

of the American dream to all of our citizens who are willing to work for us, and offers us a way to continue to work together in a new era.

That is the most important lesson I have learned as President. We have to find new ways to work together so that people, as individuals and families in the communities, can realize their great promise—and you have done that for us in these two reports. Your country is indebted to you, and I thank you.

Thank you very much.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

The Vice President. You did great.

The President. You led the way. Thank you very much.

Iowa Democratic Caucus

Q. [*Inaudible*—think of the Iowa Democratic caucus—the results?

The President. Well, obviously I was pleased. I think we got all the delegates and almost all the votes, 99.8 percent. [*Laughter*] The thing I'd like to point out, though, that I was astonished by, and I did not learn until about midnight last night, is that apparently, in an uncontested caucus, 50,000 people went. By contrast, there were only about, I think, 100,000 people in the Republican caucus with nine candidates, and they had anticipated 30,000 or 40,000 more.

And to me, the fact that 50,000 people went out on a cold winter night in Iowa to reaffirm their support for the positive direction in which we're taking the country, and the idea that we do have to work together, we do need a strong set of new ideas in which the Government is a partner in the fight for the future, that's the most rewarding thing of all. I was stunned.

There never have been 50,000 people go to the Iowa caucus in an uncontested election, never had been anywhere close to 50,000 people. And I want to thank the people of Iowa for the reception they gave to me. I want to thank the people who worked for our efforts. And most of all, I want to thank those 50,000 Americans who showed that our people are not cynical, they haven't given up on citizenship, and they are prepared to take control of their future.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:09 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to NIIAC co-chairs Edward R. McCracken, chairman and chief executive officer, Silicon Graphics, Inc. and Delano E. Lewis, president and chief executive officer, National Public Radio; and Reed Hundt, Federal Communications Commission Chairman.

Remarks to the 1996 Super Bowl Champion Dallas Cowboys

February 13, 1996

Please be seated. Mr. Hill, it's good to see you. Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the White House. It's a great pleasure and honor for me to welcome Jerry Jones and his family, and Coach Switzer and the entire Dallas Cowboys team, the coaches, the staff. Welcome back to the White House. This is beginning to be boring for them, I think. [*Laughter*]

But this is the only thing that happens at the White House as regularly as the State of the Union Address. In some ways, it's better. It's shorter—[*laughter*—and there's no response. [*Laughter*]

I think everyone in America knows the remarkable record of the Dallas Cowboys; is well aware that they have won the Super Bowl 3 out of the last 4 years and that makes eight trips to the Super Bowl and five victories. This year I thought was especially important for the team, and Jerry Jones said so after the victory over Pittsburgh, I might add, a hard-won victory and an excellent game. And the Steelers put up a great fight.

But Jerry must have been thinking about the injuries the team had overcome, the fact that there were two losses in December. And I have to say to my longtime friend and fellow Arkansan, Barry Switzer—he was second-guessed so much, for a while I thought people had mistaken him for the President. [*Laughter*]

I want to congratulate everyone who played on this team, Emmitt Smith for his remarkable record-setting 25-touchdown year; be a long time before that's—[*applause*] I congratulate those who are here and those who are not here, Troy Aikman, all the receivers, the defensive backs.

But I would be remiss as someone who understands what it's like to get the limelight all the time, when you're backed by a team that deserves the credit, and they don't often get it. That's the way Presidents are. I'm always up giving the speeches, always getting the credit—but as somebody who has been a football fan ever since I was old enough to know what the football looked like, I don't believe I've ever seen a team play better from tackle to tackle on offense and defense as the line did for the Dallas Cowboys in the closing games from the playoffs up to the Super Bowl. They were awesome, and they deserve a lot of the credit as well.

I want to say a special word, too, to Charles Haley, who came back from all of his injuries and played in the Super Bowl. It was wonderful to see him on the field. And if he wasn't out of pain, he sure hid it. And if you can play in pain, you can run for public office. *[Laughter]* It's something you might consider.

I also want to say a special word of appreciation—I think all Americans and people who are fans of the Cowboys and people who are fans of the Steelers were glad to see the performance that Larry Brown put into the Super Bowl that won him the MVP award, especially after he lost his young son. I think every parent in America identified with it and admired his courage as well as his performance.

So this was a good year for the Dallas Cowboys. But because of the way they won and the way they played and the obstacles they overcame, it was a good year for professional football and for reminding us all that talent is never enough. You also have to want to win. You have to have the courage to accept adversity and overcome it when you face it. And you have to keep going when the going gets tough. This year the Dallas Cowboys did just that. And every one of us in America can cheer them for that great accomplishment.

So, congratulations. We're glad to have you at the White House.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:05 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Dallas Cowboys former player Calvin Hill, owner Jerry Jones, and quarterback Troy Aikman.

Executive Order 12989—Economy and Efficiency in Government Procurement Through Compliance With Certain Immigration and Naturalization Act Provisions

February 13, 1996

This order is designed to promote economy and efficiency in Government procurement. Stability and dependability are important elements of economy and efficiency. A contractor whose work force is less stable will be less likely to produce goods and services economically and efficiently than a contractor whose work force is more stable. It remains the policy of this Administration to enforce the immigration laws to the fullest extent, including the detection and deportation of illegal aliens. In these circumstances, contractors cannot rely on the continuing availability and service of illegal aliens, and contractors that choose to employ unauthorized aliens inevitably will have a less stable and less dependable work force than contractors that do not employ such persons. Because of this Administration's vigorous enforcement policy, contractors that employ unauthorized alien workers are necessarily less stable and dependable procurement sources than contractors that do not hire such persons. I find, therefore, that adherence to the general policy of not contracting with providers that knowingly employ unauthorized alien workers will promote economy and efficiency in Federal procurement.

Now, Therefore, to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Federal Government contracts, and by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including 40 U.S.C. 486(a) and 3 U.S.C. 301, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. (a) It is the policy of the executive branch in procuring goods and services that, to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Federal Government contracts, contracting agencies should not contract with employers that have not complied with section 274A(a)(1)(A) and 274A(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(a)(1)(A), 1324a(a)(2)) (the "INA employment provisions") prohibit-