. APRIL 9, with
a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Ok
BT for SR

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

02 APR 8 P2:23

(Ferguson/Aarhus)
April 6, 1992
Draft One
DETROIT

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(Ferguson/Aarhus)
April 6, 1992
Draft One
DETROIT

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TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992
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We must remove this ball and chain from our ability to produce and compete worldwide. My competitiveness council, led by Vice President Quayle, has offered 50 recommendations for legal reform, including reasonable limits to the discovery process, alternative means of resolving disputes, and a loser-pays rule that would discourage frivolous lawsuits.

This broad legal reform won't be easy. We introduced a bill to reform our product liability laws in 1990. Congress wouldn't budge. We introduced the reform again in 1991. Senate Democrats refuse even to bring that bill to a vote; in the House, it's stuck in two committees. The special interests are lining up against legal reform, and we can use your help in moving it forward.

If we're successful, the effects will be far-reaching, extending into another area critically in need of change -- our nation's health care system. The litigation explosion has hit Michigan's health care hard. Your physicians' and hospitals' medical costs are among the highest in the nation, adding an average of \$300 to the average patient's hospital bill.

The human costs too are high: one out of every five obstetricians in Michigan has stopped delivering babies, thanks to lawsuit madness.

These trends are simply unsustainable. Already 13 cents of every dollar of national income goes to health care; some mid-

range estimates say that by 2030, that figure will be 30 cents of every dollar. Right now, American corporations spend more on health care each year than they earn in after tax profits.

Clearly the system must change. My proposed health care reform will build on our system's assets -- especially in preserving the quality of care, which for all its faults is still the world's finest. We will strengthen the private insurance market, and increase consumer choice. Through transferable credits we will bring coverage to the uninsured, and control costs through market incentives. And we will avoid the pitfalls of nationalized care, with the rationing and indifferent quality that come with it. Health care reform must hew to this principle: The government has no business intruding between the patient and his doctor.

I have targeted a third area for attention -- like the others, absolutely critical for our success in the coming decades. If America is to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. In the post-war period, trade-related jobs have grown at a pace three times that of overall job creation.

Continuing these trends requires vigilance in opening foreign markets to American goods and services. Over the past three years, exports have accounted for 70 percent of our economy's growth. The free trade agreement with Canada is a proven success; it is now the world's largest bilateral trading relationship, supporting 1.5 million American jobs. We have the

chance to lock in those gains by combining Mexico into a North American Free Trade Agreement, creating a \$6 trillion market from the Yukon to the Yucatan.

We're also concentrating on expanding access to the world's second largest market economy: Japan. Our exports to Japan are growing ten times faster than our imports from Japan, and our manufactured products are leading this expansion. The boom has already created an additional 200,000 jobs here at home.

It was in this context that I traveled to Japan earlier this year, to build on our successes. I heard some criticism of that trip, but let's get the facts straight. Of special interest to your region, for example, was the agreement by the Japanese to increase the purchase of U.S.-made auto parts to \$19 billion annually by 1994.

And there was much more. As a result of our trip, we've opened up Japan's \$4 billion glass market, its \$9 billion computer hardware services market, and its \$65 billion paper market -- offering American business enormous opportunities to sell American goods, which means, in the long run, xx new American jobs.

We must take advantage of these new arrangements, and we will do so only if we have a world-class workforce. Yet the grim fact is undeniable: our current educational system is unable to produce the workers the highly competitive world market demands.

Consider this: English is now the language of international business; yet only 20 percent of 17-year-olds can write a simple

two-paragraph letter applying for a job. The situation in geography, math and science is equally dire. Too many businesses are forced to pay twice for the education of prospective employees -- once through taxes that support our schools, and again through job training to remedy the failures of those schools in educating our young.

[Job Training insert]

The only solution left to us is radical change; we must literally reinvent American education. Our America 2000 initiative challenges communities to create break-the-mold schools. We need to set world-class standards for students and establish a system of voluntary national tests to measure their progress. We must redouble our efforts to rid our schools of drugs and violence -- to cleanse America of this scourge that wastes so many young lives. And we must make schools more accountable, by forcing them to compete. That means giving parents the opportunity to choose their children's schools -- public, private, or religious.

The reforms I've outlined here today -- restoring sanity to our legal system, ensuring quality health care for all, expanding world trade, and reinventing American education -- are essential to this country's future productivity.

But each faces powerful opposition from special interests who profit from the status quo. So I have targeted a final reform, no less important than the others. If America is to change, American government must change.

I have presented seven specific proposals to cure the paralysis that grips the Congress. My proposals range from an elimination of PACs, diminishing the special-interest influence, to a line-item veto, which will allow us to get a handle on federal spending. And I think it's high time we limited the terms that members of both houses of Congress may serve.

The aim of these seven proposals is simple: to create a flexible government, responsive to the common good. I have tried over the past three years to make invest my administration with this sort of flexibility. Let me give you a few examples of special concern to the Detroit region.

A reformed government knows its limits, refusing to impose undue burdens on business and consumers alike. For that reason, I've made it clear to Congress: I will not sign legislation that increases CAFE standards and costs American jobs and even lives.

A reformed government encourages innovation. Last October, for example, the Department of Energy joined with the Big Three automobile companies to develop a new generation of batteries. Our goal: to make electric cars competitive by the year 2000.

A reformed government finds flexible means to reach its goals. Our approach to the 1990 Clean Air Act, which requires deep reductions in air pollution, is a good example. To help communities and industries meet those objectives, we've initiated a "Cash for Clunkers" program, allowing states and companies to buy high-polluting old cars, get them off the road, and use the

resulting reduction in pollution to satisfy our clean air standards.

The principle underlying all these approaches was expressed well by Jefferson: "The pillars of our prosperity are the most thriving," he wrote, "when left most free to individual enterprise." In practice, that means government must trust the wisdom of markets more than the whims of bureaucrats. The freely made decisions of businessmen and women must take precedence over the engineering schemes of government. And all of our institutions -- from the U.S. congress to the local school board -- must be accountable to those they serve.

Over the last decade, America has changed the world. Today we are blessed with the opportunity to change America. With Jefferson's principle as our guide, we will meet the challenges, and exploit the opportunities, of the world that is now being born.

Thank you and God bless the United States.

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mit in San Antonio, the United States and six of our Latin American neighbors agreed to move beyond the achievements of Cartagena and to strengthen interdiction, alternative development, and demand reduction efforts. In these and other endeavors, we are heartened by the prospect of extending human freedom and progress throughout the hemisphere—from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Puerto Williams, Chile, and to every point in between.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, April 14, 1992, as Pan American Day and the week of April 12 through April 18, 1992, as Pan American Week. I urge the Governors of the fifty States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of other areas under the flag of the United States, to honor these observances with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:18 a.m., April 15, 1992]

Note: This proclamation was published in the Federal Register on April 16.

**Address to Giddings & Lewis
Employees and Local Chambers of
Commerce in Fraser, Michigan
April 14, 1992**

Thank you very much. And Governor Engler, thank you; I'm proud to be introduced by our great Governor here. I want to salute our Secretary of Labor, Lynn Martin. You met her when she came in. She is doing a lot, an awful lot in terms of job retraining, in terms of hope and opportunity for America's workers. I want to thank the CEO of Giddings & Lewis and Bill Fife here,

who greeted us and has given us a short tour. Thanks to some of the workers here in this wonderful plant and then to Barbara Hollett and Linda Walling and Geary Maiuri and James Williams, Warren and to all the others from the six chambers of commerce. May I thank you for being here. I just want you to know I'm delighted to be with you today.

I'm sorry that Barbara Bush is not here. She's out in the State of Oregon today. But I take great pride in the fact that she's doing her part. I see these kids here trying to hit a blow for literacy in this country. And she asked me to extend her very best wishes.

Now, I want to talk to you today about the things that we really must do together, Government and business, public servants, private citizens, to leave our children a legacy worthy of this great country of ours. You see, I am not one who is so pessimistic about America. We are the leaders of the world, the undisputed leaders of the world, and now we've got great things to do here at home. I think that we've got to agree on what that legacy is going to be. Clearly, we want a world at peace. People say to the American people, "Well, how are things going?" And I take great pride in the fact that, see these little kids here, they won't go to sleep at night worrying about nuclear warfare the way the generations preceding had done. We want a world at peace. We want strong, wholesome families, and we want an economy that provides rewarding jobs for all.

More than any country on Earth, America has afforded each generation the opportunity to leave such a legacy. Today, we have that opportunity once again. The world is changing at a pace undreamed of a generation ago. And now America, which has led the world's transformation, must change as well. This afternoon I want to discuss five areas which I believe are overdue for reform, five key ways in which America must change if we are to honor coming generations with the legacy that they deserve.

As business men and women and as Giddings & Lewis employees, you understand the urgency. For each of these five problems presents itself to you not as some abstraction but in the most immediate way, as a cost, a cost of doing business. Too often these costs are beyond your control, drawing

given us a short tour. workers here in this to Barbara Hollet

Geary Maiuri and to all the others of commerce. May I re. I just want you be with you today. a Bush is not here.

Oregon today. But fact that she's doing s here trying to hit is country. And she ry best wishes.

to you today about must do together, ss, public servants, our children a legacy try of ours. You see, o pessimistic about aders of the world, the world, and now o do here at home. agree on what that Clearly, we want a ay to the American things going?" And fact that, see these t go to sleep at night varfare the way the ad done. We want a strong, wholesome economy that pro- ll.

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d women and as loyees, you under- each of these five to you not as some ost immediate way, business. Too often our control, drawing

resources away from your primary goals of expanding your companies and creating good jobs for your communities.

When our legal system, and the Governor touched on this, becomes incapable of resolving disputes in a civil and timely manner, business loses the incentive to innovate, loses the incentive to take risks. And when health care costs escalate, business picks up much of the tab. And when Government imposes barriers to trade, business pays the cost in lost markets. And then when our kids, our children, leave school without rudimentary skills, business bears in the lost productivity. And when Government freezes in gridlock, business can no longer plan rationally for the future.

So, let me start with Washington, and again, the Governor referred to that: If America is going to change, the Government must change. Ten days ago I presented seven specific proposals to cure the paralysis that grips the United States Congress. My proposals range from an elimination of these special-interest political action committees, these PAC's, elimination, not reduction but elimination, extends to a line-item veto, which will allow us at last to get a handle on this deficit that is mortgaging the future of these children here today. And I think it's high time that we limited the number of terms that Members of Congress may serve.

My aim is simple: We must create a flexible Government, responsive to the common good. And I have tried, I have tried over the past 3 years to invest my administration with this sort of flexibility. Now, let me give you a few examples of special concern right here to Macomb County.

A reformed Government knows its limits, refusing to impose undue burdens on business and consumers alike. For that reason, I've made it clear to Congress: This is no time to legislate an increase in the CAFE standards that would cost Americans jobs in the automotive industry. And I will not accept such legislation.

A reformed Government encourages innovation. Last October, by way of example, my administration joined with the Big Three, the automobile companies, to develop a new generation of batteries. And our goal: To make American car companies first in the

world in producing competitive, electric cars by the year 2000.

A reformed Government finds flexible means to reach its goals. Our approach to the 1990 Clean Air Act, which requires deep reductions in air pollution, is a good example. To help communities and industries meet the objectives of that act, we've initiated a "cash for clunkers" program, allowing States and companies to buy the high-polluting old cars, get them off the road, and use the reduction in pollution to satisfy our clean air standards.

Flexibility, accountability, a willingness to innovate, Americans have a right to expect each of these from their Government and particularly from the United States Congress. Yet instead we get business as usual. I'll give you another example, dealing with a second area urgently in need of reform, the Nation's legal system. Our country—and this isn't true just of business, this is true of neighborhoods, true of towns and city government—our country is swamped in frivolous lawsuits. We tried to make a good start at reform in 1990 when I introduced a bill to reform product liability laws. Congress wouldn't budge. So we reintroduced the reform again in 1991. And the Senate Democrats refuse even to bring that bill to a vote. In the House it's stuck in two, that's right, two separate committees.

This inaction is inexcusable. America, regrettably, has become the most litigious society on Earth, and American companies pay the price, not only in dollars wasted but in lower productivity and a business environment hostile even to ordinary competitive practices. According to a recent survey, 40 percent of companies that had been the target of product liability suits have discontinued certain types of product research.

None of our competitors is afflicted with this lawsuit madness; we must remove this ball and chain from our ability to compete worldwide. And our Competitiveness Council, led by the Vice President, has offered 50 recommendations for legal reform, including reasonable limits to the discovery process, alternative means of resolving disputes, and a "loser pay" rule that would discourage the frivolous lawsuits. I urge you to urge the Congress to help stop this lawsuit madness.

We must help each other more and sue each other less. I'll give you an example. A lot of the people here in this plant, I'm sure, have kids in Little League. Some of you may coach Little League, like I did 1,000 years ago. And some people are refusing to coach Little League because they're afraid of some frivolous lawsuit; doctors, afraid of delivering babies because of a frivolous lawsuit. We really have to change this litigious society into a more gentle and a more friendly society.

Our comprehensive legal reform will be far-reaching, extending then into a third area critically in need of change, our Nation's health system. Everybody here, I'm sure, is concerned about the health care system. The litigation explosion has hit Michigan's health care hard. Every year your physicians and hospitals pay almost \$500 million for medical liability coverage, \$500 million. For the patient, that translates into an extra \$300 added on to the average hospital bill.

The trends are simply unsustainable. Some estimates say that by 2030, the year 2030, that's only, what, 38 years away, we will spend 30 cents of every dollar of national income on health care. Again, much of the burden falls on business. Right now, American corporations spend more on health care each year than they earn in after-tax profits. Now, we've got to stop this drain on our productivity.

My proposed health care reform will build on our system's assets, especially in preserving the quality of care. We've still got the world's finest quality health care. We will reform the private insurance market and increase consumer choice. Through transferable tax credits we will bring coverage to those who are uninsured and control costs through market incentives. And we will avoid the pitfalls of what I would see as a nationalized care, with the rationing and the long waiting lines and the mediocre quality that comes with it. Health care reform must hew to this principle: Government has no business dictating what kind of health care you want to choose, dictating what kind of health care you receive.

I target then a fourth area for attention, like the others, absolutely critical for our success in the coming decades. With its global reach, this great company, Giddings & Lewis,

exemplifies an indisputable truth about our future: If America is to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. And in the postwar period, trade-related jobs have grown three times faster than the overall job creation. Exports have accounted for 70 percent of our economy's growth over the past 3 years. We will build on this success by continuing to open foreign markets to American goods and services, including the world's second largest market economy, Japan. And since I took office, our exports to Japan have grown 10 times faster than our imports from Japan, and our manufactured products are leading this expansion. That boom has already created an additional 200,000 jobs here at home.

And that's why we made this now-famous trip to Japan. I heard some criticism of that trip, but let's get the facts straight about what we accomplished. Of special interest to many of you, for example, was the pledge by private Japanese companies to increase the purchase of U.S.-made auto parts from \$9 billion to \$19 billion by 1994. And we didn't stop there. As a result of our trip, we've opened up Japan's \$4 billion glass market, its \$9 billion public-sector computer market, and its \$27 billion paper market, offering American business enormous opportunities to sell American goods, and that, of course, means to create American jobs. And if we are to take advantage of the opportunities, we must stay abroad.

We must have a world-class work force. And yet the grim fact is undeniable: Our current education system is unable to produce the workers the highly competitive world market demands. The only solution left to us is radical change. That means we must literally reinvent American education. And on Thursday, I'm going to discuss the progress we've made in the year since we launched our America 2000 education initiative, a revolutionary movement that challenges every community to create what we call break-the-mold schools. We know how to do it. We set world-class standards for students. We redouble our efforts to rid our schools of drugs and violence, to cleanse Americans of this scourge that wastes so many young lives. And we make schools more accountable by forcing them to compete.

And that means letting parents choose their children's schools, public, private, or religious. We must have that kind of choice to bring real competition into the classroom.

And we need to take the same bold approach to job training, to provide Americans with the skills that this age of intense international competition demands. And I have developed such an approach, working with the Secretary here, and when Congress returns from recess, we will submit the "Job Training 2000 Act."

Our current job training system is merely—it's kind of a crazy quilt of good intentions. Over the years Congress has put in place scores of training programs, but they are uncoordinated, sometimes redundant, and too often unaccountable. This year, seven different Federal Agencies will administer some 60 training programs at a cost of \$18 billion.

And with this jumble, is it any wonder that an 18-year-old, fresh from high school, doesn't know where to go for career guidance, or that an unemployed older worker, eager to learn a new trade, is confused about how to find training, or that a young parent on welfare, in search of a rewarding job, can't find advice on which trade school to attend, or which career to pursue? Unscrupulous operators, these fly-by-night trade schools prey on this confusion, and they take advantage of the system's lack of accountability. And they recruit the naive or somebody that's so desperate even though they know it's bad, they're willing to take a chance, signing them up for thousands of dollars in grants or loans, offer a few weeks training, and then leave the people burdened with debt.

A truly competitive America can't afford this waste of talent and energy. And it's not fair to the American worker. Job Training 2000 will disentangle that knot of Federal programs and make them serve the people who need them. And here are the key elements of this plan. First, it will create one-stop shopping for vocational training in every community. Second, it will certify programs so that they meet the needs of the local labor markets. And third, it will offer vouchers so aspiring workers can choose the training they want.

Along with Job Training 2000, I'm going to submit to Congress an important new initiative: It's called the "Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1992." Apprenticeship is one of the surest routes into the world of work, and we need to make it more widely available to our young people. And at the same time, we've got to encourage them to complete a sound high school education that prepares them for a lifetime of learning. The act accomplishes both these goals, making it easier for kids in the 11th and 12th grades to combine on-the-job training with their regular studies at school. And when they graduate from school, they will have not only a certificate that attests to their job skills but a diploma that represents a substantial and varied education.

Now, to get that "Apprenticeship Act" up and running, we will be offering demonstration grants to six States, California, Iowa, Maine, Oregon, Wisconsin, and right here in Michigan as well as a series of local areas. We owe our young people, we owe every American who seeks to climb the ladder of economic advantage, the finest job, the finest job training system the world can produce, and I mean to see that they get it.

Therefore I want to challenge the United States Congress to pass both of these initiatives, "Job Training 2000" and the "Youth Apprenticeship Act," this session, before the Congress adjourns for the year. But as you know, I'm the first to admit that I can't always count on Congress to act, no matter how great the urgency. For real education reform I enlisted the help of the Nation's Governors. You may remember this a couple of years ago, we got together at Charlottesville, Virginia. So far 43 Governors have responded by enrolling their States in this program we call America 2000.

And now I ask their help again. I call on the Governors here today, all of the Governors around the country, to initiate Job Training 2000 strategies in their own States; several are already hard at work. And I ask every Governor to bring together labor and business leaders with local officials to consolidate their own job training programs. And wherever possible, my administration will grant waivers to accelerate these efforts. And we will provide incentive grants to help them get started.

Each of the reforms that I've outlined here today—making Government accountable and flexible, restoring sanity to our legal system, ensuring quality health care for all, expanding world trade, and reinventing American education and job training for tomorrow's work force—each shares a single goal, to ensure that America remains the undisputed leader of the world, the freest, most prosperous, and competitive Nation on Earth.

And each of these reforms grows from a fundamental, uniquely American principle. Thomas Jefferson said it best, "The pillars of our prosperity are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise." And in practice that means Government must trust the wisdom of markets more than the whims of bureaucrats. And the freely made decisions of the people must take precedence over the engineering schemes of Government. And all our institutions, from Congress to the local trade school, must be accountable to those that they serve.

Over the last decade, America has changed the world. Today, we're blessed with the opportunity to change America. I couldn't help thinking about that sentence, "Over the last decade, America has changed the world," as I was walking along the line here and reading the computer screen in English and then in what the man running the screen told me was Russian. I had to take his word for that. But here was a shipment going off, a machine going off to Russia. We have a tremendous opportunity, and I intend to see that we continue to lead the world. And in so doing, we will be offering enormous job opportunities, expanded job markets for the American worker. We cannot pull back. We cannot withdraw into some sphere of isolation.

And so, as your President, I take great pride in the fact we've helped change the world. And now I can tell you we are going to make these changes at home that will enable us to remain the undisputed, the undisputed, admired leader of this changing world in which we live.

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

Note: The President spoke at 2:50 p.m. at the Giddings & Lewis, Inc., plant. In his remarks, he referred to William Fife, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Giddings & Lewis; Barbara Hollett, executive director, Metro East Chamber of Commerce; Linda Walling, director, Sterling Heights Chamber of Commerce; Gary Maiuri, chairman, Central Macomb County Chamber of Commerce; and James Williams, chairman, Warren, Center Line, and Sterling Heights Chamber of Commerce.

Remarks at a Bush-Quayle Fundraising Dinner in Dearborn, Michigan

April 14, 1992

Thank you very, very much. And John Engler, thank you, sir, Governor, for that kind introduction. John Engler and I have been side by side in politics for a long time, and I'll tell you, I am mighty proud of the job he is doing as Governor of this great State. You're lucky, and you ought to know it. I might salute your lovely wife, Michelle. He had to go to Texas to find her, but here she is, and we're all for her, too.

And let me thank Mike Timmis for the thoughtful invocation and Randy Agle for the superb job as master of ceremonies and for so many other things as well. Also, of course, our special thanks to our esteemed friend Max Fisher, whom we heard from tonight, always at my side, always with sound counsel and advice, a great friend of every Republican and a great leader of this State and, indeed, of our country. Max, thank you, sir.

And of course, if you want to get the job done, get Heinz Prechter involved; he'll twist the arm right out of your socket. But he did a first-class job. [Laughter]

And I also want to thank Dave Doyle and Chuck Yob and Tim Leuliette. And let me also acknowledge Bob Mosbacher, our former Secretary of Commerce, now one of the great leaders of our campaign; Bobby Holt, the national finance chairman, whom you met; and Michigan natives Spence Abraham, who used to be the State party chair-