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OA/ID Number: 21805
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Grand Rapids, Michigan 8/28

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August 28, 1992

ADDRESS THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF GRAND RAPIDS
Grand Rapids, Michigan

DATE: August 28, 1992
Location: Amway Grand Plaza Hotel
Grand Rapids, Michigan
TIME: 10:55 a.m.
FROM: Richard Porter

I. PURPOSE

Your address to the Economic Club of Grand Rapids, Michigan discusses the balance between economic growth and ecological stability and examines the loss of jobs that would result from the environmental regulations proposed by Clinton-Gore.

II. BACKGROUND

The Economic Club began in 1977. Today, there are approximately 770 members, made up of top-level executives and community leaders from the Grand Rapids area. They are from a variety of fields including banking, law, investment securities, financial planning, education, marketing and retail and academia. The Club not only serves as a forum for current events, but also as a meeting place for present and future leaders of the community. The object of the Club is to promote an interest in important governmental, economic and social issues.

Past speakers have included Gerald Ford, Margaret Thatcher, Governor John Engler, Richard DeVos, Clarence Thomas, William LaMothe (Chairman, Kellogg Company), General Norman Schwarzkopf and William Barr.

The officers for the 1991-1992 are as follows.

1. **Former Chairman** (1991-1992) - Robert Hooker, President, Mazda Great Lakes
2. **Chairman** (1992-1993) - Dr. Helen Popovich, President, Ferris State University
3. **President** - George Slykhouse, Attorney

III. PARTICIPANTS

The Vice President
Robert Hooker
Helen Popovich
Governor John Engler

IV. EVENT OUTLINE

10:55 a.m. The Vice President arrives Amway Grand Plaza Hotel
 and proceeds inside to Holding Room.

 The Vice President arrives Holding Room

11:30 a.m. The Vice President departs Holding Room and
 proceeds to Emerald Room.

11:35 a.m. The Vice President accompanied by Mr. Hooker,
 arrives Emerald Room and participates in Receiving
 Line.

11:50 a.m. The Vice President concludes Receiving Line and
 proceeds to off-stage announce position,
 Ambassador's Ballroom.

11:55 a.m. The Vice President proceeds onto dais and is
 seated.

12:05 a.m. The Vice President proceeds to podium and begins
 Remarks.

12:25 p.m. The Vice President concludes Remarks and
 participates in Question and Answer Session.

 Lunch is served.

 Dr. Helen Popovich, presents gift

1:10 p.m. The Vice President concludes Luncheon and proceeds
 to motorcade for boarding.

V. PRESS PLAN

Open Press Coverage

VI. ATTACHMENTS

Bios attached

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Embargoed until delivered -- August 28, 1992 -- 12:00 p.m.

REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT
TO THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF GRAND RAPIDS

Grand Rapids, Michigan

The challenge before us in this presidential campaign is to give a vision of the future. Our principal challenge is to expand our economy, create more jobs and opportunities. We need to determine what strengthens the economy and what weakens it. Today I want to concentrate on the issue of the environment and how it relates to the economy. I want to discuss it in terms of the competing philosophies of this campaign.

The Bush Administration takes seriously our responsibilities of stewardship, continuing a long Republican tradition. It was another Republican -- that great Hoosier President Benjamin Harrison -- who started the National Park Service. The tradition of environmentalism was carried on by Theodore Roosevelt, who pointed out that "conservation means development as much as it does protection." We still believe that man is not a hostile force toward the natural environment, but a guiding force.

We reject the idea that economic growth and ecological stability are necessary enemies. So, putting aside alarmist language, let's start with the facts. Our environment is in better shape -- not worse -- today than four years ago:

- o Air, water, toxic and sewage pollution are in decline, even as population increases. Los Angeles has less smog today than 20 years ago.

- o America has more trees today than when Theodore Roosevelt first took up the cause of reforestation. And, to help absorb CO-2, President Bush has proposed planting a billion new trees per year.

- o Since taking office, we've worked to expand our national forests and our parks by 1.5 million acres -- an expanse twice the size of Rhode Island. Since 1989, we've set aside 57 new wildlife areas and 20 new national park units.

- o The Clean Air Act -- proposed and signed into law by the President -- is reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and other atmospheric pollutants.

- o From 1978 to 1990, sulfur dioxide emissions have

dropped 32 percent. Carbon monoxide emissions are down 29 percent. Ground ozone levels are down 24 percent.

o And though spending is not always the best measure of accomplishment, America's support of international environmental efforts was \$580 million this year. No other nation comes even close. At home, we're spending 130 billion dollars a year on environmental clean-up and protection -- or about a thousand dollars per family. Again, no other nation comes close -- either in absolute dollars or in percentage of GNP.

o Finally, by developing environmentally sound technologies, our industries now have a competitive edge as everyone else tries to catch up -- an edge that will help increase our exports in the future.

These are just a few examples of our approach to ecology -- a balanced, science-based approach. We conservatives believe in conservation. Compare this to the other approach. To an approach that knows no balance, no rational limits, no restraint, no sense of proportion, and no sense of fairness. As some on the other side see it, Earth is the victim and mankind the enemy.

When we look at great midwestern cities like Grand Rapids or Lansing or Ann Arbor, we think of the vision and labor and ingenuity that went into them. We think of the homes, communities, and livelihoods they encompass. We envision man as the harvester, working with the Earth to raise up homes and cities, respecting nature but shaping it to legitimate ends. They view man more as an uninvited guest here on Earth, settling down and consuming resources to which he has no right.

What is most disturbing about their view is that by freezing and trying to regulate every advance -- they will deny America exactly the technology that promises to solve our environmental problems. You can spend all day explaining to some people that America has the world's best environmental record, but that doesn't matter. It also doesn't stop them from traveling down to Rio to condemn America. Consider the behavior of a U.S. senator -- a man who knows that we have the toughest laws in the world for protecting species and their habitats. Who knows that we have the most stringent air-quality standards in the world, and the most open system of public participation in the world. They call America a "mockery" -- but America is a mockery only in the eyes of the "blame-America-firsters" who went to Rio to make it so.

Now my friends, if we were just speaking of an irrelevant environmental fringe, none of this would matter much. But we're not. We are speaking of our opponents.

In their environmental manifesto, Earth in the Balance, civilization is likened to "a dysfunctional family" estranged from Mother Earth. The book asserts that humanity has "an addictive relationship" with our Earth. It further argues that the capitalists who press for technological progress are not so different from the Nazis -- their word, not mine -- who exploited people instead of the Earth. The failure of the Reagan-Bush Administrations to heed their dire warnings is analogous, they believe, to the world's inaction following Hitler's Kristallnacht. In other words, those who disagree with this thesis are not merely mistaken: Their outlook, the manifesto declares, "is philosophically ... similar in some ways to the moral blindness implicit in racism and anti-Semitism."

Now I remind you: Our President has signed the most sweeping environmental law in history -- the Clean Air Act. He has protected the coasts of California and Florida and New England from offshore drilling. He has invested over one billion dollars in adding new lands to our national parks and wildlife areas. The President calls for balance, for a sound, science-based environmentalism -- and for this his opponents condemn him.

Theirs is a strange and sad outlook on the world: We have "an addictive relationship with the Earth" ... civilization is Earth's "dysfunctional family" ... cars are a "mortal threat" to our nation ... the internal combustion engine must be eliminated. It's all pretty bizarre stuff. And yet in practical terms, what they're saying is this: Our free market is fundamentally flawed, and only government knows best. The rest of us apparently still need to be enlightened by the environmental elites. They give the orders, we follow and pay as we're told. Jefferson thought that protecting "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" was the aim of government; they say "the central organizing principle for civilization" should be "rescuing the environment" -- from man.

My friends, this is a view detached from reality and devoid of common sense. The vital issue today is not some hysterical vision of a world in need of restructuring, but homes and workplaces in need of rejuvenation. Their manifesto is called Earth in the Balance, but the real issue today is Jobs in the Balance.

Let's look at a few other ideas they favor:

o Their manifesto calls for putting even stricter regulations on the car industry -- in fact they'd like to eventually do away with the combustion engine altogether. It doesn't seem to trouble them much that this would mean doing away with hundreds of thousands of jobs. Bill Clinton has said: "[I]n my administration, we'll accelerate our progress toward fuel-efficient cars and seek to raise the average ... [to] 45

miles" per gallon.

Well, for one thing the National Academy of Sciences says that this level is not even technically achievable. But apart from that, perhaps Gov. Clinton hasn't seen the estimates showing that increasing fuel economy standards by 13 miles-per-gallon would cost as many as 300,000 jobs nationwide. The advocates of higher CAFE standards call that "progressive." I call it irresponsible.

o Their manifesto calls for a carbon tax that would affect nearly 5 million jobs nationwide. If that tax were enacted, nearly 316,000 jobs would be affected in Michigan alone. In Ohio, more than 280,000 jobs would be affected. In Indiana, more than 150,000 jobs would be affected and another 200,000 in Illinois.

o Their manifesto wants to tax everything from paper to packaging. It would also give 100 billion dollars away to Third World countries -- from our tax money. What about all the hundreds of thousands of jobs these plans will cost? Is this what the Clinton-Gore ticket means by "putting people first"?

o Their manifesto would have us curtail rising new industries like biotechnology. Here's an industry that by the year 2000 is expected to be worth 50-to-100 billion dollars to our economy alone. An industry that will employ hundreds of thousands of people. An industry that promises to help the environment by, for example, reducing the need for pesticides. An industry that will help human beings by helping to alleviate diseases and prevent premature deaths. And our opponents would place all such technology under the authority of international bureaucrats -- as if we don't have enough bureaucrats to deal with right here at home. Again, a pattern emerges: more government bureaucrats, fewer private sector jobs.

o Finally, they and the gridlock Congress would eliminate the Competitiveness Council -- our safeguard against overzealous federal regulation. Why? Because the Council holds unelected bureaucrats accountable to the mandates set down by elected representatives. Because the American economy already bears a burden of \$400 billion as a result of government regulation, and they apparently don't think that's enough.

Ladies and gentlemen, I go back to the idea of balance, proportion, reasonability. Yes, we demand a clean, safe environment -- and we have built a strong record pursuing it. We've developed new, innovative ways to protect the environment -- such as tradable pollution permits under the Clean Air Act. And we've acted swiftly when sound science required action, leading the world to speed the elimination of CFCs.

But the President and I recognize that jobs, too, are a priority. We are a great nation, but part of being a great nation is to let a free and powerful economy do its work. If the other side honestly believes that state planning is the key to environmental progress, then let them go to Eastern Europe. For when the Iron Curtain was pulled down, it revealed whole towns enshrouded in soot -- where even now children suffer the ravages of pollution and disease.

The federal government has a duty to safeguard our environment. But it also has a duty to examine each new environmental scare before launching a massive and costly "war" against it. To balance the needs of people with the needs of owls and rats and snakes. To respect the proper authority of states and localities, and the rights of people to their own property and to their livelihoods. And above all, it has a duty to respect the free market that gives us the resources to ensure a clean environment; that gives government its own generous revenues; that gives our economy its place of leadership in the world; that gives our people the independence they claim by right and the better lives they seek.

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The Economic Club of Grand Rapids

220 Lyon Street N.W., Suite 220, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503-2209

(616) 454-1883 Fax (616) 454-5646

July 15, 1992

The Honorable J. Danforth Quayle
Office of the Vice President
Room 281
Old Executive Office Building
Washington D.C. 20501

Dear Vice President Quayle:

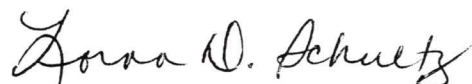
The Economic Club of Grand Rapids would like to invite you to speak to our organization for a luncheon meeting on Friday, August 28, 1992. We are requesting that date with the hope that it will work well with your schedule and campaign plans for this area. The Economic Club will begin its seventeenth season this September and has become a very prestigious organization in our community. Our approximately 770 members include most of the top-level executives and community leaders in the greater Grand Rapids area. Our membership is comprised of persons from a variety of fields including manufacturing, banking, accounting, investment securities, financial planning, law, education, marketing, retail and academics.

The objective of the Economic Club is to provide a forum for the leaders of American industry, academia and government to address our community. It is essential that our community has the opportunity to hear, first hand, of their successes, problems and insights into the future. I urge you to give this invitation your utmost consideration and extend to us the benefit of your participation. You could expect an audience size of approximately 1000 persons.

I am enclosing a copy of last year's annual report for your information and review.

If you are able to accept our invitation, please notify me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,



Lorna D. Schultz
Executive Director

c.c. Charles W. Yob

THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF GRAND RAPIDS

SPEAKER SCHEDULE - 1991-1992

September 5 (Thursday)	Gerald R. Ford 38th President of the U.S.
September 9	William E. LaMothe, Chairman Kellogg Company
September 23	Nimrod Fachler, Managing Director Mitchell Hutchins Asset Mgmt., Inc.
October 7	Rosetta M. Riley, Quality Assurance GM, Cadillac Division Malcolm Baldrige Award
October 21	The Honorable Paul B. Henry U.S. Representative
November 4	Dr. Diether Haenicke, President Western Michigan University
November 18	Irwin Jacobs, President Jacobs Management Corp.
December 10 (Tuesday)	William E. Crain, Director & V.P. Chevron Corporation
January 13	Malcolm Cohen Director, Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations University of Michigan
January 20	Governor John Engler State of Michigan
February 3	Jerry K. Myers, President Steelcase, Inc.

February 17

"Ethics Panel"

PBS Broadcast - "ETHICS IN VIEW"

Jeb Stuart Magruder, Minister
Lexington, Kentucky

James B. Stewart, Front Page
Editor, Wall Street Journal

James T. Smith, Exec. V. P.

Gerber Products Company

Paul B. Henry, U. S. Congressman
Michigan Fifth District

Beverly Beltaire, Pres. & CEO,
P. R. Associates, Inc.

Joel T. Ferguson, Owner,
WLAJ-TV (ABC) Lansing, MI

February 24

G. P. Williamson
Chairman of the Board, CEO
N.C.R. Corporation

March 9

Fred Meijer
Chairman of the Executive Committee
Meijer, Inc.

March 23

Derek Kaufman
President
Diesel Technology Corporation

April 6

David Dykhouse
Insurance Commissioner

April 30 (Thursday)

William P. Barr
Attorney General of the U. S.

May 4

Jon M. Glaudemans
Assist. V.P. Public Policy
Aetna Life & Casualty Co.

May 11

Dan Smith, Chairman & CEO
First of America Bank

May 20 (Wednesday)

Werner Birner, Assis. Sec.
Federal Ministry of Economics
Bonn

June 18 (Thursday evening)

General H. Norman Schwarzkopf
Fifth Annual Dinner