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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Snow, Tony, Files
Subseries: Subject File, 1988-1993

OA/ID Number: 13896
Folder ID Number: 13896-002

Folder Title:
[Memoranda-Speeches 1991-1992]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	18	29	2	4

BUSH 92 QUAYLE

Date: 2/12/92

Time: 4:05 PM

To: Don McGinarty

FAX Number: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Comments: _____

From: JIM PINKERTON

FAX Number: 202-336-7116

Telephone Number: 202-336-7180

Number of Pages Including Cover Sheet 4

BUSH 92 QUAYLE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Bush Quayle '92
"Get It Done"
:30 TV

FILM

PRESIDENT BUSH walks to
 CAMERA in Oval Office.

AUDIO

PRESIDENT BUSH, OC, over music:
 New Hampshire and our
 nation have been through tough
 times. ✓

And I've given Congress a
 deadline of March 20th to pass my
 Plan for Economic Growth. ✓

It will cut taxes for families,
 encourage investment so
 businesses can create new jobs,
 and restore the value of homes
 and real estate. ✓

My plan will work -- without
 big government spending.

But I need your help now to send
 a real message to Congress to get
 this job done.

Annex (VO): Paid for by Bush-
 Quayle '92 Primary Committee.

1030 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005
 Phone: 202-336-7080

Paid For By Bush-Quayle '92 Primary Committee, Inc.

Printed On Recycled Paper

National Media Inc

211 North Union Street
Suite 200
Alexandria, Virginia
22314

Telephone
703/683-4877

"Determined"
GBTV-01-30
:30 TV

1/23/92

VIDEO

AUDIO

GB head turn

Woman (VO): Mr. Bush... I have never seen it so bad where people have to lose their homes...

Tight of woman

people don't have jobs...

GB listening

GB (VO): You can give it to me Straight...

CU 3 people

because we've known each other for a long time.

GB face to face w/ woman

A lot of you are hurting...

GB face to face w/ man

I've seen the pain in people's eyes...

Constituents at table
GB listening at table
(hand on chin)

From those who own struggling businesses....

GB w/ workers in factory

to those who work in them.

GB O.C.

GB: This state has gone through hell....

Cutaway to crowd

it's gone through an extraordinarily difficult time.

GB O.C.

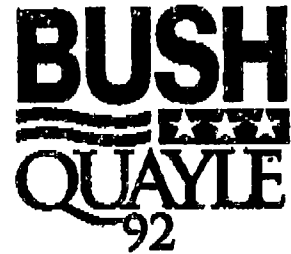
GB: I am determined to turn this state around.

GB walking w/ people

Disclaimer

Annex (VO): Paid for by
BUSH/QUAYLE '92 Primary
Committee

PRESS RELEASE



Video

Audio

GB w/troops in desert
 Soldier salutes plane/thumbs up
 Citizen waving flags
 Berlin Wall falls down

ANNCR VO: When President Bush led America to victory in Desert Storm and the Cold War...some opposed him.

GB standing by people seated at table
 GB w/people in factory
 CU GB at podium
 Cutaway to audience

Now the President has a plan to cut wasteful spending.. create jobs.. and restore home values... to New Hampshire and the nation.

Wide shot of Congress

But the Democrats in Congress oppose him again.

GB at mic State of Union

GB (OC): I ask the American people to let you know they want this action by March 20th. From the day after that, if it must be, the battle is joined.

Cutaway to Congress
 GB at mic State of Union

BOARD: Send Congress a Message. Support President Bush

DISC: Paid for by Bush/Quayle '92 Primary Committee.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Dan McGroarty to David Demarest and Tony Snow, Re: Basket Case: Democrates New '92 Strategy. (1 pp.)	06/18/91	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Snow, Robert Anthony (Tony)
Subseries: Subject File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [Memoranda - Speeches]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
 By cap (NLGB) on 4/5/05

Date Closed: 12/22/2004	OA/ID Number: 13896-002
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Re-review Case #: 2005-0485-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

June 18, 1991

MEMORANDUM

FOR: DAVID DEMAREST AND TONY SNOW

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY

SUBJECT: BASKET CASE -- DEMOCRATS NEW '92 STRATEGY

The June 15 Washington Post carries a remarkable story out of Middleburg, VA on the Democrats' latest strategy huddle for 1992. According to the Post, the Democrats have adopted a strategy of political triage that divides the country into "baskets" of winnable and unwinnable states. Democratic strategists go on to identify 13 states as unwinnable -- "so firmly Republican in their presidential voting patterns that an investment of cash and staff is a waste of resources."

The basket strategy is remarkable in many ways:

o The Democrats are ready now to write off more states in '92 than they won in '88. Mike Dukakis won 10 states and 111 electoral votes in 1988. The 13 states written off by the Democrats for 1992 total 106 electoral votes. They represent a population of close to 50 million Americans -- a full one-fifth of the country.

o The basket strategy suggests the Democrats are no longer a national party. 17 months before the election, they are ready to run up the white flag.

We should do everything possible to make certain the public hears more about the Democrats' basket strategy:

o The President should refer to the basket strategy -- contrast it with a Republican approach that is active and aggressive in all 50 states. Our message: **the Democrats may be ready to write off 50 million Americans, but the Republican Party is ready to reach out to every American in every state.**

o The President should drive home this message whenever he visits one of the "forgotten states." The basket strategy cuts the legs out from under State Democratic campaigns, and creates an opening for Republicans to translate support for the President into support for the Party. In these states, our objective should shift from "state to slate:" we should aim at a Republican sweep to create the coattails we need to make inroads in Congress.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT GATES

FROM: DANIEL MC GROARTY, SPEECHWRITING *DmG*

SUBJECT: NEW WORLD ORDER OP-ED

I am faxing the attached draft op-ed for your review at the recommendation of David Demarest. General Scowcroft has read this draft, and would like to find an authoritative foreign policy expert outside the Administration to byline the piece.

Please deliver comments directly to David Demarest, who is with the President in Kennebunkport.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DMcM*

SUBJECT: ESSAY ON THE EMERGING NEW WORLD ORDER

Statement of Purpose:

One year after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, a significant number of news accounts report the death of the New World Order. The attached essay argues that these obituaries to an idea are premature -- that the forward progress over the past two years far outweighs second-order crises such as the plight of the Kurds or unrest in Yugoslavia. The essay supplies some historical context, recalling the three-year transition period to the last "world order:" the bi-polar era of the Cold War.

The essay underscores the fact that the new world order is prospective: a process characterized by an opportunity to establish international "rules of the road" -- rules meant to minimize instability, strengthen the forces of collective security, and maximize the breathing space for nations making the transition to democracy. As such, the defining conditions for the present "time of transition" play to the President's strengths as a deft diplomat and international leader with a sure sense of American interests and ideals.

#

MC GROARTY
AUGUST 5, 1991

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A year has passed since Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion of Kuwait, in what came to be the first great challenge of the post-Cold War era. Few would have predicted in the early hours of August 2, 1990 that one year's time would find Kuwait liberated and Saddam slapped down by a coalition of 28 nations cobbled together by a U.S. President under U.N. auspices. Yet, judging by some recent news reports, the latest casualty of the post-Gulf War world is the "New World Order," President Bush's shorthand for the prospects for global stability and peace.

Some trace the alleged demise of the New World Order to Saddam Hussein's ability to weather Desert Storm (itself a questionable premise over the long-term). Others declare that the new world order died in the mountains of Northern Iraq with the Kurdish refugees, or got caught in the crossfire in the Balkans. At times it seems all the world's calamities are laid at the gravestone of the new world order -- as if anything bad happening anywhere is enough to trigger another obituary to an idea whose time never came.

The purported stillbirth of this new order stands in sharp contrast to an abundance of evidence that the old order has breathed its last -- with no prospect of resuscitation. Witness Eastern Europe, and the now-almost-cliched flourishing of democracy. The Warsaw Pact expired almost unnoticed in March, and the Comecon lingered on until June when the old Pact members pulled the plug. But the cornerstone of the old world order -- and now the one element most responsible for its collapse -- is the Soviet Union's curtailed capacity to work anything from mischief to mayhem in the world.

To see just how much has changed, consider the regional flashpoints of the Reagan Doctrine that so dominated foreign policy debate a few short years ago. Nicaragua, with a free and fair election and a decade of divisive civil war now behind it, is finally on the road to democracy. In Angola, after 16 years of war, the communist government and anti-communist rebels have concluded a peace pact. Afghanistan is no longer a proxy conflict for the superpowers. In Ethiopia, indigenous rebels have toppled a tyrannical Mengistu regime that could no longer count on its Soviet sponsors. Even in Cambodia, a ceasefire is now in place, and hope for a peaceful settlement is greater than it has been for years.

But the crowning and indisputable proof of the death of the old world order remains the Gulf War. During the Cold War, a regional conflict of this sort would have awakened worries of global conflagration. Instead, President Bush orchestrated a 28-member coalition to confront Saddam as an international outlaw, the

Soviets refrained from playing the spoiler's role, and after decades of Cold-War induced paralysis, the UN performed as a true parliament of nations at every critical point during the conflict.

Cooperation between the U.S. and Soviet Union has carried into the post-Gulf War period. One year to the day after Iraq's invasion, Presidents Bush and Gorbachev announced at the Moscow Summit joint sponsorship of a Middle East Peace Conference.

Taken together, these developments prove beyond doubt that the old order has ended, and the prospect of a new order is on the horizon.

The opportunities presented by this new world order should be clear. With the end of the East-West rivalry, we have the chance to clear away the dangers of large-scale armed conflict for a more mutually profitable competition of an economic sort. History and human nature prove the world will never rid itself of the urge to commit aggression. The new world order does not mean the absence of conflict. As President Bush has said many times, "we have not entered an era of perpetual peace."

The point now is that the peace-loving nations of the world -- with the freedom-loving nations of the world at their core -- have it within their means to deter conflict and, if necessary, to act in concert to defeat aggression. As much as we anguish over their fate, the existence of Kurdish refugees or ethnic unrest in Yugoslavia do not refute the fundamental fact that a new order is now emerging.

Yet in significant respects, the new world order the President speaks about is not new at all. It bears a strong resemblance to an earlier vision of America and its place in the world -- a dream dashed in the aftermath of two world wars. This vision of a new order has always been consonant with American interests and ideals.

Those ready to close the door on the new world order are guilty of monumental short-sightedness. The last "world order" -- the one the world came to know as the Cold War era -- was arguably almost three years in the making: From the close of World War II in August 1945 -- with the U.S.-Soviet wartime alliance intact -- to June 1948, when the Berlin Blockade dispelled any lingering doubts about the USSR's aggressive designs. As the blockade wore on, Washington was the scene of discussions that led to the formation of NATO -- an alliance explicitly aimed against Soviet expansionism. The USSR had come full circle, from ally to enemy -- and old order had given way to new, in three years' time.

The path that took us from shaking hands with Ivan across the Elbe to staring him down across the barriers in Berlin was by no means a straight line. Viewed from the ground -- that is to say, viewed from in the midst of history, where we are forced to live it -- much that later seemed preordained was then anything but clear. Witness in 1946 the shock and consternation that greeted

Churchill's Iron Curtain speech, which historical hindsight deems nothing short of prophetic. In spite of Churchill's warnings, even as late as the summer of 1947 delegates from the USSR attended a planning conference to pave the way for possible Soviet participation in the Marshall Plan.

Compare that "transition timeline" to our own circumstances. Dating the crumbling of the old order from the collapse of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 -- or even to July 1989, when Solidarity candidates took their seats besides the communist old guard in the Polish Parliament -- puts the endpoint of a similar three-year transition period into the summer or fall of 1992.

Given that the past two years have witnessed the collapse of communism, the peaceful end of forty years of Cold War without a shot being fired; given that, in the past six months, a UN-sanctioned and U.S.-led coalition waged forty days of hyper-war against a regime that once counted the Soviet Union as an ally; given that every day brings new word of unrest and worse in the Balkans and among the restive Republics of the USSR -- given this whirlwind of change, who can be so bold to assume the next 12 to 18 months will bring no new surprises?

The old order is no more -- gone the way of East Germany and the Berlin Wall, Nicolae Ceausescu and the Iron Curtain. A new world order will take its place. This time, the community of free nations, with America in the lead, can make good the dreams of earlier eras. We can expect twists and turns, setbacks and missed chances. But the watchword of this singular moment remains opportunity -- a chance to secure enduring peace, to create the breathing space for freedom that eluded us in 1919 and 1945.

In a famous formulation dating from the war that shaped the last old order, Churchill warned that "this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is perhaps, the end of the beginning." In our own quest to shape a new world order, we have not yet witnessed the end of the new beginning, and a new world remains within our reach.

#

SCHEDULE FOR TONY SNOW
AUGUST 23, 1991

CALL PENNY ROSS

GET HAIR CUT

12:00PM LUNCH WITH DAN JAHN
 W.H. MESS

1:00PM SAY A LITTLE PRAYER FOR
 NANCY -- (TRUST ME, I
 NEED ALL THE HELP I CAN
 GET.)

WORK ON SPEECHES FOR WEEKEND

NEXT WEEK - WORK ON FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE
 FORM.

PRINCETON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Central Office

TO: Tony Snow
FROM: Dick Denoyer
DATE: July 24, 1991

Enclosed you will find copies of the songs we plan to use on Orientation Day. Also, I have enclosed copies of the letters I spoke to you about.

Looking forward to seeing you on August 26!

FROM A DISTANCE

From a distance, the world looks blue and green,
And the snowcapped mountains white.
From a distance, the ocean meets the stream
And the eagle takes to flight.
From a distance there is harmony,
And it echoes through the land.
It's the voice of hope, It's the voice of peace,
It's the voice of every man.

From a distance, we all have enough,
And no one is in need.
There are no guns, no bombs and no disease,
No hungry mouths to feed.
From a distance, we are instruments,
Marching in a common band.
Playing songs of hope, playing songs of peace,
They're the songs of every man.

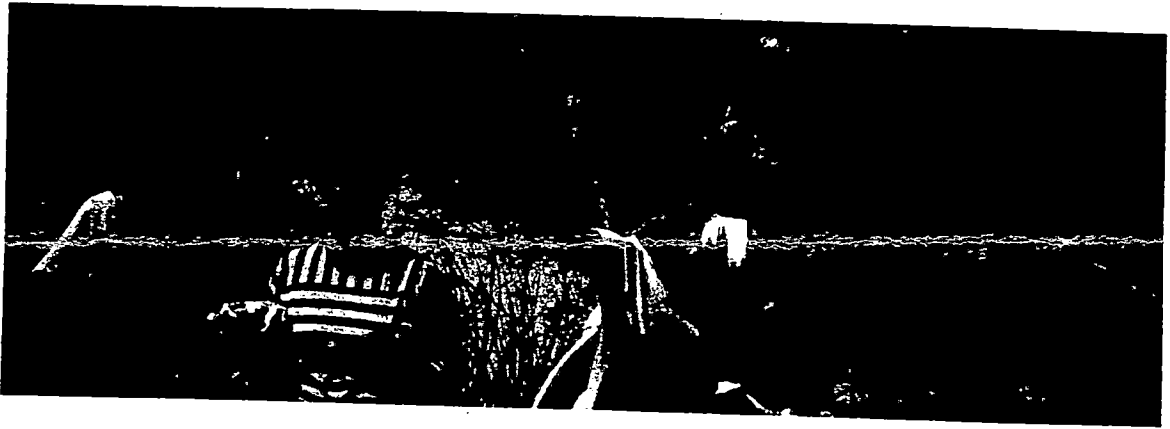
And God is watching us, God is watching us,
God is watching us from a distance.

From a distance, you look like my friend
Even though we are at war.
From a distance I just cannot comprehend
What all this fighting is for.
From a distance there is harmony
And it echoes through the land.
It's the hope of hopes, It's the love of loves,
It's the heart of every man.

It's the hope of hopes, It's the love of loves,
This is the song of every man.
And God is watching us, God is watching us.
God is watching us from a distance.
Oh, God is watching us. God is watching.
God is watching us.....from a distance.

MUSICAL ELEMENTS

- What musical elements do you hear in this song?



That's What Friends Are For

Words and music by
Carole Bayer Sager and Burt Bacharach



I ne-ver thought I'd feel this way — { 1. And as far as I'm con-cerned —
2. Well you came and o-pen-ed me. —



— I'm glad I got the chance to say — that I do be-lieve — I
— And now there's so much more — I see — And so by the way — I



love you. And if you should ev - er go a - way -
thank you. And then for the times when we're a - part -



— well then close your eyes and try — to feel the way we do — to - day —
— well then close your eyes and know — these words are com - ing from my heart —



— } And then if you can — re - mem - ber

§ Refrain

Keep smil - ing keep shin - ing know - ing you - can al - ways count on

me for sure - that's what friends - are for.

1.&2. For good - times and bad - times
3. In good - times and bad - times } I'll be on - your side for - ev - er

more. That's what friends - are

1. 2. D.S. § 3.
for. for. for.



THAT'S WHAT FRIENDS ARE FOR

MELODIES BUILT ON A MAJOR SCALE

When melodies, or parts of melodies, are based on a scale, they are easier to play and sing.

- Look at the notation for "Lean on Me." Find two lines that are mostly scale-wise.
- Find the *D.S.*, or *dal segno*, symbol in the first ending. This means to repeat from the sign, § .



Lean on Me

Words and music by Bill Withers
G7

C F C

Some-times in our lives — we all have pain — we all have sor - row.

C F C G7 C

But if we are wise — we know that there's — al-ways to-mor - row.. Lean on

C F C G7 C

me when you're not strong — and I'll be your friend — I'll help you car - ry — on —

C F C G7 C

for it won't be long — 'til I'm gon-na need — some-bod-y to lean — on.

C F C G

Please — swal-low your pride — if I have things — you need to bor - row —

C F C

for no-one can fill _____ those of your needs _____ that you won't let _____

G7 C % C G7 C

_____ show.. You just call on me, broth-er, when you need a hand, we all _____

G7 C C F

need some-bod-y to lean _____ on. I just might have a prob-lem that _____

G7 C G7 C *Omit 2nd time*

you'll un-der-stand. We all need some-bod-y to lean _____ on. 1. Lean on
2. _____

C F C

me when you're not strong _____ and I'll be your friend, I'll help you car-
If there is a load _____ you have to bear _____ that you can't _____

G7 C F

- ry on for it won't be long _____ 'til I'm gon - na need -
car - ry, I'm right up the road. I'll share your load - _____

1. C G7 C D.S. C 2. G7 C

1. _____ some-bod-y to lean _____ on. You just _____ if you just call _____ me. _____
2. _____

- How do the first four pitches in the C major scale relate to "Lean on Me"?

Princeton City School District
25 West Sharon Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

Office of the
Superintendent

June 24, 1991

President George Bush
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear President Bush:

Over the past ten years, we have witnessed the most thorough and sustained effort to reform the American public education system in our history. National goals for education are worthwhile and demonstrate that we in America are pulling together to make our educational systems the best in the world. Admittedly, there is need for improvement in the field of education, and we have known for a long time that education's problems are interrelated with numerous other problems in our society which affect the family and its ability to send well-nourished, eager-to-learn children to school.

Some of the problems that need to be addressed simultaneously with the problems of education and should share the reform spotlight are as follows:

- The number of the socioeconomically deprived is significantly increasing in our large urban centers and rural areas. The cost of welfare programs, the homeless, and unemployed is also growing. Likewise, the number of children without enough to eat and the crime in these areas continues to increase.
- Sale of illegal drugs is a \$50,000,000,000+ underground industry in our country. Drug trafficking keeps legitimate industries from lowering their prices for consumer goods and services due to the supply of money being used for drugs. Further, substantial tax revenue is lost due to this underground industry. Even though the national economy and treasury are affected by this illegal drug industry, its most devastating effect is on children, adults, and society.
- Failures of savings and loans and banks will cost the taxpayers an estimated \$580,000,000,000. These failures, plus the prediction of more to come, should be of great concern.
- Stockbrokers' and investors' misuse of information to reap large capital gains in the stock, bond, and commodities markets will affect the future economy. Inside traders affect the prices of stocks, bonds, and commodities and cheat small investors who do not have "inside" information. This breaks down trust in the

President George Bush
June 24, 1991
Page 2

market place and inhibits our willingness to invest in our country's future.

- . Greedy "take-over" specialists have cost thousands of people their jobs and destroyed well-established companies and many investors.
- . Special interest groups provide some politicians campaign funds and monetary gifts to get legislation passed or to control regulations that benefit only a few individuals or a company at the expense of the general public. This practice should be abolished at the local, state, national, and international levels.
- . Pollution of our air and streams has been discussed for years and has a great impact on our planet and its inhabitants. Legislators and citizens should be deeply concerned about this matter since it has a profound effect on their health and the health and welfare of future generations.
- . A three-trillion dollar national debt, plus over six trillion dollars in outstanding loans that most likely will not be paid back, is a severe problem. This large national debt has a drastic effect on our economy and ability to compete in the world market.
- . Business espionage and paybacks cost other businesses and consumers extra dollars at the market place.
- . In many instances, bankruptcy laws are too lenient. There have been 40,000 plus bankruptcies during the past year. Many citizens are financially and emotionally affected by these bankruptcies which may be caused by economic conditions, poor management, and/or someone trying to get rich at the expense of others.

As an educator of thirty years, I truly appreciate the attention your administration is giving to our nation's schools. However, let us be candid. The reform spotlight must also provide more momentum for solving the problems of the structures on which our schools stand. It seems to me that, if we can develop goals for education, both short- and long-term, we should be able to develop similar goals for the types of problems described. As adults in our society, it is our responsibility to seek out truth and strive for individual and societal perfection using our knowledge, appreciations, understandings, skills, and values in problem solving and making good decisions. In our school district, we have been and will continue doing our share in developing caring, dynamic problem solvers.

These areas warrant the attention of citizens, Congress, and the President of the United States. Both short- and long-term solutions for these problems

President George Bush
June 24, 1991
Page 3

are imperative. These goals and plans must be marketed like education has been on the local, state, and national levels in recent years.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Denoyer, Ph.D.
Superintendent

RAD:br

Copies to Congressman Charles Luken
Congressman Bill Gradison
Congressman John Boehner
Senator John Glenn
Senator Howard Metzenbaum

REWD JUL 16 1991

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 10, 1991

Dr. Richard Denoyer
Princeton City School District
25 West Sharon Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

Dear Dr. Denoyer:

Thank you for forwarding a copy of your recent letter to President Bush.

As you know, President Bush has proposed a plan to improve our nation's schools by creating national standards and a voluntary nationwide testing system, encouraging businesses to become involved in developing non-traditional learning programs, and establishing "New American Schools." The President is also advocating "school choice" so that parents could send their children to public, private or parochial schools.

While I am pleased that the President has decided to give education the attention it deserves and I believe that his goals are laudable, I am not convinced that his plan will improve education in this country. There are several pieces of educational reform legislation currently being reviewed by Congress, including the Strengthening Education for American Families Act. This legislation has been reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources to the full Senate for consideration.

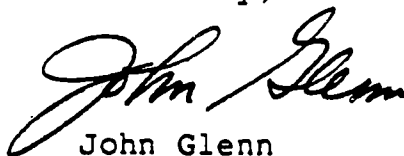
I strongly believe that we, as a nation, must commit ourselves to improving our schools. While much of education policy is and should be decided at the state and local levels, the federal government can play a lead role in educational reform. I look forward to working with my colleagues in putting together the best package possible to strengthen education and to make progress in reaching the national education goals.

Dr. Richard Denoyer
Page 2

I appreciate having the benefit of your views on this important matter. If I can be of assistance in the future, please do not hesitate to contact me again.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Glenn".

John Glenn
United States Senator

JG/ljt

CHARLES J. LUKEN
1st District, Ohio

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
ROOM 1107
LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-2216

DISTRICT OFFICE:
THE GWYNNE BUILDING, SUITE 1300
602 MAIN STREET
CINCINNATI, OH 45202
(513) 421-8688

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

July 10, 1991

REC'D JUL 15 1991

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE
AND URBAN AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS SUPERVISION,
AND INSURANCE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC
STABILIZATION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POLICY
RESEARCH AND INSURANCE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
OPERATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT,
ENERGY, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Richard A. Denoyer, Ph.D.
Superintendent
Princeton City School District
25 West Sharon Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Dear Doctor:

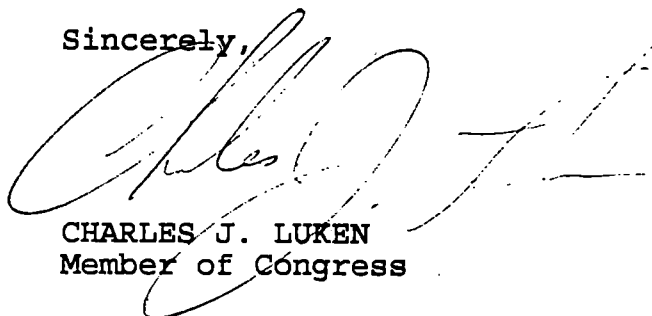
Thank you for letting me know your concerns and suggestions regarding the reform of the American public education system. I appreciate having your educated opinion in this matter, and I agree that improvements in the quality of our educational system and in society in general is needed.

Despite the efforts of many dedicated teachers, administrators and parents, our educational system has fallen behind many other countries. New strategies must be developed to reverse this trend before it's too late. Many of these strategies are bold, but many simply are aimed at "getting back to the basics." We need increased parental involvement in their child's education and parental accountability for attendance and conduct of their child. We need to encourage partnerships on the federal, state, local, and private sectors that would get children in pre school so they will be prepared for their more formal education. We need improved discipline in the classroom to be a priority of every school district so that unruly children do not adversely affect the education of others.

The future of education in our country must be a priority. What is needed is a commitment from all sectors of society to improve our educational system. You may be assured that I will lend my support to those initiatives that offer the best chance of improving our educational system.

Again, thank you for taking the time to contact me on this very important and timely issue. I hope that you will continue to advise me on those issues that are important to you.

Sincerely,



CHARLES J. LUKEN
Member of Congress

writes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

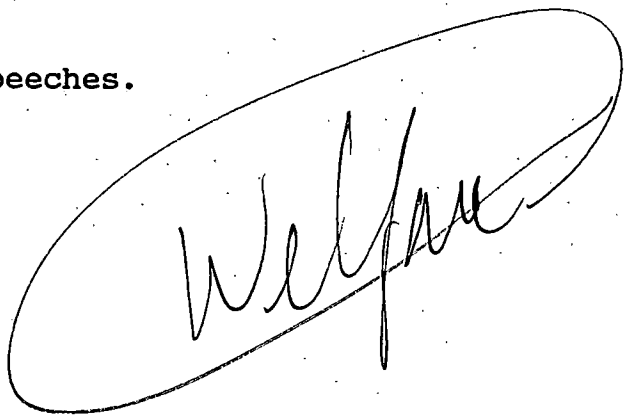
March 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE DEMAREST

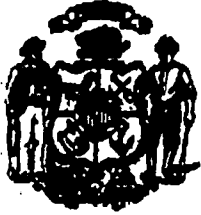
FROM: RON KAUFMAN *rd*

SUBJECT: ATTACHED FROM GOVERNOR TOMMY THOMPSON

FYI. Good fodder for speeches.



Ron Kaufman



TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Governor
State of Wisconsin

March 19, 1992

The President
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Your visit to Wisconsin this week was extremely successful. I thoroughly enjoyed your visit and appreciated the opportunity to speak with you over lunch.

As I mentioned during lunch, I sponsored a resolution calling for a presidential line item veto at the National Governors' Association winter meeting. This resolution was adopted by a unanimous voice vote.

My line item veto authority has been a powerful tool in keeping Wisconsin's budget balanced and taxes under control. I have used my authority to eliminate more than \$140 million in wasteful spending and save Wisconsin taxpayers more than \$600 million in added taxes.

Presidential line item veto authority would allow you to eliminate wasteful government spending and pork barrel projects. Clearly, the nation's governors agree.

I have included a copy of the resolution for your review.

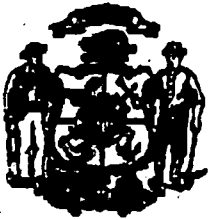
Sincerely,


TOMMY G. THOMPSON
Governor

TGT/sls

enclosure

*PS It was great having you
in Wisconsin - Best wishes
to Mrs Bush!*



TOMMY G. THOMPSON

**Governor
State of Wisconsin**

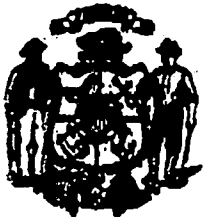
PRESIDENTIAL LINE-ITEM VETO AUTHORITY

THE NATION'S GOVERNORS EXPRESS THEIR STRONG SUPPORT OF NGA POLICY A-9.3.1 CALLING FOR A LINE-ITEM VETO AUTHORITY FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. FORTY-THREE OF THE NATION'S GOVERNORS HAVE THIS AUTHORITY AND HAVE FOUND IT TO BE A VALUABLE AND EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR CONTROLLING STATE SPENDING AND BALANCING STATE BUDGETS.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S INABILITY TO CONTROL SPENDING HAS LED TO A MASSIVE FEDERAL DEFICIT THAT THREATENS THE NATION'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY, AND ADDS ADDITIONAL BURDENS ON THE STATES.

THE GOVERNORS BELIEVE THAT GIVING THE PRESIDENT THE LINE-ITEM VETO AUTHORITY WILL HELP RESTRAIN FEDERAL SPENDING, BALANCE THE FEDERAL BUDGET AND ASSIST IN ELIMINATING UNFUNDED FEDERAL MANDATES ON THE STATES.

THEREFORE, THE NATION'S GOVERNORS URGE THE CONGRESS TO PASS A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO EMPOWER THE PRESIDENT WITH A LINE-ITEM VETO AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION.



TOMMY G. THOMPSON

**Governor
State of Wisconsin**

February 6, 1992

The President
The White House
Washington

Dear Mr. President:

You will be happy to know that the nation's governors unanimously support presidential line-item veto authority.

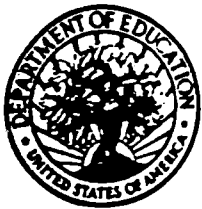
Enclosed, please find a copy of the resolution I successfully put forth at the Annual Winter Meeting of the National Governors' Association urging Congress to pass a constitutional amendment empowering you with the line-item veto authority.

We believe you should have the power to say NO, just as forty-three of the nation's governors do. The line-item veto authority will allow you to restrain spending, balance the federal budget and eliminate unfunded mandates on the states. These are things the Congress has been unable to do on their own.

I look forward to my continued work as part of the Bush Team!

Warm regards,

TOMMY G. THOMPSON
Governor



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
THE SECRETARY

March 12, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SAM SKINNER

FROM: LAMAR ALEXANDER

WHAT THE PRESIDENT CAN BE DOING AND SAYING ABOUT EDUCATION FROM
SUPER TUESDAY THROUGH THE CONVENTION

1. Getting the talk right -- Let speechwriters turn the attached policy into a few paragraphs of rhetoric and use it over and over and over again: "When I think of America in the year 2000 I think of a nation of students educating ourselves throughout our lifetimes at the best system of schools, colleges and universities in the world. This will take revolutionary changes. Business as usual will not help us reach our six ambitious national education goals."

2. Prepare for Second Term -- The President hosts small one hour private sessions every 10 days to talk about and get comfortable with his second term plans for education and how he should go about talking about this to the American people.

WHERE THE PRESIDENT GOES AND WHAT HE SAYS -- The President should seize the initiative on education, make it his by a sustained series of public appearances that make clear his agenda, where he thinks the nation ought to go, what it ought to do in order to become a nation of students educating ourselves at the best system of schools, colleges and universities in the world. All of the following ideas are either approved and part of the budget, or are now being worked out with OMB.

1. Draw the line with Congress -- The President should invite bipartisan congressional leaders to the White House immediately (before April 1). Tell them: "I won't sign business as usual legislation for our schools. We need revolutionary changes if our children are going to meet the six national education goals by the year 2000. That means support for world class standards, new curriculum frameworks and a voluntary national examination system. It means giving teachers more opportunity for training and more flexibility spending federal funds in their classrooms, giving communities help in creating truly break-the-mold New American Schools, and giving middle- and low-income families more of the same choices of schools for their children that wealthy families already have."

2. A bold Republican initiative for working Americans -- Invite Republican congressional leaders to the White House. Let them tell the President about their amendment to the higher education bill. They will say: "Let's create a \$25,000 lifetime line of credit for education and job training for every American which can be paid back out of earnings collected by the IRS. This will give working men and women and their children a better chance for a better job and a better life." The President can offer his support and use this for the rest of the year.

3. Drawing the line with Congress again -- When Congress does not act by March 20 and the April 1 deadline for authorizing the use of \$100 million appropriated for AMERICA 2000 passes, criticize the Congress: "Congress has missed not only my deadline but its own deadline. Worse than that, all Congress is thinking about passing is more of the same, business as usual. We need revolutionary changes: world-class standards and a voluntary national examination system; training and flexibility for teachers; break-the-mold New American Schools; more choices of schools for families."

4. Celebrate the first birthday of AMERICA 2000 (April 18) -- Celebrate the first anniversary of AMERICA 2000 by making one or two visits the week before to cities working hard to become an AMERICA 2000 community (e.g.: Omaha, Memphis, Las Cruces, etc.). "Forty states, led by Governors of both parties -- more than 1000 communities -- have accepted my challenge to become AMERICA 2000 communities. This is how America will create the best system of schools in the world by the turn of the century, community-by-community. This is how we can help our children reach the six ambitious national education goals we established in Charlottesville in 1989."

Another visit in May to Charlotte-Mecklenburg Chamber of Commerce Community Education Summit -- (May 22) Major POTUS address on education. Organizers expect "thousands" of citizens attending. Community has made a strong commitment to AMERICA 2000 and made rapid strides on standards and testing. Trip should include visit to Johnson C. Smith University's Kiddie Kollege.

5. World Class Standards and Testing -- Go to Nashville on April 3-4 (or videoconference) to address 15,000 math teachers: "You are one more reason for America to value its teachers. You led the way. You got out in front, established clear and high standards for what our children should know and be able to do about math. We are working together to create voluntary American

Achievement Tests so parents and communities can know how their kids and schools are doing. We want them to be able to live, work and compete with kids growing up in Seoul, Tokyo and Berlin."

6. "Opportunity Scholarships" -- Go to Milwaukee, check on the progress of Polly Williams and Gov. Thompson's program to help poor families attend private schools: "I have included in my new budget a half billion dollars to create one million new thousand dollar scholarships for children of middle- and low-income families. The only restriction would be that families be able to use this scholarship at any lawfully operating school. This is fair to families, will put money into the schools that help children who need the most help, and will unleash competitive forces that will make all schools better. It is federal support for a kind of state or local GI Bill for Kids. It is, in effect, a Pell grant for elementary and high school students. It will help to create the best system of elementary and high schools in the world just as the GI Bill and Pell grants have helped to create the best system of colleges and universities in the world. For Houston, for example, this would be \$100 million new federal dollars into the hands of middle- and low-income families to be spent in the schools that serve their children. . ."

7. New American Schools -- Go to almost any city, visit a break-the-mold school with Ted Sizer, or Jim Comer, or Hank Levin. "We must rethink our schools from top to bottom. We must break the mold, make revolutionary changes, invent schools that meet the needs of children the way children are growing up today. More than 700 of the most creative teams in America are competing for the \$200 million that the New American Schools Development Corporation will be giving to design teams that will in turn help communities everywhere create a new generation of new American schools, the best schools in the world."

8. Head Start and Parental Responsibility -- Go to National Meeting of Elementary School Principals in New Orleans, April 31: "We know Head Start helps. That is why I have pushed for a 127 percent increase in funding for Head Start during my four years while the federal budget as a whole was going up only 25 percent. Beginning next year Head Start will be available for every four-year-old. But, in the end, it is the parent who must make certain the child is born healthy, loved, read to, listened to, cared for. The family makes a difference. Every teacher knows this."

9. Flexibility -- Meet with teachers anywhere about this: "I can't think of a better example of the difference between what Washington thinks and what America thinks about this. I have yet to meet a teacher who does not think that she and her colleagues could not help children more if they had more flexibility in the way they spend the \$12 billion in more than 70 federal elementary and secondary programs. Yet Congress won't move. I think everybody against the idea of giving teachers more flexibility in the classroom must live in Washington, D.C."

10. Retraining Teachers -- Go to a Teachers or Principals Academy, lots of places: "One thing is certain -- if we are going to have new world-class standards, and different curriculum frameworks, and New American Schools, if we are going to expect so much more of our children we must be prepared for a period of massive retraining of teachers. That is why I have recommended that Congress provide funds to begin Governors Academies for teachers of math, science, English, history and geography in every state. That is why we have refocused \$2.1 billion of federal math and science education programs on teacher retraining."

11. Education and Job Training for working Americans and their Children -- Go to any community college, or to the national convention of community colleges in Phoenix on April 12 (or videoconference): "When I think of America in the year 2000, I think of a nation of students, Americans of all ages, throughout their lifetimes educating themselves in the best system of schools, colleges and universities in the world. This means we must give working men and women and their children a \$25,000 lifetime line of credit for education and job training which may be paid back from earnings collected by the IRS. It means we should let the working mother, who can only take one class at a time while she is working and managing her family, be eligible for our federal grants and loans to continue her education."

12. The Armed Forces helping to create the best schools in the world -- The President should take Cheney and Alexander to a conference in Los Angeles, direct them to implement a plan for how the armed forces can work with Los Angeles and other school districts to create schools for kids that aren't making it in regular schools: "If we can put missiles down smokestacks, we can create the best schools in the world for our children. As we cut back on military spending, we should take some of this brain power, equipment and dollars to help our cities with some of their toughest educational problems."

13. Colleges and Universities -- Commencement address:
"We have the best system of colleges and universities in the world. We are the world grand champions of science and technology. That is why I have recommended record levels of R&D spending. That is why I have recommended record increases in federal funds to help families pay for college costs. That is why I have recommended letting students deduct from their federal taxes the interest on student loans and to withdraw money without penalty from their IRAs for education. Today one of every two four-year-college students has a federal grant or loan to help pay college costs. We must use the principles that have helped to create the best system of colleges and universities in the world to help to create the best elementary and high schools in the world by the turn of the century."

14. Design Teams -- In mid to late June the New American Schools Development Corporation will announce the 20-30 award winners from the nearly 700 design teams submitting bids. The President should meet with a few of these teams, perhaps at the proposed geographical location of the school and speak with them about their winning "break-the-mold" ideas.

cc: Richard Darman
Ede Holiday
Clayton Yuetter ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1992

02 APR 14 P6:11

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST
FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DMG*
SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR LEHIGH VALLEY 2000

*no explanations
lines
Has Lehigh
400?*

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, April 16 at 1:00 p.m. you will deliver remarks to 2,000 members of the Lehigh Valley community, in the Dieruff High School gymnasium in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Lehigh Valley was one of the first communities to accept the America 2000 challenge.

The audience includes over 1,300 Dieruff ninth through twelfth graders, 400 Lehigh Valley 2000 task force members, business leaders, parents, teachers and elected officials.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks, (approximately 20 minutes / teleprompter) focus on the fifth reform -- education. Please note that you speak two days before the first anniversary of America 2000.

You announce a new initiative, Lifetime Earning Credits, on page 6.

McGroarty/Bunton
April 14, 1992
6:00 pm
[LEHIGH]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LEHIGH VALLEY 2000
ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
APRIL 16, 1992
1:00 P.M.

*Needs a little humor
Letters to Pres
from kids,
a maybe
joke
mid spec*

My thanks to the parents, the teachers and the staff.
Thanks also to all the folks here from Allentown and Easton and Bethlehem -- the leading lights of Lehigh Valley. Last but not least, let me say hello to the students of Dieruff High. //

It's astonishing to be here with the Class of '92 as a graduate of the Class of '42. // I realize the world I thought of as new -- for you is, well, history. //

Look at the world you'll soon call your own -- at the pace of change we've come to expect: each day, we see history played out in the headlines. Old empires expire -- new worlds are born. In the past six months alone, we've seen the birth of 18 new nations. [[Who knows how many there'll be by the time you take that big geography final.]]

*also a
little
long*

But the challenges we face -- the sheer complexity of our world -- can't obscure the basic values that guide this Nation. Times change, but truths endure. I'm talking about the big issues that shape our world -- about the values close to home. Everything I've done -- I've done to preserve and advance three precious legacies: strong families. Good jobs. A world at peace.

Securing those legacies has been my mission as President -- and it will be my mission today and every day, now and for the next four years. //

Right now, here in Allentown and across America, the number one concern is the economy -- and turning this economy around, creating jobs, is the mission that matters most. Listen to what people say about the economy. Get beneath the cold statistics -- down to the real heart of this issue. People want to know whether they can keep the job they've got -- and whether they're on track for a better one. For their kids -- for each one of the students here today -- parents have got grander visions: not just a job -- a career. Work that means more than simply making ends meet: Work that gives real meaning to your life. //

People have a right to ask: what is government's role in all of this? / No, we can't legislate the American Dream. But government can serve as a catalyst for change -- clearing away the obstacles to economic growth and the unnecessary costs of doing business. Expanding the opportunities for aggressive businesses and enterprising individuals to create new jobs. Training and educating our children -- giving you the tools of thought you'll need to compete in the new world economy. //

The fate of America's economic future rests on five key reforms: On free and fair trade -- our ability to break down barriers, open new markets to American goods. Our future rests on legal reform -- on ending the explosion of litigation that strains our patience and saps our economy. On health care reform

-- opening up access to all Americans, controlling the run-away cost of health care without sacrificing choice and quality. On government reform -- because only if we reverse a generation of creeping bureaucracy, only if we restore limits to government, can we restore public trust.

Finally, the reason I've come to Lehigh Valley today: our future depends on education reform -- our ability to revolutionize -- literally re-invent our schools. ✓/

Education represents a perfect community of interest: between the individual and society -- between one generation and the next. Between the proud history we must pass on -- and the path-breaking future we must create. // And in terms of America's economic future -- education is nothing less than a matter of economic survival. //

Better schools mean better jobs.

You've seen the news stories. You've heard the statistics. Anyone who worries about slack productivity or a bad balance of trade ought to be alarmed about our children's test scores. Millions of students work hard, millions of dedicated teachers do their best -- and still, in one test after another, America's children score at or near the bottom ranks of international achievement. //

We don't need another test to tell us something is wrong with our schools. For the sake of every student here today, we've got to shake off any sense of complacency -- and shake up the status quo.

Here in Lehigh Valley, that's a lesson you learned years ago. You didn't wait for word from Washington. You didn't stand back and watch another generation of kids get less education than they deserved. This community took a direct interest in what was going on in the classroom. This community took action. //

I took office determined to put the power of the Presidency behind change. More than two years ago, we took a strong first step. Working together with the nation's Governors, we set six ambitious goals for the year 2000: We agreed we must raise the high-school graduation rate to 90%. We must be first in the world in math and science. We must put in place a system of World Class Standards -- and tests to measure students' progress. By the year 2000, every American adult must be literate. Every American child must start school ready to learn -- and every American school must be free of drugs, free from the violence that today too often follows our kids into the classroom. Let me sum up the six goals this way: Together, by the year 2000, we must create the best schools in the world for our children. //

Let me share a story Lamar told me about a little girl, a 4th Grader named Ariane Williams. At the kick-off for New Orleans 2000, she stood up -- and here's what she said: "These goals are not just ^{the President's} ~~my~~ goals. They're not just the Governors' goals. They are the nation's goals." / That little girl got the message -- and so do you.

Goals define the mission. They tell us where we want to go -- not how to get there. That's why, nearly one year ago to the

day, I mapped out a strategy I call America 2000: a plan to revolutionize American education. To put an end to business as usual: to break the mold -- build a new generation of American schools.

Two days from now, we'll mark the first anniversary of America 2000. Let me share with you today a kind of "report card" on what we've accomplished. / In one year's time, we've seen America 2000 catch fire all across this country. Already, 43 states and more than 1000 communities -- from Grand Junction, Colorado to Lewiston, Maine -- have joined the America 2000 crusade. Everywhere, people like you are working to break down the barriers between the classroom and the community -- to spark a grass-roots revolution to re-invent the American school.

But, you know that story -- because Lehigh Valley has led the way. //

I want to share with you an old African proverb that's the motto of Minnesota 2000: "It takes an entire village to educate one child."

And that is what it takes -- because education doesn't just happen in the classroom. It doesn't start at 8:20 each morning and end at 5 to 3:00. All of us lead busy lives -- but we must never be too busy to read to our kids. To teach them right from wrong. To take an interest in the things they worry about and wonder at -- to listen, really listen, to what they say. We owe it to our children, and to ourselves, to see that we live in

communities that care about education -- communities where learning can happen.

You've got every right to ask: What can Washington do to help? Here's one way we can. Today, I want to announce a new legislative initiative: a Lifetime Education and Training Account -- a line of credit, a package of grants and loans worth \$25,000 dollars to every eligible American, to use to further their education or acquire new job skills to make the most of their abilities. // I've said before if we want to compete in the 21st Century, we've got to become a nation of students.

how does it work?

To do that, we've got to take a new approach to the old notions of "student aid." Think of the working Mom, balancing her responsibility for her family and her job against her own hopes for the future. She'd take one college course at a time - - but she doesn't qualify right now for the grant or loan that would help pay tuition. Our Lifetime Education and Training Account would help her get back into the classroom. / Here's the message for the students here today -- and for their parents, too: Education doesn't end with graduation. Learning has got to be a life-long pursuit. //

I came to Lehigh -- to one of the first communities to join the America 2000 crusade -- to set the agenda for the second year of America 2000. Our next step forward depends on our success in building a consensus for change around four core ideas -- four ways to build on what we've begun: to transform the federal government into a catalyst for real education reform.

First, if we're serious about reaching our goals, we must set World Class Standards in five core subjects -- and establish a series of voluntary American Achievement Tests to measure our children's progress.

Second, we've got to grant states and local school districts relief from Federal rules and regulations that limit their ability to improve educational achievement and do nothing to help us meet our national goals. Our teachers and principals deserve flexibility -- freedom to use their front-line experience on what works best in their schools to meet federal goals.

Right now, federal rules force schools to stick with outdated tests -- rather than go with new ones and risk the loss of millions of dollars in federal funds. In other cases, federal restrictions result in sprinkling remedial instruction in equal but ineffective amounts across large numbers of children -- instead of focusing enough time and energy to make a real difference for kids who need it most.

Has anyone asked the teachers here today: does that make sense? How can we ask you to teach -- and then tie your hands?

Third, we've got to launch a wide-open effort to create New American Schools -- at least one in every Congressional District across the country. Lehigh Valley is hard at work on its plan to make this community home to its own New American School.

These break-the-mold schools won't conform to any one blueprint. Some may make a quantum leap forward into tomorrow's technologies. Others may seek to reach the future by restoring

older traditions, the discipline -- and disciplines -- of an earlier era. Each one of these schools would be a laboratory of learning -- a living example of how we can re-invent American education. All we need now from Congress is the seed money to help people like you translate ideas into action.

Fourth, we must create an incentive to improve education by promoting school choice. For far too long, we've shielded our schools from competition -- allowed the system a damaging monopoly-power over students. Well, just as monopolies are bad for the economy -- they're bad for our kids. Every parent should have the power to choose which school is best for his child -- public, private or religious. //

*Dramatic
choice
Lancers
her ways*

Look at America's college students. Our university system is the envy of the world. Each year, we make over \$20 billion dollars in federal grants and loans directly to students -- to use at the university of their choice. No one asks whether they enroll at Penn or Penn State -- at Villanova or Lehigh or Lafayette. It's time we make the same choice available to all parents from the moment their children go to school. Whether it's public or parochial school, yeshiva or bible school -- let parents, not the government, decide. //

And let's be clear: if we deny parents school choice -- let's recognize who's hurt worst by the status quo. It's not the well-to-do. It's not the upper middle class. It's not any one of us who ever went house-hunting with a map of the good school

districts. / Deny people school choice, and the ones you hurt most are the Middle Class and lower -- and especially the poor.

That's why choice is catching on in some of the hardest-hit neighborhoods in this nation. Talk to parents spearheading the school choice crusade -- people like Polly Williams in Milwaukee. They'll tell you how the lack of choice left them powerless to force change -- how a public school bureaucracy turned students into statistics and parents into pawns. Look at Milwaukee today -- pioneering school choice, giving poor parents control, and poor children pride. Look at the schools in East Harlem -- where teachers put their names on waiting lists to get a chance to teach in a choice school. They can't wait to stand in front of a classroom of children who want to be there -- who want to learn.

Choice works -- and here's why. When our students are a captive audience, our schools have no incentive to improve. What competition brings to the economy -- choice can bring to education. Say what you want about reforming our schools: If you're for change -- you're for school choice.

These four ideas are generating interest and enthusiasm among Governors and mayors -- Democrats and Republicans -- among business leaders from Ed Donley and the Allentown-Lehigh County Chamber of Commerce, to the Fortune 500. Among teachers and students and parents and principals -- everyone at every level who understands the need for change.

Everyone, that is, except the leaders of the U.S. Congress.

At a moment when the consensus for change seems to be

*Canada
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And besides
there is evidence
that schools
that choose
to have a
near
of work
getting
improve
themselves*

reaching critical mass, on Capitol Hill you can watch the last stand of the status quo. Forces there are waging a last-ditch effort to put the brakes on change -- to preserve the business-as-usual approach that brought us the present crisis in education.

Take a look at the bill now winding its way through the Congress -- and what it does to the four path-breaking ideas I mentioned a moment ago.

As part of America 2000, I asked Congress for funds for New American Schools -- \$545 million from now until 1994. Last year, Congress set aside \$100 million dollars for 1992 -- and set a deadline of April 1 to decide how the money would be used. This month, that self-imposed deadline came and went -- wiping out any chance for Congress to make a start on New American Schools this year. For 1993, the House plans more of the same: the bill under consideration right now would funnel more than \$800 million into existing business-as-usual state bureaucracies -- and not a penny for the new experimental schools we need and the American people want.

We asked Congress for authority to help develop World Class Standards and American Achievement Tests -- tools that would help us measure our students' progress -- and assess the return we're getting for our education dollars. / The House of Representatives is threatening an amendment to deny the Education Department the right to fund even a study of standards or tests.

Finally, we asked the Congress to fund pilot programs to promote school choice -- programs to help poor families in six American cities. Under heavy pressure from the education lobby, House and Senate leaders have stripped any mention of school choice out of their bills. //

Instead of supporting America 2000, the bill Congress claims will help our schools is an exercise in cynicism -- call it the Status Quo Schools Act of 1992. So today, let me serve notice to education lobby and their friends back on Capitol Hill: I will not let Congress spend a billion dollars on a business-as-usual bill -- and call it education reform. [[~~_____~~

~~_____~~ veto.

*Too many
vetoes
+ threats*

Congress can drag its feet -- but it can't stop change. Lehigh Valley is living proof of the words of the great Abraham Lincoln: "Revolutions do not go backward." There is a time early in every revolution when the status quo looks steady and strong -- and the forces that challenge it weak and without effect. And there is the moment when the forces of change carry the day -- the bankruptcy of the status quo stands revealed, and the whole, hollow house of cards collapses.

The revolution in American education is already underway. In Lehigh Valley and in communities all across America, the old ways are being abandoned, new ideas advanced. This revolution will triumph for the simplest and the strongest of reasons: because American parents want the best for their children.

Because there isn't a single child anywhere in America who doesn't deserve the best education possible. //

From our schools to our courts, from our hospitals to the halls of government, from the neighborhoods outside our door to the realities of a new world economy -- the need for reform won't wait. The only acceptable response is the American response. We must rekindle a revolution -- a revolution to bring change to the country that's changed the world. //

The American people have made their choice. The American people want change. //

Thank you all for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST
FROM: DAN MC GROARTY
SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR LEHIGH VALLEY 2000

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, April 16 at 1:00 p.m. you will deliver remarks to 2,000 members of the Lehigh Valley community, in the Dieruff High School gymnasium in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Lehigh Valley was one of the first communities to accept the America 2000 challenge.

The audience includes over 1,300 Dieruff ninth through twelfth graders, 400 Lehigh Valley 2000 task force members, business leaders, parents, teachers and elected officials.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks, (approximately 20 minutes / teleprompter) focus on the fifth reform -- education. Please note that you speak two days before the first anniversary of America 2000.

You announce a new initiative, Lifetime Earning Credits, on page 6.

Acks: Cong. Don Ritter (his district)

McGroarty/Bunton
April 14, 1992
6:00 pm
[LEHIGH]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LEHIGH VALLEY 2000
ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
APRIL 16, 1992
1:00 P.M.

My thanks to the parents, the teachers and the staff.

Thanks also to all the folks here from Allentown and Easton and Bethlehem -- the leading lights of Lehigh Valley. Last but not least, let me say hello to the students of Dieruff High. //

It's astonishing to be here with the Class of '92 as a graduate of the Class of '42. // I realize the world I thought of as new -- for you is, well, history. //

Look at the world you'll soon call your own -- at the pace of change we've come to expect: each day, we see history played out in the headlines. Old empires expire -- new worlds are born.

In the past six months alone, we've seen the birth of 18 new nations. [[Who knows how many there'll be by the time you take that big geography final.]]

But the challenges we face -- the sheer complexity of our world -- can't obscure the basic values that guide this Nation. Times change, but truths endure. I'm talking about the big issues that shape our world -- about the values close to home. Everything I've done -- I've done to preserve and advance three precious legacies: strong families. Good jobs. A world at peace.

Securing those legacies has been my mission as President -- and it will be my mission today and every day, now and for the next four years. //

Right now, here in Allentown and across America, the number one concern is the economy -- and turning this economy around, creating jobs, is the mission that matters most. Listen to what people say about the economy. Get beneath the cold statistics -- down to the real heart of this issue. People want to know whether they can keep the ^(S)job they've got -- and whether they're on track for (a better one). For their kids -- for each one of the students here today -- parents have got grander visions: not just a job -- a career. Work that means more than simply making ends meet: Work that gives real meaning to your life. //

People have a right to ask: what is government's role in all of this? / No, we can't legislate the American Dream. But government can serve as a catalyst for change -- clearing away the obstacles to economic growth and the unnecessary costs of doing business. Expanding the opportunities for aggressive businesses and enterprising individuals to create new jobs. Training and educating our children -- giving you the tools of thought you'll need to compete in the new world economy. //

The fate of America's economic future rests on five key reforms: On free and fair trade -- our ability to break down barriers, open new markets to American goods. Our future rests on legal reform -- on ending the explosion of litigation that strains our patience and saps our economy. On health care reform

-- opening up access to all Americans, controlling the run-away cost of health care without sacrificing choice and quality. On government reform -- because only if we reverse a generation of creeping bureaucracy, only if we restore limits to government, can we restore public trust.

Finally, the reason I've come to Lehigh Valley today: our future depends on education reform -- our ability to revolutionize -- literally re-invent our schools. //

Education represents a perfect community of interest: between the individual and society -- between one generation and the next. Between the proud history we must pass on -- and the path-breaking future we must create. // And in terms of America's economic future -- education is nothing less than a matter of economic survival. //

You've seen the news stories. You've heard the statistics. Anyone who worries about slack productivity or a bad balance of trade ought to be alarmed about our children's test scores. Millions of students work hard, millions of dedicated teachers do their best -- and still, in one test after another, America's children score at or near the bottom ranks of international achievement. //

We don't need another test to tell us something is wrong with our schools. For the sake of every student here today, we've got to shake off any sense of complacency -- and shake up the status quo.

Here in Lehigh Valley, that's a lesson you learned years ago. You didn't wait for word from Washington. You didn't stand back and watch another generation of kids get less education than they deserved. This community took a direct interest in what was going on in the classroom. This community took action. //

I took office determined to put the power of the Presidency behind change. More than two years ago, we took a strong first step. Working together with the nation's Governors, we set six ambitious goals for the year 2000: We agreed we must raise the high-school graduation rate to 90%. We must be first in the world in math and science. We must put in place a system of World Class Standards -- and tests to measure students' progress. By the year 2000, every American adult must be literate. Every American child must start school ready to learn -- and every American school must be free of drugs, free from the violence that today too often follows our kids into the classroom. Let me sum up the six goals this way: Together, by the year 2000, we must create the best schools in the world for our children. //

Let me share a story Lamar told me about a little girl, a 4th Grader named Ariane Williams. At the kick-off for New Orleans 2000, she stood up -- and here's what she said: "These goals are not just my goals. They're not just the Governors' goals. They are the nation's goals." / That little girl got the message -- and so do you.

Goals define the mission. They tell us where we want to go -- not how to get there. That's why, nearly one year ago to the

day, I mapped out a strategy I call America 2000: a plan to revolutionize American education. To put an end to business as usual: to break the mold -- build a new generation of American schools.

Two days from now, we'll mark the first anniversary of America 2000. Let me share with you today a kind of "report card" on what we've accomplished. / In one year's time, we've seen America 2000 catch fire all across this country. Already, 43 states and more than 1000 communities -- from Grand Junction, Colorado to Lewiston, Maine -- have joined the America 2000 crusade. Everywhere, people like you are working to break down the barriers between the classroom and the community -- to spark a grass-roots revolution to re-invent the American school.

But, you know that story -- because Lehigh Valley has led the way. //

I want to share with you an old African proverb that's the motto of Minnesota 2000: "It takes an entire village to educate one child."

And that is what it takes -- because education doesn't just happen in the classroom. It doesn't start at 8:20 each morning and end at 5 to 3:00. All of us lead busy lives -- but we must never be too busy to read to our kids. To teach them right from wrong. To take an interest in the things they worry about and wonder at -- to listen, really listen, to what they say. We owe it to our children, and to ourselves, to see that we live in

communities that care about education -- communities where learning can happen.

You've got every right to ask: What can Washington do to help? Here's one way we can. Today, I want to announce a new legislative initiative: a Lifetime Education and Training Account -- a line of credit, a package of grants and loans worth \$25,000 dollars to every eligible American, to use to further their education or acquire new job skills to make the most of their abilities. // I've said before if we want to compete in the 21st Century, we've got to become a nation of students.

Rae Nelson
fact
sheet.

To do that, we've got to take a new approach to the old notions of "student aid." Think of the working Mom, balancing her responsibility for her family and her job against her own hopes for the future. ^{(she takes)?} She'd take one college course at a time - - but she doesn't qualify right now for the grant or loan that would help pay tuition. Our Lifetime Education and Training Account would help her get back into the classroom. / Here's the message for the students here today -- and for their parents, too: Education doesn't end with graduation. Learning has got to be a life-long pursuit. //

I came to Lehigh -- to one of the first communities to join the America 2000 crusade -- to set the agenda for the second year of America 2000. Our next step forward depends on our success in building a consensus for change around four core ideas -- four ways to build on what we've begun: to transform the federal government into a catalyst for real education reform.

First, if we're serious about reaching our goals, we must set World Class Standards in five core subjects -- and establish a series of voluntary American Achievement Tests to measure our children's progress.

Second, we've got to grant states and local school districts relief from Federal rules and regulations that limit their ability to improve educational achievement and do nothing to help us meet our national goals. Our teachers and principals deserve flexibility -- freedom to use their front-line experience on what works best in their schools to meet federal goals.

Right now, federal rules force schools to stick with outdated tests -- rather than go with new ones and risk the loss of millions of dollars in federal funds. In other cases, federal restrictions result in sprinkling remedial instruction in equal but ineffective amounts across large numbers of children -- instead of focusing enough time and energy to make a real difference for kids who need it most.

Has anyone asked the teachers here today: does that make sense? How can we ask you to teach -- and then tie your hands?

Third, we've got to launch a wide-open effort to create New American Schools -- at least one in every Congressional District across the country. Lehigh Valley is hard at work on its plan to make this community home to its own New American School.

These break-the-mold schools won't conform to any one blueprint. Some may make a quantum leap forward into tomorrow's technologies. Others may seek to reach the future by restoring

older traditions, the discipline -- and disciplines -- of an earlier era. Each one of these schools would be a laboratory of learning -- a living example of how we can re-invent American education. All we need now from Congress is the seed money to help people like you translate ideas into action.

Fourth, we must create an incentive to improve education by promoting school choice. For far too long, we've shielded our schools from competition -- allowed the system a damaging monopoly-power over students. Well, just as monopolies are bad for the economy -- they're bad for our kids. Every parent should have the power to choose which school is best for his child -- public, private or religious. //

Look at America's college students. Our university system, is the envy of the world. Each year, we make over \$20 billion dollars in federal grants and loans directly to students -- to use at the university of their choice. No one asks whether they enroll at Penn or Penn State -- at Villanova or Lehigh or Lafayette. It's time we make the same choice available to all parents from the moment their children go to school. Whether it's public or parochial school, yeshiva or bible school -- let parents, not the government, decide. //

And let's be clear: if we deny parents school choice -- let's recognize who's hurt worst by the status quo. It's not the well-to-do. It's not the upper middle class. It's not any one of us who ever went house-hunting with a map of the good school

districts. / Deny people school choice, and the ones you hurt most are the Middle Class and lower -- and especially the poor.

That's why choice is catching on in some of the hardest-hit neighborhoods in this nation. Talk to parents spearheading the school choice crusade -- people like Polly Williams in Milwaukee. They'll tell you how the lack of choice left them powerless to force change -- how a public school bureaucracy turned students into statistics and parents into pawns. Look at Milwaukee today -- pioneering school choice, giving poor parents control, and poor children pride. Look at the schools in East Harlem -- where teachers put their names on waiting lists to get a chance to teach in a choice school. They can't wait to stand in front of a classroom of children who want to be there -- who want to learn.

Choice works -- and here's why. When our students are a captive audience, our schools have no incentive to improve. What competition brings to the economy -- choice can bring to education. Say what you want about reforming our schools: If you're for change -- you're for school choice.

These four ideas are generating interest and enthusiasm among Governors and mayors -- Democrats and Republicans -- among business leaders from Ed Donley and the Allentown-Lehigh County Chamber of Commerce, to the Fortune 500. Among teachers and students and parents and principals -- everyone at every level who understands the need for change.

Everyone, that is, except the leaders of the U.S. Congress.

At a moment when the consensus for change seems to be

reaching critical mass, on Capitol Hill you can watch the last stand of the status quo. Forces there are waging a last-ditch effort to put the brakes on change -- to preserve the business-as-usual approach that brought us the present crisis in education.

Take a look at the bill now winding its way through the Congress -- and what it does to the four path-breaking ideas I mentioned a moment ago.

As part of America 2000, I asked Congress for funds for New

American Schools -- \$545 million from now until 1994. Last year, Congress set aside \$100 million dollars ^{for Okun: For America 2000 activities / Scully: education reform activities} for 1992 -- and set a deadline of April 1 to decide how the money would be used. This month, that self-imposed deadline came and went -- wiping out any chance for Congress to make a start on New American Schools ^{or other new legislative reforms} this year. ^{Okun: Private sector is moving ahead to fund the schools -> shows American people want NAs / Congress does not} For 1993, the House plans more of the same: the bill ^{likely} under consideration right now would funnel more than \$800 million into existing business-as-usual state bureaucracies -- and not a penny for the new experimental schools we need (and the American people want.)

We asked Congress for authority to help develop World Class Standards and American Achievement Tests -- tools that would help us measure our students' progress -- and assess the return we're getting for our education dollars. / The House of Representatives is threatening an amendment to deny the Education Department the right to fund even a study of standards or tests.

Finally, we asked the Congress to fund pilot programs to promote school choice -- programs to help poor families in six American cities. Under heavy pressure from the education lobby, House and Senate leaders have stripped any mention of school choice out of their bills. //

Instead of supporting America 2000, the bill Congress claims will help our schools is an exercise in cynicism -- call it the Status Quo Schools Act of 1992. So today, let me serve notice to education lobby and their friends back on Capitol Hill: I will not let Congress spend a billion dollars on a business-as-usual bill -- and call it education reform. [[If Congress wants to side with status quo schools -- Congress can count on a veto.]]

Congress can drag its feet -- but it can't stop change. Lehigh Valley is living proof of the words of the great Abraham Lincoln: "Revolutions do not go backward." There is a time early in every revolution when the status quo looks steady and strong -- and the forces that challenge it weak and without effect. And there is the moment when the forces of change carry the day -- the bankruptcy of the status quo stands revealed, and the whole, hollow house of cards collapses.

The revolution in American education is already underway. In Lehigh Valley and in communities all across America, the old ways are being abandoned, new ideas advanced. This revolution will triumph for the simplest and the strongest of reasons: because American parents want the best for their children.

Because there isn't a single child anywhere in America who doesn't deserve the best education possible. //

From our schools to our courts, from our hospitals to the halls of government, from the neighborhoods outside our door to the realities of a new world economy -- the need for reform won't wait. The only acceptable response is the American response. We must rekindle a revolution -- a revolution to bring change to the country that's changed the world. //

The American people have made their choice. The American people want change. //

Thank you all for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.

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August 5, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY

SUBJECT: ESSAY ON THE EMERGING NEW WORLD ORDER

Statement of Purpose:

One year after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, a significant number of news accounts report the death of the New World Order. The attached essay argues that these obituaries to an idea are premature -- that the forward progress over the past two years far outweighs second-order crises such as the plight of the Kurds or unrest in Yugoslavia. The essay supplies some historical context, recalling the three-year transition period to the last "world order:" the bi-polar era of the Cold War.

The essay underscores the fact that the new world order is prospective: a process characterized by an opportunity to establish international "rules of the road" -- rules meant to minimize instability, strengthen the forces of collective security, and maximize the breathing space for nations making the transition to democracy. As such, the defining conditions for the present "time of transition" play to the President's strengths as a deft diplomat and international leader with a sure sense of American interests and ideals.

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August 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT GATES

FROM: DANIEL MC GROARTY, SPEECHWRITING

SUBJECT: NEW WORLD ORDER OP-ED

I am faxing the attached draft op-ed for your review at the recommendation of David Demarest. General Scowcroft has read this draft, and would like to find an authoritative foreign policy expert outside the Administration to byline the piece.

Please deliver comments directly to David Demarest, who is with the President in Kennebunkport.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
May 5, 1992

To: Speechwriting and Research Staff

From: Kris Dea¹⁰¹

Re: Linda Divall's Briefing

Attached is a memo I did for David regarding Linda Divall's visit. Since many of you were unable to attend, I thought this might be helpful.

Some of the information provided in the National Survey Highlights book, that she handed out and I mention, is now outdated. If you have additional questions regarding this, don't hesitate to call.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
April 28, 1992

To: Dave
From: Kris

Just a few notes of interest on Linda Divall's briefing. I enjoyed this thoroughly, as did the others.

- Voters are angry and want change. (See National Survey Highlights for more good info.)
- Stressed importance of Rt. Track - Wrong Track
Perception about the direction of the country, at the worst level since June, 1980.
- Things that bother you most about Congress
Poor Performance (48%) - includes spend too much, accomplishments, check bouncing
(They have their own rules)
- One of the most disturbing things in a recent survey - people do not feel that generations to come will get better.
- People think Wash. D.C. is very disconnected from rest of America.

Hypothetical

- Linda says if question was asked, Who will bring you through change safely, the answer would be G.B. Linda thinks that this assertion should be basis of campaign.

* Ways to help:

- Attachment to audience is very necessary in speeches. POTUS needs to be specific about America's concerns/problems and his accomplishments. Need to say more than "I hear you, I know your hurting".

Three Step Process:

- 1) Define problem through anecdote
- 2) Have Solution (legislation), working on solution
- 3) Will get results to help because I know ...how much college tuition is.

- Linda has been doing a lot of research on Perot. Says one of his strongest assets is his ability to communicate in "real person" terms. He brings those deficit figures to everyone's living room. (of course, he has gotten away with murder so far - he's got all the criticism and no answers)

*Action Item

Linda will get to us some of the actual surveys from real people. There are some terrific quotes in them. Hopefully we can make use of them.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITERS AND RESEARCHERS

FROM: GREG FITCH *GF*
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

SUBJECT: RELIGIOUS REACTION TO OPERATION DESERT SHIELD

I thought you might find the attached articles regarding Operation Desert Shield of interest. Pax Christi, a left-of-center Catholic organization, recently wrote an article in the National Catholic Reporter that criticized President Bush's handling of the crisis. They claim the President's statements show that our primary purpose for intervention is to secure our need for imported oil ("to protect our way of life").

I have also attached a series of articles from the Institute on Religion and Democracy, a small conservative religious think tank. It is the only religious organization that has publicly supported the President's actions in the Gulf.

We can write off any support from left-of-center religious institutions such as Pax Christi USA and the National Council of Churches, but we really do need an ongoing and friendly dialogue with conservative and mainstream churches. To accomplish this, religious leaders feel the President's language justifying our deployment needs to remain consistent, and needs to relate to moral objectives and goals.

Please call me at x7142 if I can be of any help.

ANOTHER VIEW

War acts against noncombatants are 'immoral'

Pax Christi USA bishops' statement on the Persian Gulf, dated Oct. 19:

As pastors and leaders, our faith compels us to speak out on the crisis which now envelops the Persian Gulf. First, we unequivocally condemn the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Not only did the Iraqi invasion initiate a world crisis, but it has meant untold suffering for hundreds of thousands of innocent victims. Our hearts reach out to the hostages and war refugees from all over the world. We also remember the soldiers on both sides who are facing the threat of war directly.

We are encouraged by the active role being played by the United Nations. We believe that this international body can play a significant role in finding a diplomatic solution to the crisis. This is vitally important because we believe that a grave danger exists for further bloodshed and an even more deadly regional war.

While applauding the strongly worded condemnation of Iraqi aggression by the U.N. Security Council, we are concerned that the call for withdrawal of Iraqi troops is so unconditional that it does not leave room for addressing the legitimate grievances between Iraq and Kuwait that existed before the invasion. In outlining the conditions of a just war in our peace pastoral we state, "During the conflict, right intention means pursuit of peace and reconciliation, including avoiding unnecessary destructive acts or imposing unreasonable conditions (e.g., unconditional surrender)" (par. 95 d).

Should the nations of the world allow this position of unconditional withdrawal to stand in the way of finding a diplomatic solution to the crisis? Are we not compelled by the just war principle of last resort to try and seek a way that will provide justice to the Kuwaiti people while guaranteeing that Iraqi grievances will be addressed with their withdrawal from Kuwait?

We are also alarmed by the nature of the U.S.-led military buildup taking place in the Persian Gulf and the open discussion of launching offensive strikes against Iraq—including the bombing of targets in

populated areas. If deterring further Iraqi aggression is the goal of such a buildup, it seems clear to us that the size and nature of the weapons systems being deployed go far beyond deterrence and pose an offensive threat to Iraq. This would seem to violate the concept of "sufficiency" as an adequate deterrent outlined in our peace pastoral.

In addition, our leaders have refused to rule out the option of initiating military strikes against Iraq. In this regard we must speak clearly. The same principle applied to Iraq should be applied to the United States: Disagreements between nations must not be settled by force.

If the United States should launch an unprovoked attack against Iraq, what should Catholics do? This is a question that must be answered by each individual in their own hearts.

We are particularly concerned for the Catholic men and women of the armed forces currently stationed in the Persian Gulf. If the United States should launch an unprovoked attack against Iraq, what should Catholic soldiers do? This is a question that must be answered by each individual in their own hearts. Catholics in the military service should be aware that church teaching upholds the right to selective conscientious objection—the right to object to some wars but not to others.

In regard to participating in acts of war which would result in the death of non-combatants, we are reminded of the words from our peace pastoral: "No Christian can rightfully carry out orders or policies deliberately aimed at killing noncombatants (par. 148). Just response to aggression must be discriminate; it must be directed against unjust aggressors, not against innocent people caught up in a war not of their own making" (par. 104).

This principle of noncombatant immunity should also be extended to include the thousands of internationals

being held against their will in Kuwait and Iraq, as well as to the citizens of Iraq and Kuwait who are facing starvation and death as a result of the blockage of food, medicine and other essential humanitarian aid. Any act of war directed against non-combatant civilian populations is immoral and must be condemned. This principle applies to the taking of hostages and placing them in hazardous situations; it should also apply with no less force to the blockade of food and medicine.

Finally, we want to speak to the rising tide of fear, anger and hatred which is sweeping our country. We wish to offer our prayers and support for the families of

those being held hostage in Iraq and Kuwait. We also offer our prayers and support for the families of U.S. servicemen and -women now stationed in the Gulf.

Given the real danger of war, Christians should make every effort to look beyond the slogans and rhetoric which seek to reduce this conflict to simplistic terms. We encourage everyone to make a special effort to pray and fast for peace. A peaceful solution to this crisis is only possible if we take the time to understand the historical, political and economic forces at work in the Persian Gulf and here at home.

In particular, we are concerned by the realization that our primary reason for sending troops to the Persian Gulf is in the words of President Bush, "to protect our way of life." This crisis has shown the need for a national energy policy which reduces our dependence on imported oil through conservation and the development of renewable energy sources. As we stated in our peace pastoral, "if future planning about conservation and use of

resources is relegated to a pure struggle of power, we will guarantee conflict in the future" (par. 272).

We must also resist any attempts to portray Iraqis, and Arabs in general, in a negative manner. What is needed now is more dialogue and more understanding of our different cultures and beliefs. Above all, we must continue to firmly believe that a peaceful solution is possible. As Pope Pius XII reminds us, "nothing is lost by peace; everything may be lost by war" (*Acta Apostolicae Sedis XXXIV*, 1942).

The following bishops signed the statement:

Thomas J. Gumbleton, Detroit archdiocese, president, Pax Christi USA; Walter F. Sullivan, Richmond, Va., diocese, National Council member, Pax Christi, USA; Charles A. Buswell, Pueblo, Colo., diocese (retired); William M. Cosgrove, Belleville, Ill., diocese (retired); Maurice J. Dingman, Des Moines, Iowa, diocese (retired); John A. Elya, Newton, Mass., diocese (Melkite Greek Catholic); Joseph A. Fiorenza, Galveston-Houston, Texas, diocese; John J. Fitzpatrick, Brownsville, Texas, diocese; Joseph A. Francis, Newark, N.J., archdiocese; F. Joseph Gossman, Raleigh, N.C., diocese; Joseph L. Howze, Biloxi, Miss., diocese; Raymond G. Hunt-hausen, Seattle archdiocese; Michael H. Kenny, Juneau, Alaska, diocese; Raymond A. Lucker, New Ulm, Minn., diocese; Joseph C. McKinney, Grand Rapids, Mich., diocese; Leroy T. Matthiesen, Amarillo, Texas, diocese; Emerson J. Moore, New York, N.Y., archdiocese; P. Francis Murphy, Baltimore, Md., archdiocese; Michael J. Murphy, Erie, Pa., diocese (retired); Donald E. Pelotte, Gallup, N.M., diocese; Bernard F. Popp, San Antonio, Texas, archdiocese; Robert F. Sanchez, Santa Fe, N.M., archdiocese; Stanley G. Schlarman, Dodge City, Kan., diocese; Daniel E. Sheehan, Omaha, Neb., archdiocese; Richard J. Sklba, Milwaukee archdiocese; John J. Snyder, St. Augustine, Fla., diocese; William Skylstad, Spokane, Wash., diocese; Howard Hubbard, Albany, N.Y., diocese; George Speltz, St. Cloud, Minn., diocese. ■

RELIGION & DEMOCRACY



The Institute
on Religion &
Democracy

October 1990

Church Leaders Slow, Cautious on Gulf Crisis

Emphasize Diplomatic Solution

By Diane L. Knippers

From the breaching of the Berlin Wall last fall to the demise of Romania's Ceausescu, from the Chamorro victory in Nicaragua to the reunification of Germany, this has been a year of much good news on the international scene.

Then came the jolt of August 2. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, along with the build-up of military forces in the region and new economic uncertainties around the globe, provided a sudden shock to those tempted to imagine increasingly rosy scenarios for world history.

U.S. religious leaders have been uncharacteristically slow and cautious in responding to the crisis in the Persian Gulf. (In 1983, it took a group of oldline Protestants just one day to denounce the U.S. intervention in Grenada.) Nevertheless, by mid-

September, Roman Catholic leaders and several major Protestant groups had spoken.

Two major themes play through most of the church statements: anti-militarization and multilateralism. Some touch upon sub-themes such as relating the current crisis to the Israeli/Palestinian conflict and questioning the morality of blockading food. Several statements commendably urge church members to resist stereotyping Muslims and Arabs.

Not by might, nor by power...

The church condemnation of the violent Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is virtually unanimous. Most statements then urge non-violent responses to that invasion. The United Methodist bishops called for diplomatic strategy "rather than military action." John O. Humbert, president of the Disciples of Christ, and Paul H. Sherry, president of the United Church of Christ, went a step further: "We are concerned that the continuing build-up of an already massive military presence in the Middle East will hamper these [diplomatic] efforts and exacerbate tensions." A unit of the Presbyterian Church, (U.S.A.), likewise cites "increased militarization" as a concern, with references to "a massive build-up of U.S. forces."

The American Friends Service Committee "sees disaster lying down this road of U.S. and Western military intervention, even with the cover of a U.N. resolution."

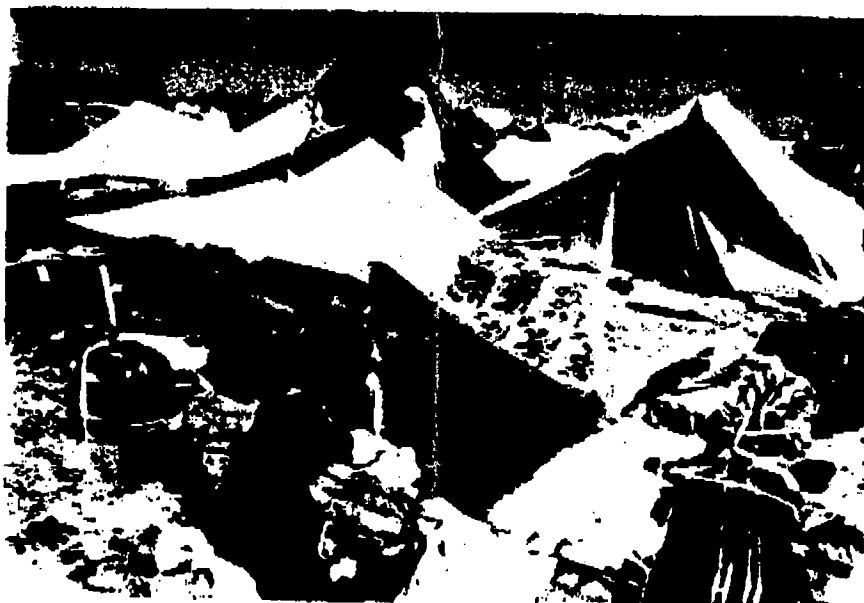
No church statement we have seen endorses the calls of some policy analysts for preemptive U.S. military action to oust Saddam Hussein or to destroy his army's

→ See Gulf, page 2



Asian refugees

sit in tents in the No Man's Land between Iraq and Jordan in early September. For many non-Kuwaitis who fled after the invasion, the road home is slow, if not blocked. Photo: Philippe Wojazer / Reuter



Gulf, from page 1

capacity for aggression. An official of the U.S. Catholic Conference did venture to say that the U.S. military build-up so far did not involve "any egregious departures" from just war theory.

Among the Catholic left, however, are the most radical critics of U.S. action. Pax Christi "questions the morality of (U.S. military) involvement" in the Gulf and has called for the "immediate withdrawal (of) all foreign combat forces from the Gulf."

... but by the U.N., say the churches

Placing great emphasis on the United Nations, most church statements approve the multi-national aspect of the Bush Administration's response to the Gulf crisis. The Presbyterian statement presses for a "settlement of the crisis through U.N.-sponsored multilateral negotiations." Humbert and Sherry said, "As a general principle, multilateral action, under the auspices of the United Nations, offers the best possibility for a peaceful and just resolution of the crisis." Edmond L. Browning, the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, called upon President Bush "to remain within the mandate of the United Nations as that body seeks to resolve the crisis."

These statements are compatible with the oldline churches' record of enthusiastic reliance on the United Nations. A current policy statement of the United Methodist Church, for example, denounces any intervention (military, economic, political, cultural) by one nation "into the affairs of another country with the purpose of changing its policies or its culture." The only exceptions are allowed in support of U.N. actions.

The Executive Coordinating Committee of the National Council of Churches approved a statement in mid-September opposing "any long-term commitment of U.S. military forces in the Middle East outside the framework of a U.N. peacekeeping effort." The statement further urges "all governments to comply

Relief Assistance to the Gulf

Several church relief agencies are accepting donations to assist refugees displaced by the conflict in the Persian Gulf. Contributions may be sent to:

- Catholic Relief Service, 209 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, MD 21201
- Church World Service, Box 968, Elkhart, IN 46515
- Lutheran World Relief, 390 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016
- World Relief, Box WRC, Wheaton, IL 60187

with all resolutions of the U.N. Security Council dealing with the situation in the Middle East." When asked how far back the reference to "all resolutions" was intended to go, Dr. Belle Miller McMaster, chairperson of the Church World Service and Witness Unit, said that, in effect, it probably did not matter. "I can't think of a time we disagreed with the U.N. going back in living memory. Can you?" she commented.

Of course, the U.N. can be a useful and effective instrument for international action. But too many church leaders seem willing to go much further, in fact entrusting to the UN an exclusive jurisdiction, implying that it is our final and ultimate authority for all international action. That's a problem. Any one of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council has a veto on a proposed council action. Should the United States concede its moral obligation to make policy choices to, say, the leaders of China, the same men who ordered the massacre at Tiananmen Square?

No responsible Christian would advise that military action be taken hastily or that diplomatic channels be disregarded. But none of the church statements we have seen wrestle with the toughest questions:

- What if the current consensus at the United Nations falls apart?
- And what if non-violent, diplomatic measures are not effective in reversing Iraq's aggressions and in providing security for the nations of the Gulf?

Human Rights: More Tough Questions

Few church statements struggle with the awkward question of the human rights records of our Arab allies in the Middle East. The National Baptist Convention did caution against the U.S. becoming allied with "nations that may prove to be an embarrassment to our moral leadership." Supporters of the President's Gulf policy ought to be quick to point out that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are not democracies. Saudi Arabia, in particular, has a deplorable religious liberty record.

Clearly, U.S. security assistance to the Saudis must be evaluated morally on other grounds as well -- resisting a dangerous aggressor who commands terrifying weapons, and thereby promoting international political stability and protecting the economic viability of much of the world. (Regarding the latter, it would not mark the end of these United States if our citizens had to pay for more oil. The cost for our less fortunate brothers and sisters in parts of Africa and Latin America is another

→ See Gulf, page 3

Gulf, from page 2

matter indeed.)

Concerning human rights, what we may prayerfully seek is the opportunity within this crisis both to show respect for the cultures of our hosts in the Persian Gulf, while also finding ways to encourage tolerance for political and religious minorities.

Churches & American Resolve

As church leaders continue to monitor the unfolding crisis in the Persian Gulf, they shoulder a responsibility regarding public opinion.

Much of the secular commentary on the Gulf crisis is focused on the question of American will. Do the American people have the patience and determination to stick to a long-term commitment? Are Americans willing to sacrifice? Already interviews with U.S. military personnel disclose anxiety about long term support on the homefront, support which is influenced by our church leaders.

Pessimists say Americans always want a quick fix at no real cost. Such a bleak picture of our national will may be exaggerated. One can point to the U.S. commitment of troops for decades in Europe and South Korea as evidence of our resolve. Still, there are

nagging questions about our stamina for the long haul.

What then is the impact of church statements that minimize the role of the military or that imply that diplomacy by itself will necessarily achieve a just peace? Might such statements unintentionally reinforce the simplistic thinking that expects a quick or cost-free fix?

What if our church leaders, on the other hand, spoke more realistically about America's responsibilities in the post-Cold War era, and faced more squarely the costs of fulfilling those responsibilities? This is not an argument for church leaders simply to baptize any policy direction taken by our government. It is a suggestion that there is a role for the church in encouraging citizens to endure in the pursuit of justice.

With a certain naivete, we Americans often underestimate the intractability of conflicts rooted in ancient animosities. At heart, we underestimate human evil. Through determined effort and by God's grace, some of the effects of evil can be alleviated. It is certainly our responsibility to try -- all the while remembering that the ultimate solution is far beyond the efforts of diplomats or soldiers.

Human Rights in the Arabian Peninsula

Last week a reporter from a West Coast newspaper asked me, "Why do you support the U.S. defense of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia? After all, they are monarchies -- and you work for the Institute on Religion and Democracy don't you? Why should we defend non-democracies?"

Soon after, I read some letters-to-the-editor in the Washington Post from outraged feminists who wanted to know: "Why are we spending American taxpayers' money defending a country that has such disgusting sexist attitudes toward women?"

To put it bluntly, measured by the standards of the Western democracies, the human rights records of some of our allies in the Persian Gulf are terrible. Women are severely repressed. (One trivial but telling example: women in Saudi Arabia not only can not drive, they can't even ride bicycles.) Nor does Saudi Arabia respect the civil and political liberties we consider basic. Worst of all is the Saudi record on religious freedom. All Saudi citizens must be Muslim and are forbidden to convert to another religion.

So why do we support Saudi Arabia against Iraq? The answer, of course, is that we consider Iraq a greater menace -- an aggressive threat to international order and human decency. It is especially developing third world countries whose hopes will be crippled if Iraq has its way.

And then there is Iraq's human rights record too. It will be a long time before I can forget the pictures which NBC broadcast of dead Iraqi children -- the ghastly victims of their government's chemical warfare. I told the reporter who called, "Of course, I wish every country were a democracy. But that's not the case. In the real world we have to make real choices."

From the Institute on Religion and Democracy, this is Diane Knippers

American Patience

I've noticed something rather odd. It's natural that there is much commentary being written about what is right and effective for the United States to do in the Persian Gulf. But it is disturbing that so much of the discussion is focused on the question of American will. Do the American people have the patience and determination to stick to a long-term commitment?

Recent interviews conducted with U.S. servicemen in the Gulf show that they are already worried about the home front. One Naval airman on the USS Independence told a Washington Post reporter, "Right now, I like what I've seen and heard. But one thing that concerns me is how long we'll have that support. To me, that's a big concern from home."

Are the American people capable only of a short term commitment with no real sacrifice? Pessimists say we only want a quick fix. We've a short attention span and want problems that can be quickly solved with a sudden infusion of money and know-how. We don't have the stamina for the long haul.

I'm not sure such a bleak picture of our national will is accurate. One can point to the U.S. commitment of troops for decades in Europe and South Korea as evidence of our resolve. We do have a generous streak. We can and have seen ourselves as a superpower with the responsibilities that go with that power.

I think perhaps one of our problems is naivete. We underestimate the intractability of conflicts rooted in ancient animosities. At heart, we underestimate human evil. Through our determined effort, some of the effects of evil can be alleviated and it is our responsibility to try -- remembering all the while that the ultimate solution is far beyond the efforts of soldiers or diplomats.

From the Institute on Religion and Democracy, this is Diane Knippers.

Human Rights in Kuwait

In early October, the Congressional Human Rights Caucus heard the gruesome testimonies of six people who had fled Kuwait after Iraq's invasion. One member of Congress said he left the room in tears. The witnesses themselves were visibly anguished; the stories they told were unimaginably horrific. Their accounts depicted not only the material looting of Kuwait by Iraqi soldiers, but numerous instances of torture, rape, and murder.

One man reported the conversion of hospitals into military barracks. Patients have been denied life support systems. Premature babies were removed from incubators. The sick and the elderly were forced out of the hospitals at gunpoint. Another witness described a woman in labor screaming outside a maternity hospital which she was not allowed to enter. When she continued to scream, an Iraqi soldier put a bayonet through her stomach, pinning her to a wall. There are reports of torture including electric shock and the pulling out of fingernails. Anyone suspected of sympathizing with Kuwait's former leadership, or possessing anything in reference to the former regime may be executed. In one reported instance, children passing out leaflets were killed as their parents were forced to watch. Those who testified expressed desperate fear for the friends and family they left behind.

It is not possible to verify independently these atrocities. But similar stories are emerging from different sources and so a grim picture of life in Kuwait emerges.

Some in the United States are beginning to speak out against the U.S. military build-up in the Persian Gulf, arguing that it will lead to war. Of course, every person of good will hopes that full-scale fighting may be avoided. But those who argue for non-violent measures need to acknowledge that there is a brutal war already -- on the streets of Kuwait. From the Institute on Religion and Democracy, this is Diane Knippers.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	Tony Snow to Speechwriters and Researchers, Re: State of the Union and Other Stuff. (2 pp.)	01/08/92	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Snow, Robert Anthony (Tony)
Subseries: Subject File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [Memoranda - Speeches]

**Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)**
 By CAF (NLGB) on 4/5/05

Date Closed: 12/22/2004	OA/ID Number: 13896-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0485-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITERS AND RESEARCHERS

FROM TONY SNOW

SUBJECT STATE OF THE UNION AND OTHER STUFF

Without divulging secrets that I don't yet know, it's safe to say that the State of the Union is taking shape, in ways that we will like. I talked with Bob Teeter today, and he outlined what we should do in the weeks leading up to SOU, and the two weeks beyond.

A summary:

Phase One: Friday through next Wednesday (Jan. 10-15) -- crow about the Asia trip and reiterate the link between foreign policy and jobs. The Cold War is over. We won. Now we must compete in a global economy, one in which our fate is tied to the fates of our trading partners. We want open markets, free trade. If everyone plays by the same rules, everyone rises and falls together: If they starve, so do we. If they thrive, so do we.

The President has taken some important first steps to create a new world trade structure -- and he will continue to do so. The better the structure, the more jobs we will create.

Phase Two: Wednesday until SOU -- play to whatever audience we're addressing while also outlining the criteria for a true-blue, no-BS economic growth package.

Here are the parts (in Teeter's words: We should try to devise snappy labels):

1) A good growth package gets us competitive in the world economy, builds upon our growing export business, and creates jobs;

2) It understands that you don't create jobs out of thin air. Investors have to make the initial cash outlay; entrepreneurs have to take risks; people have to buy the product; workers have to work -- and none of this starts without the fundamental -- an investor's investment. We're going to make it easier for investors to invest. (We also should walk through the other stuff and demonstrate that we'll stop punishing risk; we'll reward success, and so on.).

MC GROARTY
AUGUST 5, 1991

////////////////////////////////////

A year has passed since Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion of Kuwait, in what came to be the first great challenge of the post-Cold War era. Few would have predicted in the early hours of August 2, 1990 that one year's time would find Kuwait liberated and Saddam slapped down by a coalition of 28 nations cobbled together by a U.S. President under U.N. auspices. Yet, judging by some recent news reports, the latest casualty of the post-Gulf War world is the "New World Order," President Bush's shorthand for the prospects for global stability and peace.

Some trace the alleged demise of the New World Order to Saddam Hussein's ability to weather Desert Storm (itself a questionable premise over the long-term). Others declare that the new world order died in the mountains of Northern Iraq with the Kurdish refugees, or got caught in the crossfire in the Balkans. At times it seems all the world's calamities are laid at the gravestone of the new world order -- as if anything bad happening anywhere is enough to trigger another obituary to an idea whose time never came.

The purported stillbirth of this new order stands in sharp contrast to an abundance of evidence that the old order has breathed its last -- with no prospect of resuscitation. Witness Eastern Europe, and the now-almost-cliched flourishing of democracy. The Warsaw Pact expired almost unnoticed in March, and the Comecon lingered on until June when the old Pact members pulled the plug. But the cornerstone of the old world order -- and now the one element most responsible for its collapse -- is the Soviet Union's curtailed capacity to work anything from mischief to mayhem in the world.

To see just how much has changed, consider the regional flashpoints of the Reagan Doctrine that so dominated foreign policy debate a few short years ago. Nicaragua, with a free and fair election and a decade of divisive civil war now behind it, is finally on the road to democracy. In Angola, after 16 years of war, the communist government and anti-communist rebels have concluded a peace pact. Afghanistan is no longer a proxy conflict for the superpowers. In Ethiopia, indigenous rebels have toppled a tyrannical Mengistu regime that could no longer count on its Soviet sponsors. Even in Cambodia, a ceasefire is now in place, and hope for a peaceful settlement is greater than it has been for years.

But the crowning and indisputable proof of the death of the old world order remains the Gulf War. During the Cold War, a regional conflict of this sort would have awakened worries of global conflagration. Instead, President Bush orchestrated a 28-member coalition to confront Saddam as an international outlaw, the

Soviets refrained from playing the spoiler's role, and after decades of Cold-War induced paralysis, the UN performed as a true parliament of nations at every critical point during the conflict.

Cooperation between the U.S. and Soviet Union has carried into the post-Gulf War period. One year to the day after Iraq's invasion, Presidents Bush and Gorbachev announced at the Moscow Summit joint sponsorship of a Middle East Peace Conference.

Taken together, these developments prove beyond doubt that the old order has ended, and the prospect of a new order is on the horizon.

The opportunities presented by this new world order should be clear. With the end of the East-West rivalry, we have the chance to clear away the dangers of large-scale armed conflict for a more mutually profitable competition of an economic sort. History and human nature prove the world will never rid itself of the urge to commit aggression. The new world order does not mean the absence of conflict. As President Bush has said many times, "we have not entered an era of perpetual peace."

The point now is that the peace-loving nations of the world - with the freedom-loving nations of the world at their core -- have it within their means to deter conflict and, if necessary, to act in concert to defeat aggression. As much as we anguish over their fate, the existence of Kurdish refugees or ethnic unrest in Yugoslavia do not refute the fundamental fact that a new order is now emerging.

Yet in significant respects, the new world order the President speaks about is not new at all. It bears a strong resemblance to an earlier vision of America and its place in the world -- a dream dashed in the aftermath of two world wars. This vision of a new order has always been consonant with American interests and ideals.

Those ready to close the door on the new world order are guilty of monumental short-sightedness. The last "world order" - the one the world came to know as the Cold War era -- was arguably almost three years in the making: From the close of World War II in August 1945 -- with the U.S.-Soviet wartime alliance intact -- to June 1948, when the Berlin Blockade dispelled any lingering doubts about the USSR's aggressive designs. As the blockade wore on, Washington was the scene of discussions that led to the formation of NATO -- an alliance explicitly aimed against Soviet expansionism. The USSR had come full circle, from ally to enemy -- and old order had given way to new, in three years' time.

The path that took us from shaking hands with Ivan across the Elbe to staring him down across the barriers in Berlin was by no means a straight line. Viewed from the ground -- that is to say, viewed from in the midst of history, where we are forced to live it -- much that later seemed preordained was then anything but clear. Witness in 1946 the shock and consternation that greeted

Churchill's Iron Curtain speech, which historical hindsight deems nothing short of prophetic. In spite of Churchill's warnings, even as late as the summer of 1947 delegates from the USSR attended a planning conference to pave the way for possible Soviet participation in the Marshall Plan.

Compare that "transition timeline" to our own circumstances. Dating the crumbling of the old order from the collapse of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 -- or even to July 1989, when Solidarity candidates took their seats besides the communist old guard in the Polish Parliament -- puts the endpoint of a similar three-year transition period into the summer or fall of 1992.

Given that the past two years have witnessed the collapse of communism, the peaceful end of forty years of Cold War without a shot being fired; given that, in the past six months, a UN-sanctioned and U.S.-led coalition waged forty days of hyper-war against a regime that once counted the Soviet Union as an ally; given that every day brings new word of unrest and worse in the Balkans and among the restive Republics of the USSR -- given this whirlwind of change, who can be so bold to assume the next 12 to 18 months will bring no new surprises?

The old order is no more -- gone the way of East Germany and the Berlin Wall, Nicolae Ceausescu and the Iron Curtain. A new world order will take its place. This time, the community of free nations, with America in the lead, can make good the dreams of earlier eras. We can expect twists and turns, setbacks and missed chances. But the watchword of this singular moment remains opportunity -- a chance to secure enduring peace, to create the breathing space for freedom that eluded us in 1919 and 1945.

In a famous formulation dating from the war that shaped the last old order, Churchill warned that "this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is perhaps, the end of the beginning." In our own quest to shape a new world order, we have not yet witnessed the end of the new beginning, and a new world remains within our reach.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Memo	Clayton Yeutter to Henson Moore, Re: presidential addresses for upcoming week [one page double-sided]. (3 pp.)	04/02/92	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Snow, Robert Anthony (Tony)
Subseries: Subject File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [Memoranda - Speeches]

**Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By cap (NLGB) on 1/15/05**

Date Closed: 12/22/2004	OA/ID Number: 13896-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0485-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

92 APR 3 11:58

David -
FYI
DMH

MEMORANDUM FOR: HENSON MOORE

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER *CY*

Henson, these are the observations of Secretary Alexander and his staff, Rae Nelson and me re next week's Presidential addresses.

? || First, we all like the Teacher of the Year presentation, which is very inspirational. Lamar suggests personalizing the four key reforms mentioned in paragraph 3, i.e., making a direct reference to the importance of such reforms to someone like the Teacher of the Year. We'll get you alternative draft language on that promptly.

There is no need for any kind of additional announcement with that presentation since the Teacher of the Year award is the item of interest to the media.

Second, we like the ABC speech for Tuesday as well. It is a quality piece of work, and should not require a lot of additional editing. Lamar has suggested embellishing the paragraphs on education just a bit, but not much. His staff and Rae will be working on language to do that, and we'll have it soon.

We discussed at some length the question of adding an announcement to the Tuesday speech, and the conclusion is that there isn't anything on the education agenda that will compete with the New York primary election. Therefore, we recommend omitting any action items, for we believe they'll be totally lost. The speech may well get lost too, but it'll at least serve as a base for additional speeches to business audiences in the future.

Third, we have not yet seen the Thursday speech, so cannot evaluate it. However, we did talk about news hooks for that one, and we have two thoughts. These aren't big deals, but they may be sufficient to get the attention of an audience of newspaper editors.

The first suggestion is to use this event as an opportunity to summarize the first year achievements of the America 2000 program. Those achievements are substantial, and they can be articulated in the speech and summarized in detail in supportive fact sheets.

✓ The second suggestion is to use that summary as the foundation on which to build a statement by the President that he will not accept a "business as usual" education bill. The President can discuss the four key reforms we've proposed, enunciate why they are so important to reaching our America 2000 goals, and then state that the Congress thus far seems oblivious to all this. Should that status quo attitude continue, he (the President) will veto the bill.

We'll need to make sure the President is comfortable with this, and that may require another meeting with him next week. But if he is comfortable, the veto threat should generate the attention of the media.

→ Third, we need to know more about the Chamber of Commerce group that will constitute the President's audience when he goes to Detroit about ten days from now. If that audience will have companies and people represented who are going through difficult adjustment times, or if we can add such folks to the audience, this could be a good opportunity to announce a couple of Lamar's innovative ideas. For example, announcing the program that would give workers a chance to take a single course at a community college to help prepare themselves for alternative employment might be meaningful there, as would the lifetime letter of credit concept. Once we get a better feel for that event, we can determine whether these announcements would be appropriate.

As to the speech itself, I would think that most of the ABC speech could be used again in Michigan.

✓ *School Choice* Finally, we don't see anything in Job Training 2000 that is yet ready to go. And Lamar feels we should wait with the State GI bill proposal and do it on a trip where the President can stop in Milwaukee.

Stamp: ^{Beginning:} 1) lively, jokes, shots at Dems.

2) Center of speech:

serious section:

"we're here for sake of country."

Change v. S.P. - reform.

3) build to patriotic close.

why it is
time for
reform?

C in C speech. - educ.?

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~



February 13, 1992

To: Dave Demarest

From: GB

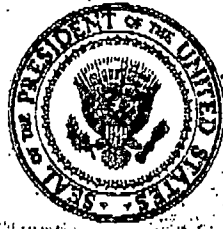
Let's keep the speech researchers alert to items from "One year ago today".

A lot of dramatic things were happening - a lot of crazy statements made by opponents to "STORM" by MC's by Editorials, by protesters. A lot of drama we could use from time to time.

gb

GB

FROM THE PRESIDENT



February 13, 1992

To: Bob Teeter, Sam Skinner, Dave Demarest

From: GB *W*

I sent Tony Dolan the attached notes.

The press are playing "Bush moves 'right' etc."

We should keep reiterating our stand against racism and bigotry-
let's be sure it gets in all our major speeches. I owe this to
the country and I feel it deeply.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memo	Dan McGroarty to David Demarest, Re: Aid to the Post-Soviet States. (2 pp.)	03/27/92	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Snow, Robert Anthony (Tony)
Subseries: Subject File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [Memoranda - Speeches]

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FOIA/SYS Case #: S	Appeal Case #:
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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: AID TO THE POST-SOVIET STATES

What follows is an argument in favor of a speech announcing our post-Soviet aid package. It is my view that we should not soft-peddle such a major change in policy -- which in itself is a logical consequence of the containment strategy that aimed at the day the USSR would crumble of its own weight.

The facts are simple: the newly independent states of the former USSR are engaged in an epochal undertaking -- supplanting communist dictatorship with democracy. The success of this experiment will mean a major step forward for world peace for years to come. The consequences should this experiment fail would mean a return not to the days of the menacing but stable Soviet status quo -- but to an almost text-book state of anarchy, made more dangerous by the presence of four nuclear states, one of which straddles the volatile Middle East.

After spending trillions of dollars to defend against a Soviet threat, perhaps we can find a way to turn public opinion in favor of spending one (or even several) billion dollars to give democracy a chance.

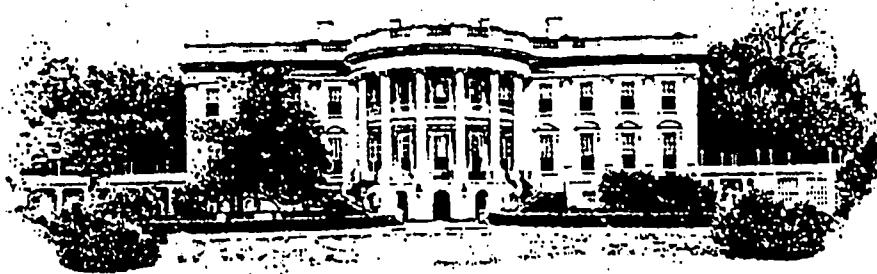
There is an irony at work in our present political penchant for citing the Truman strategy of '48. The present question of aid to the former Soviet states parallels the circumstances surrounding the 1947 enunciation of the Truman Doctrine. At that watershed moment, the U.S. was rapidly de-mobilizing, coming home from the war and anxious -- as was the young George Bush -- to "make up for lost time." Those are the circumstances in which Harry Truman took on the politically-unpalatable task of selling a staggering (for 1947) \$400 million aid package to support the anti-communist efforts in Greece and Turkey.

Truman chose as his vehicle a joint speech to the Congress. While I cannot recommend the same by any means, how we can hope to turn around a skeptical public by means of a press statement escapes me. Even from a purely tactical point of view, we should ask ourselves whether a relatively low-key press conference announcement could possibly give our aid policy the impetus it needs to win full Congressional support.

We cannot allow skittishness in speaking about foreign policy to make us think we can sneak a multi-billion dollar aid package through the Congress in the dead of night. The President should make a short, 8 to 10 minute speech, perhaps from Camp David, to sketch the political importance and (in contrast to the context-free Christmas speech) historical context of this new policy in direct and forceful fashion.

As grist for the mill, I've attached an article from today's New York Times. World politics won't cooperate with the notion that we can put off plans for the present, and plan on "doing foreign policy for a week or two" sometime in July.

#



THE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: 19/3/61

DTG: 131735Z

MESSAGE NO. 213 CLASSIFICATION UNCLASS PAGES 5

FROM D. Mc GROARTY x2773 118
(Name) (Phone Number) (Room No.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION MEMO + DRAFT OP-ED

TO (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
<u>NSC</u>	<u>MR. ROBERT GATES</u>		
	<u>MR. DAVID DENAREST</u>		

REMARKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT GATES

FROM: DANIEL MC GROARTY, SPEECHWRITING *DMG*

SUBJECT: NEW WORLD ORDER OP-ED

I am faxing the attached draft op-ed for your review at the recommendation of David Demarest. General Scowcroft has read this draft, and would like to find an authoritative foreign policy expert outside the Administration to byline the piece.

Please deliver comments directly to David Demarest, who is with the President in Kennebunkport.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DMcG*

SUBJECT: ESSAY ON THE EMERGING NEW WORLD ORDER

Statement of Purpose:

One year after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, a significant number of news accounts report the death of the New World Order. The attached essay argues that these obituaries to an idea are premature -- that the forward progress over the past two years far outweighs second-order crises such as the plight of the Kurds or unrest in Yugoslavia. The essay supplies some historical context, recalling the three-year transition period to the last "world order:" the bi-polar era of the Cold War.

The essay underscores the fact that the new world order is prospective: a process characterized by an opportunity to establish international "rules of the road" -- rules meant to minimize instability, strengthen the forces of collective security, and maximize the breathing space for nations making the transition to democracy. As such, the defining conditions for the present "time of transition" play to the President's strengths as a deft diplomat and international leader with a sure sense of American interests and ideals.

#

MC GROARTY
AUGUST 5, 1991

////////////////////////////////////

A year has passed since Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion of Kuwait, in what came to be the first great challenge of the post-Cold War era. Few would have predicted in the early hours of August 2, 1990 that one year's time would find Kuwait liberated and Saddam slapped down by a coalition of 28 nations cobbled together by a U.S. President under U.N. auspices. Yet, judging by some recent news reports, the latest casualty of the post-Gulf War world is the "New World Order," President Bush's shorthand for the prospects for global stability and peace.

Some trace the alleged demise of the New World Order to Saddam Hussein's ability to weather Desert Storm (itself a questionable premise over the long-term). Others declare that the new world order died in the mountains of Northern Iraq with the Kurdish refugees, or got caught in the crossfire in the Balkans. At times it seems all the world's calamities are laid at the gravestone of the new world order -- as if anything bad happening anywhere is enough to trigger another obituary to an idea whose time never came.

The purported stillbirth of this new order stands in sharp contrast to an abundance of evidence that the old order has breathed its last -- with no prospect of resuscitation. Witness Eastern Europe, and the now-almost-cliched flourishing of democracy. The Warsaw Pact expired almost unnoticed in March, and the Comecon lingered on until June when the old Pact members pulled the plug. But the cornerstone of the old world order -- and now the one element most responsible for its collapse -- is the Soviet Union's curtailed capacity to work anything from mischief to mayhem in the world.

To see just how much has changed, consider the regional flashpoints of the Reagan Doctrine that so dominated foreign policy debate a few short years ago. Nicaragua, with a free and fair election and a decade of divisive civil war now behind it, is finally on the road to democracy. In Angola, after 16 years of war, the communist government and anti-communist rebels have concluded a peace pact. Afghanistan is no longer a proxy conflict for the superpowers. In Ethiopia, indigenous rebels have toppled a tyrannical Mengistu regime that could no longer count on its Soviet sponsors. Even in Cambodia, a ceasefire is now in place, and hope for a peaceful settlement is greater than it has been for years.

But the crowning and indisputable proof of the death of the old world order remains the Gulf War. During the Cold War, a regional conflict of this sort would have awakened worries of global conflagration. Instead, President Bush orchestrated a 28-member coalition to confront Saddam as an international outlaw, the

Soviets refrained from playing the spoiler's role, and after decades of Cold-War induced paralysis, the UN performed as a true parliament of nations at every critical point during the conflict.

Cooperation between the U.S. and Soviet Union has carried into the post-Gulf War period. One year to the day after Iraq's invasion, Presidents Bush and Gorbachev announced at the Moscow Summit joint sponsorship of a Middle East Peace Conference.

Taken together, these developments prove beyond doubt that the old order has ended, and the prospect of a new order is on the horizon.

The opportunities presented by this new world order should be clear. With the end of the East-West rivalry, we have the chance to clear away the dangers of large-scale armed conflict for a more mutually profitable competition of an economic sort. History and human nature prove the world will never rid itself of the urge to commit aggression. The new world order does not mean the absence of conflict. As President Bush has said many times, "we have not entered an era of perpetual peace."

The point now is that the peace-loving nations of the world - with the freedom-loving nations of the world at their core -- have it within their means to deter conflict and, if necessary, to act in concert to defeat aggression. As much as we anguish over their fate, the existence of Kurdish refugees or ethnic unrest in Yugoslavia do not refute the fundamental fact that a new order is now emerging.

Yet in significant respects, the new world order the President speaks about is not new at all. It bears a strong resemblance to an earlier vision of America and its place in the world -- a dream dashed in the aftermath of two world wars. This vision of a new order has always been consonant with American interests and ideals.

Those ready to close the door on the new world order are guilty of monumental short-sightedness. The last "world order" - the one the world came to know as the Cold War era -- was arguably almost three years in the making: From the close of World War II in August 1945 -- with the U.S.-Soviet wartime alliance intact -- to June 1948, when the Berlin Blockade dispelled any lingering doubts about the USSR's aggressive designs. As the blockade wore on, Washington was the scene of discussions that led to the formation of NATO -- an alliance explicitly aimed against Soviet expansionism. The USSR had come full circle, from ally to enemy -- and old order had given way to new, in three years' time.

The path that took us from shaking hands with Ivan across the Elbe to staring him down across the barriers in Berlin was by no means a straight line. Viewed from the ground -- that is to say, viewed from in the midst of history, where we are forced to live it -- much that later seemed preordained was then anything but clear. Witness in 1946 the shock and consternation that greeted

Churchill's Iron Curtain speech, which historical hindsight deems nothing short of prophetic. In spite of Churchill's warnings, even as late as the summer of 1947 delegates from the USSR attended a planning conference to pave the way for possible Soviet participation in the Marshall Plan.

Compare that "transition timeline" to our own circumstances. Dating the crumbling of the old order from the collapse of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 -- or even to July 1989, when Solidarity candidates took their seats besides the communist old guard in the Polish Parliament -- puts the endpoint of a similar three-year transition period into the summer or fall of 1992.

Given that the past two years have witnessed the collapse of communism, the peaceful end of forty years of Cold War without a shot being fired; given that, in the past six months, a UN-sanctioned and U.S.-led coalition waged forty days of hyper-war against a regime that once counted the Soviet Union as an ally; given that every day brings new word of unrest and worse in the Balkans and among the restive Republics of the USSR -- given this whirlwind of change, who can be so bold to assume the next 12 to 18 months will bring no new surprises?

The old order is no more -- gone the way of East Germany and the Berlin Wall, Nicolae Ceausescu and the Iron Curtain. A new world order will take its place. This time, the community of free nations, with America in the lead, can make good the dreams of earlier eras. We can expect twists and turns, setbacks and missed chances. But the watchword of this singular moment remains opportunity -- a chance to secure enduring peace, to create the breathing space for freedom that eluded us in 1919 and 1945.

In a famous formulation dating from the war that shaped the last old order, Churchill warned that "this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is perhaps, the end of the beginning." In our own quest to shape a new world order, we have not yet witnessed the end of the new beginning, and a new world remains within our reach.

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Copy OPL, IS
et al.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

September 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM:

TO : All Assistants to the President

FROM : Leonard J. Tanis *Leonard J. Tanis*
Deputy Assistant Director/WHSC
Office of Protective Operations

SUBJECT : Enhanced Coordination for White House Complex Events

Larger public events scheduled for the White House Complex always impact on the staff(s) hosting the event, as well as the Secret Service. The potential for a successful event is coupled to our ability to share information, priorities, and expectations in a complete and timely fashion.

This office has developed an outline which may facilitate the desired interaction. It is not intended to be all inclusive, but rather should serve as a guide to those involved in the planning process.

I. Initial Notification

Upon confirmation that any event with an expected attendance of 200 guests or more is being scheduled, the staff office responsible for hosting the event should notify the Secret Service. The point of contact should be the Operations Office of the Protective Detail whose protectee will attend (e.g.: PPD 395-6340/VPD 395-2088-89). In circumstances where no protectee is scheduled to attend, then the Uniformed Division's Special Events Office should be notified (395-4420). From that point forward the respective Secret Service office will be responsible for subsequent USSS notifications and coordination of our efforts. The continuation of informal liaisons, while not being discouraged, does not satisfy the notification process as described herein. Informational items to be conveyed in the notification process should include:

Date/Time of Event	Staff Contact(s)
Description of Event	Hosting Office(s)
Number of Guests Expected	Phone Number(s)

II. Advance Arrangements

An initial meeting for Secret Service and staff should be promptly scheduled. At a minimum, topics should include:

- Itinerary/schedule of events
- WAVES status/projection/cut off time, with exceptions policy
- Attendance update
- Walk thru schedule
- Admission procedure
 - Time frame
 - Gate(s) utilized
 - Availability of staff/UD at access point(s)
 - Briefing of access staff
 - Special equipment/furniture required
 - Trouble desk concept
 - Final admittance problem resolution agreement
- Do Not Admit concept/practice
- Inclement weather alternatives
- Countdown utilization

III. Event

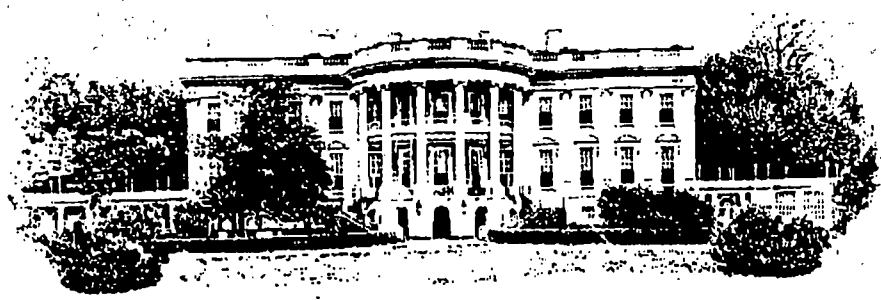
Just prior to commencement of the actual admission process, the Secret Service and staff entities must be satisfied that the following mechanisms/principles are in place:

- Sufficient, timely, and oriented staffing of checkpoints and "Trouble Desk."
- Coordinated opening/closing of checkpoints.
- Periodic communication potential at the primary event area as well as at checkpoints..
- Immediate communication of any necessitated itinerary changes or additions.
- Adherence to admittance guidelines as previously agreed.

The goals of the staff and the Secret Service are not mutually exclusive. While we sometimes prioritize differently, we must continue to ensure that interdependence is fostered, rather than minimized. Continued cooperation through communication will enhance those same efforts.

This office remains available to act as a conduit in the process, and may be utilized on an as needed basis. Please contact my office (456-2443) with any questions or concerns.

cc: AD PO
SAIC PPD
SAIC VPD
SAIC UD
Deputy Chief/WHB



THE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: E Johnson

DTG: 182355Z

MESSAGE NO. 19 CLASSIFICATION Unclas SENSITIVE PAGES 3

FROM Bob Simon 7750 111
(Name) (Phone Number) (Room No.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION _____

TO (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
	<u>TONY SNOW</u>	<u>SACT LAKE CITY</u>	
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
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_____	_____	_____	_____

REMARKS _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 18, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: BOB SIMON *BS*

SUBJECT: U.N.

In a few years, when someone does the inevitable poll to see what journalists think are the top 10 stories of the 20th century, the recent collapse of communism in the Soviet Union must be ranked with such events as World War I, World War II, nuclear weapons, and landing on the Moon. And as we know, the President has yet to comment in any significant or philosophical way on this historic event. The U.N. provides the ideal forum to do so.

The collapse of communism represents the beginning of a new and final era in mankind's great experiment in how to form governments. Totalitarian communism will ultimately be deemed - even by liberals and former fellow travelers -- the most evil, bloody, and costly mistake in human history. Ronald Reagan spoke in the early 80s about how it would soon end up in the "dustbin of history." "Soon" -- fortunately -- came sooner than some of us thought.

All of us have lived most of our lives confronted with a monolithic, inflexible, unchangeable, evil enemy with the ability to utterly destroy life on this planet. Now this evil is gone, though it is understandably hard to mentally adjust our thinking to new circumstances. Yet now is the time to consider just what the end of communism really means.

1) Democracy triumphs. Mankind's search for the most just form of government is over. Monarchy, aristocracy, theocracy and others have been tried, but only democracy consistently produces superior political leaders. Systems based on heredity always break down when the off-spring are inferior to the original patriarch. Democracy is also based on the natural right (Clarence Thomas: call your office) of people to form their own government. When they possess sufficient power to make a choice, they always choose democracy. The collapse of communism's power to deny this choice ensures that every major country in the world -- and eventually every country -- will be a democracy.

2) Democracies are peaceful. The main purpose of democratic governments is to protect property. It follows that the main business of democracies is business. Since wars destroy

property, democracies do not launch wars of conquest. The end of communism means more than just an end to Soviet funding of Third World "wars of liberation." It means that there will not be a World War III.

Let's consider why this is so and what this means. First, quite obviously, no one in Europe, Japan, or this hemisphere is contemplating an attack on any of the others. No power in Asia or Africa has enough power to attack anyone except maybe a next-door neighbor. China, of course, is still communist and militarily powerful, but only on land. And China has shown no desire to attack any of its neighbors. That leaves the former Soviet Union. They no longer have the ability to launch a ground attack in Europe and no longer have will, if they ever did, to launch a nuclear attack against the U.S. Thus, to simplify the worldwide military situation, every country that has substantial military power lacks the desire to use it offensively, and those few countries who may have hostile intent do not have enough military power to be much of a threat to any major country. (If you're still worried about potential nuts, remember that Iraq had the 4th or 5th largest military in the world prior to the Gulf War, yet was demolished easily.)

The end of communism has liberated us all from the specter of World War III. This should be cause for major celebration. It means we are free of our childhood memories of "duck and cover." Free of the nightmares of fallout shelters and radiation burns and nuclear winter. Free from Dr. Strangelove and the post-apocalyptic world of Mad Max. We made it! We're not going to blow ourselves up!

While I am not saying that war is a thing of the past, major wars are a thing of the past. North Korea still might invade South Korea. Somebody might invade Israel. Libya might invade Chad. There's the problems in the Balkans and the Caucasus. But in citing these examples, it should be clear that it's getting harder to think up potential wars anywhere in the world. The remaining hotspots either still have kooky dictators or unsettled nationality/ethnic boundaries; they are not threats to world democracy.

It follows that the approaching worldwide triumph of democracy sometime in the next century will mean the end of all war -- the vision embodied in the old Kellogg-Briand Pact. Only this time, the world won't have to bother outlawing war because there won't be anyone left who wants to practice it.

3) As the desire to wage war diminishes, so will the need for large military forces, freeing resources worldwide for economic development. Over time, in both the existing and emerging democracies, the fear of attack will shrink, and with it, the expenditures on weapons. During this great global build-down, we

should be guided by the old admonition, "Nations don't distrust each other because they are armed; they arm because they distrust each other." Americans did not end their suspicions about the Germans or Japanese in 1945, but gradually we gave up our doubts and became friends and allies. Similarly, it will take years of words and deeds by the Russians to end 45 years of Cold War distrust. Our primary assistance to the Russians (other than advice on capitalism and democratic institutions) should be in destroying their weapons and converting (or scrapping) their military-industrial complex. As this happens, we can work on how to match such changes with our own.

Final Thoughts

There's a certain poetic justice in having communism collapse in the final decade of the 20th century -- just a few years before the millennium. The 90s have been described as a "Horizon Decade" -- the final preparatory period for the year 2000 and beyond. I think most people, when asked what the world will be like 100-200 years from now, will say that somehow we will have conquered problems like disease, poverty, and war on our planet and are now exploring other planets and the stars. Call it the "Star Trek Vision" if you like, but it's common in utopian literature and popular thought.

While some of us could easily dismiss this kind of future during the dark days of KAL 007 in 1983, a future of universal peace and prosperity in the middle or end of the 21st century is now not only plausible, but likely. The 20th century has been one of paradox: at once the most destructive and productive in history. Thus it seems fitting that the century that saw both fascism and communism come to power has vanquished both without marring the promise of a better future -- of universal democracy and prosperity -- in the 21st century.

This may all sound a little starry-eyed at first, but I believe my reasoning holds up well. The phrase "entering a new era" is a cliché, but that's truly what we've entered. It is a New World Order that's broader and more fulfilling than anything we could have envisioned even a year ago. We should explain it and celebrate it.

The men who created the U.N. and its founding principles were dreamers. They created an institution that was not even able to function as they envisioned until 1990, when the ideological strife of the Cold War was put aside to stand up to Iraq. They foresaw all of the world's nations working together to conquer disease, poverty and oppression. They were not afraid to plan for the world as they wanted it, not as they found it.

We should not be afraid to declare our vision for the 21st century and to celebrate our avoidance of World War III.



THE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: **IMMEDIATE**
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: [Signature]
DTG: 182236Z SEP 91

MESSAGE NO. 12 CLASSIFICATION Unclassified PAGES 5

FROM Dan McGroarty 456-2773
(Name) (Phone Number) (Room No.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION minority Bus. Speech + General Update
²⁹³⁰

TO (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
<u>Tony Snow</u>	<u>SALT LAKE CITY</u>		

REMARKS _____

6:00 pm/Sept. 18, 1991

Tony --

I've sent along Beth's Minority Business draft (which includes my edits).

Also, the Petersmeyer radio address is on. It will be taped on Monday morning the 23rd, for release to stations on Friday the 28th. Beth is crashing on a short draft -- 2 pages -- which Andy Card wants staffed by noon tomorrow.

You'll see a copy tonight, if at all possible.

Tomorrow, Joe and I will send out some UN jottings and background. FYI, Nancy Dyke continues to check in on "the process."

Hope all goes well.

Don M. J.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MINORITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT WEEK
Wednesday, September 25, 1991
Rose Garden

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS] Thank you. I know a lot of you started out building your own businesses from scratch -- so a special welcome to the White House, which is, after all, the ultimate mom and pop operation -- Barbara and I both work at home.

I'm proud to take part again in this special week, turning the spotlight on ~~pioneers and heroes~~. ^{people who have ~~been~~ transformed the American Dream into ~~the~~ American ~~stories~~ success stories.} Your theme ~~makes such a~~ ^{states the ~~obvious~~ obvious & important truth.} ~~positive statement:~~ Building a Stronger America through Minority

Future of M { ~~Business Development. That's exactly what you do. As America's minority businessmen and women, you enhance the quality of life. What you give to your communities is especially important. You demonstrate the excitement of possibilities, through your commitment to excellence. You uplift others by providing jobs, opportunity, and hope.~~

~~Our country benefits tremendously from the competitive, creative impulse we call the American Dream. You prove this dream remains as dynamic as ever -- there for every man, woman and child who dares to reach for it. The kind of self-reliance and vision you possess made America a nation of imagination -- a nation of mavericks willing to take a gamble on the untested, the unexpected. You carry that dedication to an even higher plane, because of the courage that allowed you to overcome every obstacle to claim your share of the American Dream.~~

~~You play a vital role in our~~ ^{Our} free enterprise system -- ~~the~~ ^{works only when it throws open the gates of opportunity and rewards people whose boldness, diligence &}

system that gains its greatness through challenging the individual. You prove that bureaucratic, top-down organization is not the answer. We value our precious system because it encourages initiative -- and because it does not stifle creativity or the willingness to take risks.

Tremendous exhilaration races across our globe. Countries are rejecting state-controlled economies because those systems simply do not work. They're learning something that we're glad to share with the world: nothing works like freedom.

We rejoice that so much of our world now believes in unrestricted, individual enterprise -- the kind of enterprise embodied by the people we salute today. These are awards of the American spirit -- a spirit that confronts obstacles and challenges and still proclaims: I can do it.

That's what professor Richard Cheng said 11 years ago when he left the safety of academia to found Eastern Computers. Now he's turned his company into a world pioneer in developing and producing multi-lingual computer systems. Today his company employs over 345 people and in 1990 generated sales of \$34 million.

Hugh Brown also said yes to the challenge, with some timely help from SBA. His technical and engineering service company, BAMSI, spent 8 years in the SBA's 8(a) program: a great idea that helps disadvantaged businesspeople get equal access to resources. This helps their businesses compete in the mainstream of American economy. Hugh did more than just compete. He triumphed. During those years his company increased sales from under \$1/4 million

to over \$39 million -- and expanded its staff from 20 to more than 1,300.

Resilience, tenacity and industry -- those qualities define Raymond Haysbert. He persevered for almost 40 years to overcome widespread resistance to minority-owned businesses. Along the way, he transformed H.G. Parks into a household name -- kids across this country call: "More Parks Sausages, Mom! Please?" He shaped a company consistently ranked in the top 100 Black-Owned businesses -- a company that's seen yearly sales skyrocket from \$30,000 to \$36 million.

Gae Veit's [VIGHT] life is the story of tremendous drive that came from believing in her dream -- and believing in her ability to achieve it. In 1982 she was a woman trying to start her own construction company -- trying to succeed in an industry dominated by men. Roadblocks surrounded her everywhere. But there's one word she just doesn't know, and that's "quit." To give shape to her vision, she named her new company Shingobee [SHIN-go-bee] -- a word that means "beautiful evergreen tree" in her Sioux language. Her belief in herself came true. Her company now projects sales of \$10 million this year.

These winners, and many more like them, are real American success stories. They know no nation ever drowned in sweat. They know that the strength of America lies with those willing to take a chance and build for the future. They know that each of us must never forget the privilege and responsibility we share -- to contribute to our communities. So these terrific winners

find time to think of others. They're active volunteers, every one of them, shining among the points of light that reflect our nation's conscience and illuminate its social landscape.

In particular, I note that the leaders here, like the thousands they represent, are particularly concerned about the future of our youth. That's exactly where their concern should be -- for to remain a leader in the global marketplace, we must ensure that the next generation has the knowledge and skills to take advantage of the opportunity that is every American's birthright.

You teach our youth by example. Your lives and accomplishments speak loudly and say: take aim at an idea -- and make it work. I'm impressed to hear you're hosting Youth Awareness Day tomorrow, to give minority young people the chance to meet successful minority businessmen and women. You can become their role models; their inspiration -- and, maybe one day, here's the highest compliment of all -- they'll be your competition.

Each leader here today and the others across this land bear witness by their presence to the truth of a statement William Jennings Bryan made nearly 100 years ago: "Destiny is not a matter of chance -- it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for -- it is a thing to be achieved."

Thank you, congratulations, and God bless you all.

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THE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: WJW

DTG: 200111Z Sep 91

MESSAGE NO. 55 CLASSIFICATION unclassified PAGES 6

FROM Sharon Wagner /The White House
(Name) (Phone Number) (Room No.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION _____

TO (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
Katie Winkeljohn for Governor Sununu/CA			
Fran Wessel for Phil Brady/		"	
David Demarest/		"	
Marlin Fitzwater/		"	
[REDACTED]			
Fred McClure/		"	
Tony Snow/		"	1211
[REDACTED]			
Bill Farish/			

Attached, as staffed for comments, are Presidential remarks for 09/25 -- Blue Ribbon Schools Ceremony.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/19/91

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6:00 p.m. Friday 09/20

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BLUE RIBBON SCHOOLS CEREMONY

(09/19 2:30 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>PORTER ROSE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments directly to Speechwriters' Office by 6:00 p.m. on Friday, 09/20, with a copy to this office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

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

31 SEP 19 P5:36

McGroarty/Bunton
September 19, 1991
2:30 pm
[RIBBON]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BLUE RIBBON SCHOOLS CEREMONY
SEPTEMBER 25, 1991
THE SOUTH LAWN
8:00 A.M.

With apologies for the early hour, it's my pleasure to welcome all of you to the White House. Here you are -- the ultimate field trip. // [Introductory acknowledgements: Let me recognize the many corporate contributors to the Blue Ribbon Program who are here today -- and of course I'm pleased to introduce to you our first-rate Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. //]

I'm delighted to start the day by recognizing the schools that represent this Nation's Blue Ribbon best. // We've bestowed Blue Ribbons now for nine years. Some of your schools are no strangers to this ceremony: today we host a record 32 two-time winners. /

We meet at a moment when this Nation has embarked on a crusade for real reform in our schools -- a crusade we call America 2000, a revolution that will ready us to enter a new century capable of meeting its challenges. //

As you know, right now the news for American education as a whole is anything but good. Part of the necessary business of reform is to shine a light into the dark corners of the system - - focus on the schools that aren't making the grade; shake people

out of their complacency and show them we need change. / But there's another part of the business of building better schools across America: shining the spotlight on schools that work -- the success stories, like each one of the 222 schools here today.

//

Your schools are the pioneers -- the ones blazing a trail the rest will follow. The levels of achievement we're looking for in the year 2000 are the goals you're shooting for today. //

We here in Washington can lend a hand, but the real revolution takes place in the communities you call home. When you come from as far away as Kalaheo High in Hawaii, Alaska's East Anchorage High School or Hahn American High School on Hahn Air Force Base in Germany -- or as near to this House as D.C.'s own Benjamin Banneker and Hine Junior High -- you see at a glance that each school travels its own path to excellence. //

[[One sad note for the kids here who made the short trip here from Banneker and Hine: we've started so early, it looks like you'll be back in class by 3rd period.]] //

Some schools here today mirror the communities they come from. Their successes reflect years of love, interest and attention from communities that cares. Some of the schools represented here today triumphed against all odds -- in spite of cruel surroundings. For their students, these schools are islands of calm in the midst of chaos. //

That drives home today's lesson: There's no blueprint for the one school that works for everyone -- but there is a Blue Ribbon for every school that works best. //

Take Genesis -- an alternative school for kids with special needs in Kansas City, Missouri. Genesis began as a VISTA program back in the mid-'70's. Today, the vast majority of its funds come from the private sector -- from national organizations like the United Way, down to local businesses. Genesis serves the kids who have fallen through the cracks: the drop outs, the teen mothers -- children coping with broken homes and shattered hopes. It turns around two-thirds of the troubled kids that come through its doors, prepares them to go back to their old schools, or go on to get a G.E.D. / For these students, Genesis is literally a new beginning -- a second chance that gives them their best shot at a promising future. ///

The schools we honor today come in all shapes and sizes, serve students of all races, creeds and colors, from America's major cities to our smallest towns. Each one of you represents the tip of the iceberg -- the collective accomplishment of teachers and students, principals, parents and the communities you come from.

Consider one of the smallest schools here today, Craftsbury Academy -- a 180-student public school in the Vermont farm country, in a town called Craftsbury Common. Times are tough in Craftsbury, but economic difficulties haven't stopped that community from giving its children every possible opportunity to

learn. / I think it says something about Craftsbury that when the teachers voted to send someone to today's ceremony, they sent a parent. / Gary Houston -- a past graduate of Craftsbury, whose four kids go there now -- please accept our thanks for all the moms and dads who understand what powerful teachers parents can be. //

So today, your shining example must spark the revolution in American education -- spur reforms that will literally re-invent the American school. Each of your schools are well on the way to where all of us must be. We'll reach our goals by challenging the best minds and big thinkers out there to help us create a new generation of American schools -- and have these schools up and running in every Congressional district across America by the year 1996. By challenging every city and town to join the crusade -- become an America 2000 Community. By beginning now to make our bad schools become good, and our best schools better still.

We won't write anyone off -- we won't waste time wringing our hands about the fact that the year 2000 is little more than eight years away. Look at it from a child's point of view: eight years is a lifetime of learning. Let's spend the time between now and the year 2000 opening a whole new world of possibility for our children. //

That's the spirit that will get us to our goals for the year 2000. One school at a time -- one student at a time: for the sake of our future, we will win this new American revolution. //

Once again, welcome to the White House. When you get home with your Blue Ribbons, please share my thanks with everyone who makes your schools so successful. Thank you -- and may God bless the United States of America.

#

I'm proud to take part again in this special week, turning the spotlight on men and women who have transformed the American Dream into a series of all-American success stories. I like your theme -- "Building a Stronger America through Minority Business Development." It touches upon two principles dear to me.

First, we cannot build an America worthy of its people if we do not extend real opportunity to everyone -- regardless of race, creed and background -- and give every person a chance to go as far as ^{his or her} ~~their~~ abilities will take them. Second, a strong and vibrant economy holds the key to our future as a nation. If we do not produce new products and opportunities -- if we do not give people of modest means a chance to become wealthy by virtue of their boldness, diligence, and genius -- then we lose the very foundation of democracy. Our lives degenerate into a scramble for scarce goods, rather than in a march toward a better future.

Our free enterprise system cannot survive without minority business. It cannot survive if it offers opportunities to some and not to others. And it cannot survive if it does not produce new success stories -- stories like yours -- that inspire young men and women to look up and say: I want to be like them.

Our free enterprise system also rewards a very important set of values. It rewards those with the courage to act on their dreams. It rewards people who believe in themselves, believe in the virtue of hard work, and believe in serving the public. After all, a business can't succeed if it does not provide products and services that the public wants.

Too often we forget that hard work and success also are forms of public service: They address people's needs; they draw upon individual's abilities; they provide role models for youngsters who too often draw their conclusions about life from television shows or brash hoods on the street.

As a nation, we stand on the verge of a new age of freedom. Countries around the globe have rejected central economic planning because it just doesn't work: It cannot work. Instead, nations in Europe, Asia, Africa and Scandanavia have acknowledged that freedom works. More precisely: Individual freedom works.

We rejoice that so much of our world now believes in unrestricted, individual enterprise -- the kind of enterprise demonstrated by the people we salute today. These awards celebrate the American spirit -- a spirit that looks past obstacles and challenges, identifies a goal, and says: I can do it.

Eleven years ago, Richard Chang left the safe haven of academia, founded Eastern Computers, and said: I can do it. His company has pioneered the business of producing multilingual computer systems. [[Now, if he could only produce a system that would enable parents to understand their kids!]]

Today, Eastern Computers employs nearly 350 people. It generated sales of 34 million dollars last year.

Hugh Brown had an idea for a technical and engineering services company and said: I can do it. With help from the Small

Business Administration's Section 8-a program, he did more than compete. He found his own place in our competitive economy. Today, BAMSI employs more than 1,300 people and its sales last year exceeded 39 million dollars.

Raymond Haysbert persevered for nearly 40 years in his quest to overcome resistance to minority enterprise. But he knew he could do it. He transformed H.G. Parks into a household name. Kids across this country call: "More Parks Sausages, Mom. Please?" [[His customers even have good manners.]] His company consistently ranks within the top hundred Black-owned businesses in America. Its sales under his leadership have risen from 30,000 dollars a year to more than 36 million dollars.

Gae Veit [VITE] said "I can do it" in a business in which women form a significant minority: The construction industry. She set out to create her own construction firm in 1982. Roadblocks surrounded Gae. Doubters accosted her. But she knew what she wanted, and she got it.

She shaped her vision by naming her company Shingobee [[SHIN-go-bee]] -- which means "beautiful evergreen tree" in her Sioux language. Gae's beautiful evergreen tree has grown from a small sapling into a thing to behold: A company that expects to do more than ten million dollars' worth of business this year.

These winners, and many more like them, show that you don't have to be rich to make a difference in America. All you need is a fair chance.

These people know: No nation ever drowned in sweat. They know: America's strength comes from those willing to take a risk, make a difference, and build the foundations of a more prosperous future. They know that none of us can forget the privilege and responsibility we share -- to contribute to our communities. These winners think of others -- not just in building businesses that serve their communities and neighbors -- but also in volunteer activities. They each serve as points of light...

PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE check to see if these folks really do have volunteer records. If so, gin up some stories, some examples. If not, send the points of light talk into the circular file....

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THE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: CRN

DTG: 192327Z

MESSAGE NO. 49 CLASSIFICATION Unclass PAGES 5

FROM _____ /The White House
(Name) (Phone Number) (Room No.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION _____

TO (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
Katie Winkeljohn for Governor Sununu/CA			
Fran Wessel for Phil Brady/		"	
David Demarest/		"	
Marlin Fitzwater/		"	
Florence Gantt for General Scowcroft/"		"	
Fred McClure/		"	
Tony Snow/		"	1211
Ron Kaufman/		"	
Bill Farish/			

Attached, as staffed for comments, are Presidential remarks for 09/24 -- New Jersey GOP Fundraiser/East Brunswick, NJ.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00 p.m. Friday 09/20

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEW JERSEY GOP FUNDRAISER/EAST BRUNSWICK, NJ
(09/19 draft three)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BOSKIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDERSON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER ROSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments directly to the Speechwriters' Office, Rm. 122 x2930, no later than 4:00 p.m. Friday, 09/20, with a copy to this office.
 Thanks.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary

31 SEP 19 15:03

Grant / Simon
September 19, 1991
A: NJGOP Draft threePRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEW JERSEY GOP FUNDRAISER
EAST BRUNSWICK RAMADA
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1991
6:30 P.M.

[Acknowledgements]

((I'm here today because I know a lot of money's been spent, and that there's been a lot of media attention on both sides ... and I think we all agree the stakes are high. // But hey, enough about Liz Taylor's wedding. //))

I've come here today for the same reason many of you have - because the Republican Party of New Jersey is attracting people from far and wide. The Republican Party has grass roots appeal. The Republican Party defines the mainstream in this state. And come this fall, the Republican Party will win the State Assembly and State Senate back for New Jersey. ///

New Jersey Democrats should be worried. The New Jersey G.O.P. has the best candidates -- in fact, more women and minorities are running for office as Republicans than as Democrats. Not surprisingly, we face our best chance in 18 years of capturing both Houses. Four more seats in each House will put us over the top. We'll run on the Republican Record -- and that leaves the other Party just plain running. //

Look at last year's elections. In 1990, Republicans won a record number of new local and county offices, and swept both contested legislative races. New Jersey voters sent a message to the Democrats in the U.S. Senate race, and helped us take back an

assembly seat that hadn't gone G.O.P. in 15 years. The switch is on -- to the Republican Party -- because when the fight is fair and on the issues, Republicans win. ///

Let me say a few words about the "fairness" issue. The other party talks about "fairness" -- until the time comes to draw those district lines. Democrats have called it "their contribution to modern art" -- we call it "gerrymandering." We'll fight for fair representation all the way -- with three of the best in the business on our side -- our State GOP chairman, Bob Franks // and our Minority Leader in the Assembly, Chuck Haytaian [Heh-TAY-en] // and of course, our Minority Leader in the State Senate John Dorsey. // We'll fight for fairness because we Republicans don't need gerrymandering. We've got the issues on our side. That's what wins in fair elections.

Republicans stand for important principles. We stand for free markets and free people ... for a strong national defense and the power of democracy. We believe in measuring success not by dollars spent and red tape created -- but by lives enriched and families strengthened. We're working to build a better America -- by providing choice in child care, reforming our schools, safeguarding our environment and -- most importantly -- fueling a strong economic recovery. //

But in order to achieve excellence at home and competitiveness abroad, we need more men and women of courage and conviction. In the House, in the Senate, and right here in the Statehouse, // we need more Republicans. //

Don't you think it's time to bring New Jersey back to the common-sense policies of the Republican Party? // Especially after the last few years I believe New Jerseyans will appreciate that G.O.P. really can stand for **Growth, Opportunity and Prosperity.**

Our Administration's economic growth agenda promotes growth and opportunity for all Americans. Our economic growth package is one that creates the right climate for business to flourish. We want to bring down the tax on capital gains -- so that investors will invest money in new businesses, new ideas and new jobs. We want to bring down the deficit -- by holding the line on Congressional spending. The federal deficit wasn't caused by people not paying enough taxes, it was caused by Congress spending too much money. //

Republicans also stand for free and fair trade, because we are determined that America will remain a world leader in the global economy, and because we want to open the world to American products. In the last four years alone, exports from the U.S. have increased 55 percent, more than twice the rate of import growth. Right now, exports have galvanized our economy -- we can build on our strengths to create more growth, more opportunity and more prosperity for all Americans.

One more point: Last year, excessive regulations cost the economy at least 185 billion dollars. Well, we're doing something about it. The Vice President's Council on Competitiveness has targeted burdensome regulations. You know

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the ones -- they strangle productivity, defy logic, and don't effectively or efficiently protect the public interest. It's time we cut through this tangle of red tape, and cleared a path for growth.

You don't promote growth by taxing working people into the poorhouse. You don't promote growth by spending beyond your means. And you don't promote growth by binding the economy with bundles of red tape. We want to create jobs and opportunity for all Americans. We want to unleash the power of the American imagination. If you want that -- if you want common sense government -- vote Republican.

Speaking of Common Sense, most people know the famous words of Thomas Paine: "These are the times that try men's souls." But most people don't know that Thomas Paine -- true story -- wrote those words while in New Jersey, during a revolution fought over taxation. These times, too, try mens' souls -- and just like last time, the right side will win this revolution. //

This year the people will send a message to the tax-and-spend Democrats. This year will make New Jersey history. This year New Jersey will go Republican. ///

The people of this state deserve leadership, // fairness // and common sense. They deserve a Republican State Assembly and a Republican State Senate. //

Keep up the good fight. Thank you so much for having me here today. God bless each and every one of you.

#



THE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: ~~IMMEDIATE~~
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: 487
DTG: 192328Z

MESSAGE NO. 50 CLASSIFICATION unclassified PAGES 4

FROM Sharon Wagner /The White House 2702
(Name) (Phone Number) (Room No.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION

TO (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
Katie Winkeljohn for Governor Sununu/CA			
Fran Wessel for Phil Brady/		"	
David Demarest/		"	
Marlin Fitzwater/		"	
Florence Gantt for General Scowcroft/"		"	
Fred McClure/		"	
Tony Snow/		"	
[REDACTED]		"	
Bill Farish/		"	

Attached, as staffed for comments, are Presidential remarks for Monday, 09/23 -- De Cuellar Luncheon/United Nations.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/19/91

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. Friday 09/20

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DE CUELLAR LUNCHEON/UNITED NATIONS
Monday, 09/23
(09/19 draft one)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER ROSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Speechwriters' Office, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 1:00 p.m. on Friday, 09/20, with a copy to this office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

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

31 SEP 19 05:03

(Smith/Grossman)
September 19, 1991
Draft One
PEREZPRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DE CUELLAR LUNCHEON
UNITED NATIONS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1991
2:00 P.M.

Mr. Secretary General, members of the United Nations community, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends. / For many years, Barbara and I have regarded this as our second home. / Thank you for making today's homecoming a wonderful reunion. //

A writer once observed, "The character of a people is embodied in its leaders." / Mr. Secretary General, as I mentioned to the General Assembly, the character of the United Nations is embodied in you. //

You and other leaders have witnessed great changes in the past several years -- changes that brought an end to the superpower rivalry which poisoned the international arena. / The passing of this rivalry, in turn, has enabled the U.N. to assume its proper role on the world stage -- the role envisioned by its founders over 45 years ago. //

History will record that at the onset of this decade, the United Nations regained the faith of its founders by responding with courage and vision to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. You helped the nations of the world restore peace and stability to the Gulf by reversing the tide of aggression against a member state. //

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The founders of the U.N. were also determined, in the words of the prologue of the Charter, "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small." //

Sadly, that faith is today diminished by the continued existence of General Assembly Resolution 3379, the offensive resolution which equates Zionism with racism. // This resolution has undercut the moral authority of the U.N. / We strongly believe that it is time to repeal Resolution 3379 -- and bring the deeds of the General Assembly into closer harmony with the noble words of its Charter. //

This action will further spur the new wave of freedom sweeping the globe. In virtually every corner of the world, repressive governments have been swept aside. In their place have sprung up democracies -- fragile, admittedly -- but democracies which can and must be nurtured to withstand the daunting difficulties they confront. //

Our task is to strengthen these democracies -- affirming the rights of the individual while truly responding to the collective will of the people. / Only then, Mr. President, can we truly live your words: "Resolution of conflicts, observance of human rights and the promotion of development together weave the fabric of peace. If one of these strands is removed, the tissue will unravel." //

Mr. Secretary General, my friend, you have played a central role in binding the fabric of peace. // You have helped lessen tensions around the world in a time of tremendous change. // Thirty years ago, one of your predecessors, Dag Hammarskjold, was killed in a tragic plane crash. Today, we remember how he said: "Only he who keeps his eye fixed on the far horizon will find his right road." //

By keeping your eye fixed on the horizon, you have helped the United Nations find the road to peace. I thank you on behalf of freedom-loving peoples. I congratulate you for a job well done. In that spirit, let us raise our glasses:

-- To the cause of peace;

-- To the health of my dear friend;

-- And to the liberty we can, and must, achieve for

the children of the world.

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THE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
~~PRIORITY~~
ROUTINE

RELEASER: [Signature]

DTG: 192129Z SEP 91

MESSAGE NO. 43 CLASSIFICATION UNCLAS PAGES 2

FROM Beth Hinchliffe 456-2930 _____
(Name) (Phone Number) (Room No.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION _____

TO (Agency) DELIVER TO: DEPT/ROOM NO. PHONE NUMBER

David Demarest L.A. Sr. Staff office #1618 PAGED
X323

Tony Snow " " #1211 PAGED

REMARKS _____

Immediately

September 19, 1991
3 p.m. draft

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO ADDRESS: POINTS OF LIGHT
September 23, 1991

Usually when I speak to the nation, it's to announce a new program, or discuss some pressing national policy. Well, today I won't be talking about programs or policy -- but about a vision as essential as any I've addressed before.

Over the past two years, I've honored Americans who have truly shown "the better angels of their nature" by volunteering to help others. These individuals and groups realize that the best way to guide our destinies is by addressing the problems we see in our own communities. They sum up the genius of this great and generous land -- ordinary people doing extraordinary things.

I call them "Points of Light" because they shine as beacons of hope through the dark and dreamless sleep of despair. On Monday in Orlando, Florida, the 575 Daily Points of Light I've named will come to EPCOT Center, and Barbara and I will take part in a national tribute in their honor. When we look at them gathered there -- first, we'll see and cherish them as individuals. They will come from every state; range in age from 7 to 102; and cover the spectrum of faith, experiences and background.

But when we look at these Points of Light we'll also see them as a group, because together they paint an inspiring picture of tomorrow in America. They address the problems this nation fears and they do it with courage. Some mentor troubled teens, befriend the lonely, or simply hold drug-addicted babies. Others

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provide meals to AIDS patients, build housing for the homeless or reclaim crime-infested neighborhoods.

Seeing all of them together should inspire us to believe that through the combined light generated by these small acts of consequence -- we can dissolve the darkness. For the commitment, caring and dedication of the American people is the greatest national resource of this -- the greatest nation on earth.

Every American can take part. Each of you has something to share -- and there's someone out there in need of exactly what you can give. You each have your own unique gift. Walt Whitman celebrated this when he wrote: "I hear America singing ... Each singing what belongs to him or her and to no-one else."

Somewhere in this country right now, someone is seeking a solution to every problem we face. You could be that someone. Your neighborhood could be that somewhere. I call on every one of you to reach deep into yourselves -- and there find the strength to reach out of yourselves and accept this great challenge to become a "Point of Light." Then, together, we'll find a way to unite this country not through our fears, but through our dreams.

Thank you, and may God bless the lights of this nation.

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