

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2009-0166-S

FOIA Number:
2009-0166-S

FOIA MARKER

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

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90514
Folder ID Number: 90514-010

Folder Title:
Monday, June 26, 1989

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	11	3	1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	06/26/89	(b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6]	
02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [E.D.T.] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	06/26/89	(b)(6)	
02b. Notes	Handwritten notes on Presidential Phone call with Jeb [John Ellis Bush] Re: various issues [double-sided] (1 pp.)	06/26/89	(b)(1)	
03a. Letter	From George Bush to Jonathan Bush Re: Ernest Chester idea [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	06/26/89	C	
03b. Note	From Jonathan Bush to President Bush Re: Letter from Ernest Chester [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	06/12/89	C	
03c. Letter	From Ernest F. Chester to Jonathan Bush Re: \$100 bills [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	06/01/89	C	
04. Letter	From George Bush to Alexander E. Ellis III (Hap) Re: Goodmans [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	06/26/89	C	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 26, 1989

Pinksheet Number: dw1367

OA/ID Number: 90514-010

Date Closed: 6/9/2009

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

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(George Bush Library)

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Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

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File Location: Monday, June 26, 1989

Date Closed: 6/9/2009 **OA/ID Number:** 90514-010

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Re-review Case #: **Appeal Case #:**

P-2/P-5 Review Case #: **Appeal Disposition:**

AR Case #: **Disposition Date:**

AR Disposition: **MR Case #:**

AR Disposition Date: **MR Disposition:**

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]
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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)]

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Monday, June 26, 1989

8:15 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:30 am (30 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office
9:30 am (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (10 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Fitzwater) (TAB A)	Oval Office
10:10 am (20 min)	<u>Media Interview</u> (Fitzwater) (TAB B)	Oval Office
10:30 am (15 min)	<u>Drop by Briefing for PAC</u> <u>Representatives</u> (Demarest) (TAB C)	Roosevelt Room
10:45 am (20 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:05 am	The President departs for Address to the American Association of University Women at the Sheraton Washington Hotel (Demarest) <i>aper</i> (TAB D -- Trip Schedule)	South Lawn
11:55 am	<u>Arrives White House</u>	South Lawn
12:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Lunch</u>	Oval Office
1:10 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Japanese Foreign</u> <u>Minister Mitsuzuka</u> (Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately) <i>op-wp 3wanes</i>	Oval Office

UNP 06/23/89
5:00 pm



1:30 pm (40 min)	<u>Taping Session</u> (Demarest) (TAB E)	Library
2:15 pm (60 min)	<u>White House Summit Group Briefing</u> (Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately)	Cabinet Room
3:15 pm (10 min)	<u>Photos with U. S. Ambassadors</u> (Scowcroft) (TAB F)	Oval Office
3:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with State and Local Officials who have switched Parties</u> (Card/Wray) <i>open</i> (TAB G)	Oval Office/ Rose Garden
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u>	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office
5:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Mario Soares, President of Portugal</u> <i>op - wp Zwane</i> (Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately)	Oval Office
7:50 pm	<u>The President and Mrs. Bush depart for the Marine Barracks to attend Marine Corps Evening Parade</u> (Studdert) (TAB H -- Trip Schedule)	South Lawn
9:55 pm	<u>Arrive White House</u>	South Lawn

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

_____ *Peters to Dentist office*
 _____ *Peters arr Oval*

8:16 *add Sununu, Scowcroft, Gates,* (b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6] 8:22 *add V.P.*
 8:39 (b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6] *out* 8:50 *Dates + Scowcroft out* 9:49 *VP out*
 9:44 *Sununu*
 9:59 *add Bill Fitzwater, Scowcroft, + Porter* 10:06 *add Sununu*
 10:12 *add Dowd, Raines, Weinraub, to Oval* 10:44 *add Demarest; all out; Scowcroft, Sununu remain*
 10:48 *all out except Demarest, Sununu, Scowcroft* *Raines*
 10:48 *Peters others to Roosevelt Rm.* 11:09 *Peter to Oval* UNP 06/23/89 5:00 pm
 11:11 *board motorcade* 11:12 *dpt WH (TAB D)* 12:00 *arr Oval*
 12:10 *Sununu to Oval* 12:18 *Sununu out* 12:23 *add Atwater + J. May*
 12:28 *dpt Oval w/ Warren + Atwater*

1:06 dpt WH Mess 1:57 arr Oval 1:08 add V. P.

1:10 add Sumner 1:13 add Scowcroft + Fitzwater 1:14 add Baker

1:17 add FM et al 1:42 all out, VP, Baker, Scowcroft, Sumner
+ Fitzwater remain

1:45 arr Library 2:05 dpt Library to Kitchen + WH Carpenter

2:06 arr ~~Carpet~~ Carpenter Shop 2:09 dpt carpenter shop

2:11 arr Oval 2:19 Sumner + Gordie Zachs to Oval

2:24 Potes to Cabinet room 3: _____ Potes to Oval w/ Galt,

3:20 ~~add~~ add Amb. Negroponte et al 3:24 all out

3:25 add Arthur Davis family 3:29 all out; Potes alone in Oval

3:30 add V. P. 3:31 Party switches, begin filing through Oval for photos
w/ VP + Potes

3:42 all out - VP + Potes alone in Oval 3:43 VP + Potes announced
to Rose Garden

3:55 Potes to Oval office 3:56 arr Oval w/ Mrs. Bush, M/M Will Fairish

4:00 Mrs. Bush + M/M Will Fairish 4:02 add Sen. Thurman + Family + McClure

4:03 add Sumner 4:04 Thurman family out; McClure, Sen Thurman, Thurman
and Sen. Sumner remain for meeting
steffer,

4:16 Thurman, Thurman aide + McClure depart 4:25 add V. P.

4:34 V. P. out add Bayden Gray 5:00 add Fitzwater

5:04 add Dates; Bayden Gray + Sumner out 5:05 add President Soares et al

5:40 all out; Dates remains 5:41 add Scowcroft ~~was~~

5:49 Dates + Scowcroft out 6:10 Potes dpt Oval -> Fitzwater

↑ (They left just as Pres. Reagan call
went in) 6:11 Potes dpt Fitzwater off.

6:13 Potes arr 2nd floor

(TAB H schedule for remainder of evening)

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [E.D.T.] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	06/26/89	(b)(6)	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

JUNE 26

, 1989

E.D.T. PRESIDENT BUSH

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT	7:03	AM	7:09	PATRICIA PRESOCK WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 500	#DA PAGED 7:06AM TLKD-OK 7:08AM
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT	8:08	AM	8:13	SENATOR STROM THURMOND RES. ALEXANDRIA, VA. 548-8899	TLKD-OK
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT	9:50	AM	9:59	MR. JEB BUSH (b)(6)	TLKD-OK
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		CHASE UNTERMEYER WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 685	LW TOLD PRESUS TLKD-OK 3:17PM
INC	12:08	PM	3:19		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		GERALD FORD NEW YORK, NY 212-298-5244	LW TLKD-OK 12:24PM
INC	12:10	PM	12:28		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

E.D.T. PRESIDENT BUSH

JUNE 26

, 19⁸⁹

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
QNT X		AM		GOVERNOR JOHN SUNUNU OFC. WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 685	
INC	1:03	PM	1:05		TLKD-OK 1:04PM
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
QNT XX		AM		MR. JERRY WEINTRAUB - ARLINGTON, VA. 845-1010 RM 2909	TLKD TO MICHAEL DANNENHAUER
INC	1:31	PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		FORMER PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN THRU SIGNAL BOARD EXT. 5502	
INC	5:46	PM	5:50		TLKD-OK 5:47PM
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		GOVERNOR JOHN SUNUNU OFC. WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 653	
INC	6:28	PM	6:30		TLKD-OK
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MR. BAYARD BOYLE	
INC XX	11:45	PM	11:50	(b)(6)	TLKD-OK
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

June 26, 1989

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		No Calls	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 6-26-89

TIME: _____

incoming/outgoing

WITH: _____

Strom Thurmond

SUBJECT: _____

Bob Fiske - Dep AG

Will come down
3:32

FOLLOW UP: _____

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 6-25-89 TIME: 8⁵⁵
incoming/outgoing

WITH: V.P. Quayle

SUBJECT: Hawke

Dinner last night

It go to Hungary
before we do - ✓
Might help

FOLLOW-UP: _____

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

✓
nsc
will
handle
p.

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 6-26-89 TIME: 12³⁰
incoming/outgoing ☒

WITH: Pres. Ford

SUBJECT: Argentina - ask him to
head delegation
Ford gets back tomorrow

FOLLOW UP: Fax him, to Colorado,
has schedule of
Argentina. He is in NY
and will go to
Colo this PM -

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 6-26-89 TIME: 5:45
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Reagan (to debrief)

SUBJECT: Chirac
+ P.M. Record - Conf. E-W.

Queen - ^{Lucan} Margaret

supporter NATO
warrior of people - very friendly

FOLLOW UP: No action
very friendly

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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daily file

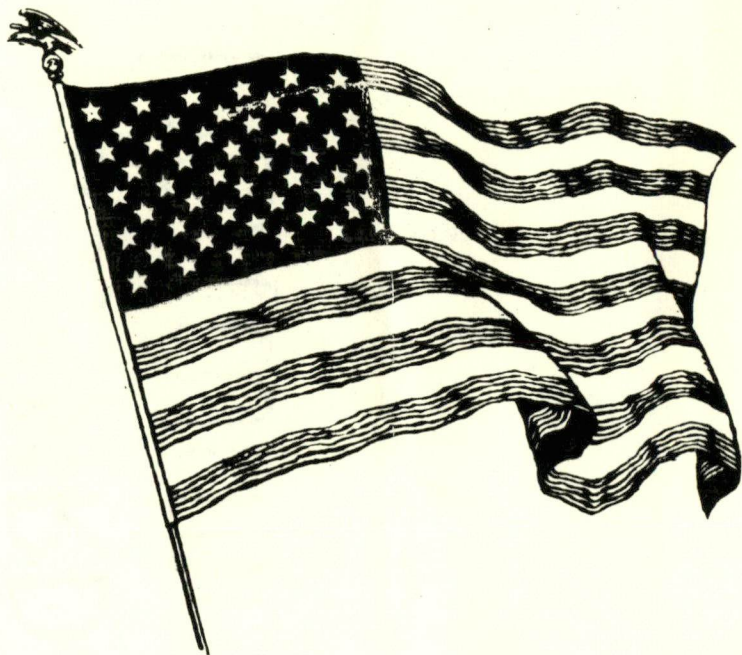
per
POTUS

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Evening Parade
In Honor of the
President
of the United States



26 June 1989
Marine Barracks
Washington, D.C.



"It is a privilege and an honor to welcome the President of the United States and Mrs. Bush to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. , the Oldest Post of the Corps, for this evening's parade."

A. M. Gray
General, U. S. Marine Corps
Commandant of the Marine Corps



President George Bush

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Marine Band Concert

Officers' Call

Adjutant's Call

Fix Bayonets

* Presentation of the Colors

Sound Off

* Evening Colors

Manual of Arms

Publication of Orders

Silent Drill

Marine Drum and Bugle Corps Concert

* Honors

Pass in Review

* Retire the Colors

Officers Dismissed

March Off

* Memorial Taps

* Guests are requested to stand.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

June 26, 1989
1:05 pm

Sir:

The Vice President would like to see you for 1 minute before the 1:10 pm meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister.

Bridget

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 26 June 1989

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0755	Oval Office
1049	Roosevelt Room
1110	South Grounds
1112	Depart South Grounds via Motorcade
1121	Arrive Sheraton Washington Hotel
1152	Depart Sheraton Washington Hotel via Motorcade
1159	Arrive South Grounds
1202	Oval Office
1230	Staff Mess
1307	Oval Office
1345	Map Room
1346	Library
1406	Carpenter Shop
1412	Oval Office
1544	Rose Garden
1556	Oval Office
1814	Residence
1925	South Grounds
1928	Depart South Grounds via Motorcade
1935	Arrive Marine Barracks
2157	Depart Marine Barracks via Motorcade
2203	Arrive South Grounds
2208	Residence

Monday, June 26

6:00 Breakfast for President and Mrs. Bush
6:05 Mrs. Bush to the South Grounds
6:13 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor
7:16 The President to the Dental Office, Mrs. Bush to
the South Grounds
7:55 The President to the Oval Office
8:30 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor
9:30 Breakfast for Sharon, Lauren, Pierce Bush and Nanny
10:20 Mrs. Bush departs South Grounds, out locally
10:23 Mrs. Bush arrives South Grounds, to the Diplomatic Reception
Room for Photo OP
10:28 Mrs. Bush departs South Grounds, out locally
10:30 Sharon and Pierce out locally
1:05 Mrs. Bush arrives South Grounds, to the Second Floor
1:25 Lunch for Mrs. Bush
1:45 The President to the Map Room
1:47 The President to the Library for Taping
2:06 The President to the Carpenter's Shop
2:10 The President to the Oval Office
3:30 Mrs. Bush to the South Grounds
3:45 Mrs. Bush, Mr. William and Mrs. Sarah Farish to Second Floor
4:30 Dr., Mrs. Walker and Mr. Wills to the Second Floor
6:13 The President to the Second Floor
6:45 Dinner for the President, Mrs. Bush, Dr. and Mrs. Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. Farish, Sharon, Lauren, Pierce Bush and
George P.
7:30 The President and Mrs. Bush accompanied by houseguests depart
for U.S. Marine Barracks
10:05 The President and Mrs. Bush and House guests arrive South
Grounds and to the Second Floor
11:00 Retired

Houseguests

Sharon Bush - Room 327
Lauren and Pierce Bush - Room 328
Nanny and Ashley - Room 326
George P Bush - Room 213
Dr. Walker - Lincoln Bedroom
Mrs. Walker - Queens Room
Mr. and Mrs. Farish - 213
Mr. James Wills - Lincoln Sitting Room

Office of State Fire Marshal
317 State Street, State House Station #52
Augusta, Maine 04333

Fee Received _____
Date Issued _____
License # _____

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT FOR SUPERVISED DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

June 19, 1989

Date

NAME OF SPONSOR

President George Bush

DATE DISPLAY IS TO BE HELD July 3, 1989

TIME DISPLAY IS TO BE HELD 9:30 PM

LOCATION OF DISPLAY

Walker's Point, Kennebunkport, Maine, USA

(Place)

(County)

(Town/City)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON FURNISHING DISPLAY Zambelli International, PO Box 1463, New Castle, PA 16103

COMPANY ISSUING LIABILITY INSURANCE

1. Covering Storage Lexington Insurance

(Name)

605

(Certificate #)

\$3,000,000.00

(Limits)

2. Covering Display Lexington Insurance

(Name)

605

(Certificate #)

\$3,000,000.00

(Limits)

CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE LISTED ABOVE IS TO BE ATTACHED TO THIS APPLICATION

NAME AND ADDRESS OF LICENSED COMPETENT OPERATOR Mr. Richard Bassman, RFD Box 15, Jeffers Hill Road

Pike, New Hampshire 03780

Draw a diagram of the grounds on which the display is to be held showing the point at which the fireworks are to be discharged, the location of all buildings, highways and other lines of communication, the lines behind which the audience will be restricted, and the location of all nearby trees, telegraph or telephone lines or other overhead obstructions and the distances therefrom. Fireworks to be launched from an area east of the tennis court on the Walker's Point residence of President George Bush. This is the location that was utilized in July 1988 after approval for a similar display of fireworks.

Name & Telephone Number of Contact Person

Ms. J. Bonnie Newman 456-2861

202/

Signature of Sponsor

Mailing Address

THIS APPLICATION, ACCOMPANIED BY INSURANCE CERTIFICATES MUST BE FILED WITH THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY 15 DAYS BEFORE THE DATE OF DISPLAY.

330 COVER

043751

JL003

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

COPY
from ORM

Dear Sarah:

Thank you for your personal and very thoughtful letter about the initiative we launched last month to combat violent crime. I am grateful for the support of your organization, for your personal support, and for the observations you have shared.

You know well that these issues are close to my heart. Your foundation and your family have never been far from my thoughts as we developed the Omnibus Violent Crime Control Act proposal.

As you might expect, we have been greatly encouraged by the widespread support that was elicited by last month's announcement of these comprehensive proposals. This past Thursday I flew to the Federal law enforcement training center in Georgia to honor those on the front lines and to formally transmit our package to the Congress. The following day I summoned all 94 United States Attorneys to the White House to emphasize my personal interest in seeing the criminals who use assault weapons prosecuted under tough Federal laws.

I am familiar with The Atlanta Constitution story that you discussed in your letter. And I asked my staff to look at the data upon which the story was based. While some of the data and assumptions in the article have been justifiably questioned, there is no doubt but that assault weapons are a serious problem.

I do share your concern. We both understand that there are many differing views on how best to solve such a problem, especially in a nation where 80 percent of all firearms used in crime are illegally obtained.

My approach is designed to dramatically increase the likelihood that criminals who use assault weapons are caught, prosecuted to the limits of the law, and severely punished. This isn't only a matter of increasing the ranks of police, prosecutors, and prisons -- and I've requested record increases for the latter two -- but also tough laws targeted directly at the assault weapons of which you wrote. Our proposals call for an automatic 10 extra years to be added to the sentence of any criminal who carries a semiautomatic weapon during a violent or drug-related crime.

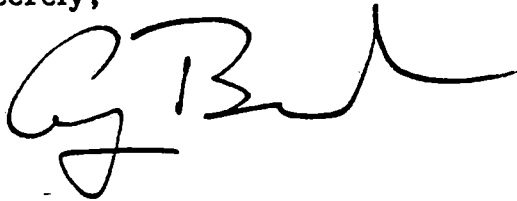
A continuing challenge in this debate has been the serious and very real problem of defining exactly what is and what isn't an "assault" weapon. On this, reasonable people, and the experts on all sides, genuinely disagree.

The one thing all these "assault" weapons have in common is that they are invariably equipped with unjustifiably large magazines. Many of them now hold from 30 to 50 and more rounds of ammunition. I have called for a permanent ban on the import and domestic manufacture of any magazine, for any weapon, that holds more than 15 rounds.

Sarah, I appreciate your note and your kind words of support. The efforts of concerned citizens and friends of law enforcement are going to be important in passing this landmark legislation.

Barbara and I send our best to you, and to Jim and your family.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Sarah Brady
Suite 1100
1225 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: June 13, 1989

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: Roger Porter

This requires a sensitive answer.

cc: John Sununu

Marlin Fitzwater

~~Roger Porter~~
Jim Qiconni
would like

this letter
back before it
goes to the
President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1989

Dear Sarah,

Thank you for your personal and very thoughtful letter about the initiative we launched last month to combat violent crime. I am grateful for the support of your organization, for your personal support, and for the observations you have shared.

You know well that these issues are close to my heart. Your foundation and your family have never been far from my thoughts as we developed the Omnibus Violent Crime Control Act proposal.

As you might expect, we have been greatly encouraged by the widespread support that was elicited by last month's announcement of these comprehensive proposals. This past Thursday I flew to the federal law enforcement training center in Georgia to honor those on the front lines, and to formally transmit our package to Congress. The following day I summoned all 94 United States Attorneys to the White House to emphasize my personal interest in seeing the criminals who use assault weapons prosecuted under tough federal laws.

I am familiar with The Atlanta Constitution story that you discussed in your letter. And I asked my staff to look at the data upon which the story was based. While some of the data and assumptions in the article have been justifiably questioned, there is no doubt but that assault weapons are a serious problem.

I do share your concern. We both understand that there are many differing views on how best to solve such a problem, especially in a nation where 80 percent of all firearms used in crime are illegally obtained.

My approach is designed to dramatically increase the likelihood that criminals who use assault weapons are caught, prosecuted to the limits of the law, and severely punished. This isn't only a matter of increasing the ranks of police, prosecutors, and prisons -- and I've requested record increases for the latter two -- but also tough laws targeted directly at the assault weapons of which you wrote. Our proposals call for an automatic 10 extra years to be added to the sentence of any criminal who carries a semi-automatic weapon during a violent or drug-related crime.

X2747

A continuing challenge in this debate has been the serious and very real problem of defining exactly what is and what isn't an "assault" weapon. On this, reasonable people, and the experts on all sides, genuinely disagree.

The one thing all these "assault" weapons have in common, is that they are invariably equipped with unjustifiably large magazines. Many of them now hold from 30 to 50 and more rounds of ammunition. I have called for a permanent ban on the import and domestic manufacture of any magazine, for any weapon, that holds more than 15 rounds.

Sarah, I appreciate your note and your kind words of support. The efforts of concerned citizens and friends of law enforcement are going to be important in passing this landmark legislation.

Barbara and I send our best to you, and to Jim and your family.

Sincerely,

Sarah Brady

May 25, 1989

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Dear Mr. President:

Marlin may have told you that I called right after your crime speech to offer my personal and my organization's support for your initiative on assault weaponry and mechanisms to keep guns out of the wrong hands. Your very pragmatic approach to a controversial issue has served to move the debate forward both in the Congress and across the nation.

You may have seen the alarming data compiled by Cox Newspapers from data supplied by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms which shows that assault weapons are 20 times more likely to be used in crime than a conventional firearm. The nation's law enforcement leaders have been telling us for months that assault weapons are the favorite gun of violent criminals, especially drug gang members. This study proves with hard data that they are correct. The statistic that I found the most compelling is that even though assault weapons represent only 1 million of the 200 million guns in private hands, they were used in one out of every 10 crimes!

The Bureau's data also shows that the criminal's favorite assault weapon wears a "made in the USA" label -- it's the TEC-9 manufactured in Miami, Florida. In fact, 5 of the 10 assault weapons most often used in crimes are domestically made.

In view of this new data, I hope you will take a fresh look at the possibility of supporting legislation to bar the domestic manufacture of these weapons. You may know that Senator DeConcini has offered such an approach. The Bureau's data indicated assault weapons comprised 39% of the firearms traced in narcotics-related crimes in Arizona.

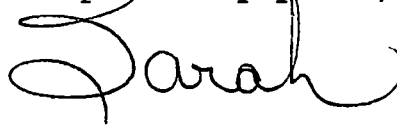
In addition to the surge in domestic manufacturing, I fear that United States companies may start copying popular foreign assault weapons which you have already barred from import. A case in point is the "Street Sweeper" also know as the Striker-12. I have attached a picture of this notorious weapon.

Page 2
Mr. President
May 25, 1989

This South African riot gun has been denied import by the Treasury Department since 1986. However, they are now being manufactured domestically, and ads promoting them are appearing in firearms publications. It was also featured in the last episode of the "Miami Vice" television program. My concern is that we will soon see a dramatic rise in sales of these deadly non-sporting weapons.

Again, my personal thanks for your leadership on this vital public safety issue. I will continue to do all I can to support the nation's police officers in their efforts to make the streets of America safer for all of us.

Respectfully yours,

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

Sarah Brady

SB/cm

Enclosure

May 24, 1989

1989 JUN 10 AM 10:00

Marlin,

I'd appreciate your seeing the
President gets a chance to read
this.

Thanks,

Sarah

SECRET WAS ITEM

054646

TR 021-04

C O P Y
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

Dear Taylor:

Many thanks for your letter and comments about our visit to London. We're sorry you weren't able to make it by the Embassy. Barbara and I both would have enjoyed seeing you.

Best wishes on your next assignment and please stay in touch.

Sincerely,

Stay in touch, Cy
old friend

Mr. J. Taylor Blanton
American Embassy London
Box 4
FPO New York 09509

890626

June 26, 1989

Dear Taylor:

Many thanks for your letter and comments about our visit to London. We're sorry you weren't able to make it by the Embassy. Barbara and I both would have enjoyed seeing you.

Best wishes on your next assignment and please stay in touch.

Sincerely,

GEORGE

Mr. J. Taylor Blanton
American Embassy London
Box 4
FPO New York 09509

GB:SMG:BG:pps

For POTUS to see & sign

cc: Betty Green

a

DRAFT OF PRESIDENTIAL LETTER

DRAFT DATE 6-14-89	DRAFT NAME BGreen
SIG: GB GB sig	CC:
CLEAR WITH	WHCC:
ENCLOSURES, SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS	

Dear Taylor,

Many thanks for your letter and comments about our
visit to London. We're sorry you weren't able to make
Barbara and I both would have enjoyed

J. TAYLOR BLANTON

June 2

Dear President and Mrs. Bush,

What a triumph! I hope you are basking in the well-deserved glory. You can read the press reports but I wish you could have heard the fantastic comments people made about both of you.

I made what turned out to be a stupid mistake by volunteering so as to be part of your first visit to London as President. As a result, I got stuck on a 12-hour shift at the Churchill and could not get to the Embassy for your visit (I didn't even get more than a glimpse of Jim Baker).

I cannot tell you strongly enough how well your talk was received and how much everyone appreciated your remarks about Marie Burke. To have this happen just as a lot of people were recovering from Lockerbie was a real blow. Marie was very popular and the fact that she was murdered made her death all the more horrible. She was a good friend of fifteen years and ^{had} just begun working in my Branch. One of her daughters Lisa worked for me last summer. I feel very fatherly towards Lisa and this is just one of several family tragedies which make it very difficult for her and her sister (David has not been heard of for several years).

My last six months in London have not been pleasant but I still have many great memories of four years here. I am looking forward to the next assignment.

Sincerely,

Taylor

03/5

05.46.16
PP010

C O P Y
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

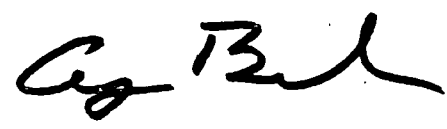
June 26, 1989

Dear Ms. Whiting:

I wanted to let you know how much both Barbara and I appreciated your beautiful letter. Our prayers will have been answered if, at the USS IOWA memorial service, we were in any way able to comfort those who were grieving the loss of a loved one. Thank you for taking the time to let us know that you were there with us in spirit.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Ms. Jean Whiting
Route 3, Box 506
Maryville, Tennessee 37801

890626

2.5
MAY 28 1989
Monday, April 24, 1989

4B
=LAPLE

SLR

(EXI) MAY 28 1989

Mr. President, sir:

This is just a letter to thank you
for being a president who is not
ashamed to cry for his people and
not ashamed to cry with his people.

We saw the tears for the sailors of
the USS IOWA and we just want you
to know we appreciate you and Mrs.
Bush.

God Bless you both and God Bless
America!

Jean Whiting
Rt 3 Box 506

Marionville, Tenn. 37801

Monday, April 24, 1989

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Jean Whiting
Route 3, Box 506
Maryville, Tennessee 37801

043751

JL003

C O P Y
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Dear Sarah:

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You know well that these issues are close to my heart. Your foundation and your family have never been far from my thoughts as we developed the Omnibus Violent Crime Control Act proposal.

As you might expect, we have been greatly encouraged by the widespread support that was elicited by last month's announcement of these comprehensive proposals. This past Thursday I flew to the Federal law enforcement training center in Georgia to honor those on the front lines and to formally transmit our package to the Congress. The following day I summoned all 94 United States Attorneys to the White House to emphasize my personal interest in seeing the criminals who use assault weapons prosecuted under tough Federal laws.

I am familiar with The Atlanta Constitution story that you discussed in your letter. And I asked my staff to look at the data upon which the story was based. While some of the data and assumptions in the article have been justifiably questioned, there is no doubt but that assault weapons are a serious problem.

I do share your concern. We both understand that there are many differing views on how best to solve such a problem, especially in a nation where 80 percent of all firearms used in crime are illegally obtained.

My approach is designed to dramatically increase the likelihood that criminals who use assault weapons are caught, prosecuted to the limits of the law, and severely punished. This isn't only a matter of increasing the ranks of police, prosecutors, and prisons -- and I've requested record increases for the latter two -- but also tough laws targeted directly at the assault weapons of which you wrote. Our proposals call for an automatic 10 extra years to be added to the sentence of any criminal who carries a semiautomatic weapon during a violent or drug-related crime.

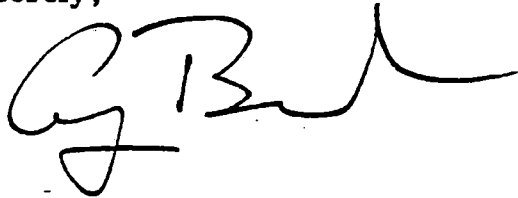
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Sarah, I appreciate your note and your kind words of support. The efforts of concerned citizens and friends of law enforcement are going to be important in passing this landmark legislation.

Barbara and I send our best to you, and to Jim and your family.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Sarah Brady
Suite 1100
1225 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: June 13, 1989

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: Roger Porter

This requires a sensitive answer.

cc: John Sununu

Marlin Fitzwater

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Letter to Sarah Brady

As you requested, I have sought to prepare a sensitive response to the letter Sarah Brady sent you on assault weapons and the initiatives you announced to combat violent crime.

There is little point in arguing in the letter about whether we should do more regarding banning specific weapons. The letter attempts to take a positive approach -- you share her concerns, you are encouraged by the support your initiatives have received, you included in your proposals several measures targeted against criminals who use semiautomatic weapons, going after large gun magazines has the potential to do some real good, and you appreciate her support.

Recommendation: That you sign the letter to Sarah Brady attached at Tab A.

Attachment

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WASHINGTON

June 16, 1989

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President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

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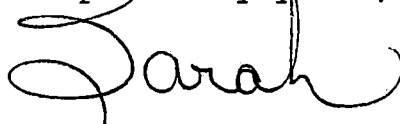
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Again, my personal thanks for your leadership on this vital public safety issue. I will continue to do all I can to support the nation's police officers in their efforts to make the streets of America safer for all of us.

Respectfully yours,

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

Sarah Brady

SB/cm

Enclosure

May 24, 1989

1989 JUN 10 AM 10:00

Marlin,

I'd appreciate your seeing the
President gets a chance to read
this.

Thanks,

Sarah

054624

PP012-03

C O P Y
from ORM



THE PRESIDENT

June 26, 1989

Dear Cecil,

Thanks for that golfing story which brought back
so many memories. How my father loved the game!

Best wishes, with appreciation for your thought-
fulness.

I can picture Sincerely,
that marshy mud on *Cap B*
#11 - I've been there.
I loved my Dad and I loved your anecdote
OR

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Cecil M. Benson, Jr.
RFD 2, Box 1295
Kennebunkport, Maine 04046

890626

785
Dear George,

Here is an anecdote concerning your father that might prove relaxing to you after a long day discussing more wordly matters with the Democrats. I tell it to most people who ask about the townspeople's relation with the Bush family, so you might as well know about it.

In younger years I spent several years caddying at the Arundel Golf Club in Kennebunkport. Your father frequently played here, and on occasion I carried his bag. I certainly don't have to tell you that your Dad was an imposing man, both in actions and in stature. And, he was an expert golfer. On this particular day, most of the larger caddies were taken, and it fell to me to carry your father's bag. This, in itself was a commodious affair as the quality of your father's play demanded a generous number of clubs, and his stature necessitated long and heavy clubs. I forget my exact age at the time, but my stature at the time was far from being full grown.

When your father first saw me, I am sure that he had some misgivings as to how this day would turn out, and when I first hoisted the bag to my shoulder, they must have lessened considerably. Anyway, we set out. I don't remember what he shot that day, but I vividly remember what the speed was. He loved the game, but on some days it seemed to be more of a business than a sport.

The first ten holes went uneventfully. (Although rapidly) But on the eleventh, a water hole, your father's drive turned out to be a duck hook, in golfer's parlance. It is a mishit ball, the result of which is a trajectory that starts out normally, but takes a sudden and precipitous dive about seventy or eighty yards from the tee. The ball just cleared the water and landed in an area of soggy turf covered with dense wiry marsh grass that had just been inundated by the tidal water. Trouble..and we knew it. The ball hadn't bounced, so I knew we would be lucky to find it, to say nothing about play it. He hit a provisional ball, and we crossed the bridge to try and find it. Well, I was lucky enough to find it. (Gee, I might even get a tip.) The ball was pretty much buried, but your Dad selected the heaviest, loftiest club in the bag; spread the marsh grass so that he could see the thing and took a mighty swing.

Your Dad was an imposing physical specimen and when he swung any kind of a cudgel, something was going to happen, but I don't think that either of us were ready for the result. The head of the club clove down through the grass and did make contact with the ball, but after that events got a little hazy. First of all, the consistency of the turf was mostly water, and the resulting mud flew in all directions..even backward. Second, the clubhead started to scoop a normal divot, but instead of coming up and completing the swing, it dove into the ground. It's a wonder that you Dad's arm wasn't broken.

We both reeled back..he from the results of the effort and both of us from the surprise of mud and water. After we had recovered we both leaned forward to inspect the crater. The first part of the divot was normal..scooped out and clean..but about five inches from the initial point of impact, it sort of dove out of sight, something like a bulldozer when it makes its initial cut. Your Dad,(still brushing himself off) looked up and said, "Where is it?" I was still amazed at the enormity of this crater created by a mere golf club, looked up blankly and said, "Where is what?" I had completely forgotten my function on earth. Mr. Bush said, "Where is the ball, dammit?" The only thing that I could think of to say at that moment was, "Oh", and that was worse than keeping silent. We made a few cursory forays in the general direction of the hole, and finding nothing, your Dad finally said, "All right, give me the bag, you stay and look for the ball for a few minutes and you can catch up to us on the next hole". That sounded like the best thing that had happened to me all day..after carrying that golf trunk for an hour, it felt as if the strap had cut right through the collar bone.

Mr. Bush departed and I started to search in earnest for the ball. I realized that the only chance I had to get a tip was to find the ball, and quickly. I returned to the battle field and lined up the divot with the hole and searched the area in front of the divot thoroughly..no luck. Then it came to me..I returned to the crater and sure enough, Mr. Bush had hit the ball square on instead of under it and had driven the ball right down into the wet sod. I could just barely see it, and it took several minutes to dig it out. After I had cleaned it up I discovered that the ball had almost been cut in half. (There went my tip)

Best regards, (and best of luck)

Cecil Benson

Cecil Benson Jr.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03a. Letter	From George Bush to Jonathan Bush Re: Ernest Chester idea [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	06/26/89	C	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 26, 1989

Date Closed: 6/9/2009	OA/ID Number: 90514-010
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	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)]

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

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]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

Dear John:

Ernest Chester has an interesting idea about changing the green \$100 bills and issuing pink \$100 bills in their place. A lot of thought has been given to changing the color of currency for security reasons and for reasons Mr. Chester addresses himself to, but there is an enormous attachment to "greenback", and efforts to change the currency in the past have failed.

Just thought you would like this interesting history. Great seeing you in New York. Warm best wishes.

Sincerely,



Mr. Jonathan Bush

C

/bcc: Bridget Montagne
Jan Burmeister

890627

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Note	From Jonathan Bush to President Bush Re: Letter from Ernest Chester [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	06/12/89	C	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 26, 1989

Date Closed: 6/9/2009	OA/ID Number: 90514-010
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JONATHAN BUSH

June 12, 1989

C

Dear Mr. President,

Enclosed is a letter from Ernest
Chester with an interesting suggestion.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Bush

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03c. Letter	From Ernest F. Chester to Jonathan Bush Re: \$100 bills [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	06/01/89	C	

Collection:

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Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, June 26, 1989

Date Closed: 6/9/2009	OA/ID Number: 90514-010
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AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

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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)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



CHESTER AGENCY, INC. / 497 WESTBURY AVE. / CARLE PLACE, N. Y. 11514 / PHONE (516) 333-3401

June 1, 1989

Mr. Jonathan Bush

C

Dear Mr. Bush:

There are Billions of \$100. bills in undeclared and untaxed funds. We can get taxes on that money or at least force it to be spent in our economy.

Simply call in all green \$100. bills and issue pink \$100. bills in their place.

It would make a big dent in our deficit. Since you have a direct line to our President, why not suggest it.

Sincerely,

Ernest F. Chester

Ernest F. Chester

EFC:ed

bcc: Bridget Montagne
(family file)

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Letter	From George Bush to Alexander E. Ellis III (Hap) Re: Goodmans [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	06/26/89	C	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 26, 1989

Date Closed: 6/9/2009	OA/ID Number: 90514-010
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	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)]

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

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]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Daily

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

Dear Hap:

Just a follow-up. I did see the Goodmans. Carol Goodman was very pleasant as was the brother you knew. Clearly, they are not philosophically compatible with what I am trying to do, but I tried throughout to understand their horrible experience and to listen thoughtfully to their plea. Mrs. Goodman, indeed did say some pleasant things. But there was Rita Schwerner-Bender, who frankly abused the hospitality of the Oval Office and used her visit not to memorialize the tragedy of 25 years ago, but to press for her very liberal, political agenda and to challenge my motives in the process.

I was disappointed but I can't say I was surprised because some like to use the press corps gathering outside the White House to expound their own views, and as a rare opportunity for national publicity. So I am inclined to discount what was fundamentally, in my view, a rather discourteous performance by Ms. Schwerner-Bender.

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Alexander E. Ellis III

I just wanted you to have this report, and I ask
that you keep this letter confidential.

Devotely Sincerely,

Ly B

Mr. Alexander E. Ellis III

C

P.S. Since dictating this letter, I have had
several calls from people in Washington, very
thoughtful people, letting me know they thought
what these people did in front of the White House
was totally outrageous and uncalled for - too
bad!

Hap - a personal letter
Please protect

6/21/89

Joe, Patty

What's the status on
this one?

Patty met with
the family

the group last
Friday.

P



Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

ALEXANDER ELLIS III

June 15, 1989

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Mr. President:

A great friend of mine is the brother of Andrew Goodman, one of the three civil rights workers murdered in Mississippi in 1964 by the Klan and sheriff deputies.

A college kid trying to further the cause of civil rights during his summer, Andrew and his two colleagues were kidnapped, driven to a remote spot, shot point blank in the heart and buried in a dam.

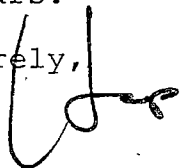
This killing -- so vividly re-created in the film, "Mississippi Burning", and so singularly appalling in its savagery and arrogance -- became critical to our country's progress on civil rights and is now an important symbol of how far we have come as a nation -- and a reminder of how far we still must go.

Next week is the 25th anniversary of that terrible tragedy. Among the many things planned is a day in Washington, and apparently the families are hoping for 15 minutes of your time.

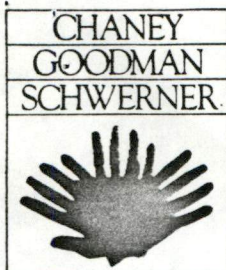
It is totally presumptuous of me to even suggest what may or may not be a good opportunity, but this does seem like a wonderful chance to lend the moral strength of the Presidency to the memory of these three civil rights workers, and to re-affirm that they died for a principle that was, is, and always will be, fundamental: that all men are created equal.

I think the day is Friday, June 23rd, as you can see from the attached letter. The Goodman's are a remarkable, strong, proud family. It may be a terrific chance to "connect" with such an important aspect of our civil rights history. And it would mean so much to the families who have lived with this terrible national tragedy for 25 years.

Sincerely,



Bush Library Photocopy
Miscellaneous Handwriting



The Chaney Goodman Schwerner *Memorial Coalition*

Founders

Ben Chaney
Carolyn Goodman
Nathan Schwerner

Honorary Chair

Harry Belafonte

Advisory Committee

(in formation)

Betty Adams
Julian Bond
Rabbi Balfour Brickner
David Dinkins
Hazel Dukes
Marian Wright Edelman
James Farmer
Vartan Gregorian
Aaron Henry
Benjamin Hooks
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Rabbi Wolfe Kelman
Shirley Strum Kenny
Coretta Scott King
John Lewis
Joseph E. Lowery
Burke Marshall
Bishop Emerson Moore
Bishop Paul Moore Jr.
Dean James Parke Morton
Joseph S. Murphy
Eleanor Holmes Norton
Joseph Papp
Martin Popper (deceased)
Alvin F. Poussaint, M.D.
Charles Rangel
Theodore Sorensen
Percy Sutton
Edith Tiger
Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
Lowell Weicker, Jr.
Ted Weiss
Lee White
Andrew Young

Staff

Deni Frand
Executive Director

Consultants

Charles Barron
Hanna Saxon

April 26, 1989

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Twenty-five years ago this June, three young Americans -- James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner -- gave their lives in the effort to guarantee all Americans their civil rights, particularly the right to vote.

As Americans -- and as members of the Chaney, Goodman, and Schwerner families -- we are proud that, partly through the struggle and sacrifice of these young men, America has made great strides toward the goal of equal rights, equal opportunities, and equal justice for all. But, however we measure our progress -- whether in the persistence of poverty, intolerance, and discrimination, or in voter participation rates that are still the lowest of any western democracy -- it is clear that, while we have come a long way, we as a nation still have a long way to go.

Now, a quarter century after James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner made the ultimate sacrifice, there will be a commemoration not only of their deaths but of the cause for which they gave their lives. This commemoration will include a three-day bus caravan from Meridian, Mississippi, to New York City, with a stop in Washington, D.C. for a memorial on Capitol Hill.

We will be in Washington on June 23 and would very much appreciate the opportunity to meet with you on that day. We applaud your commitment to fulfilling the dream of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and others who gave their lives in the struggle for civil rights, and are very interested in discussing with you how America can keep its promise of full participation for all people in our nation's social, economic, and political life. In particular, we are concerned with discussing how our nation can remove the remaining barriers to full participation by all our citizens in the electoral process. While we will be attending the memorial event on Capitol Hill from 12:00 to 2:00 p.m., we would be honored to meet with you at any other time on that day.

The President

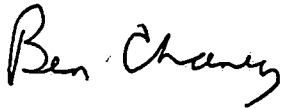
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April 26, 1989

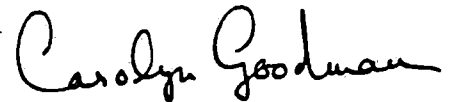
In the spirit of remembering these three young men we respectfully request that a special presidential commemorative medal be struck in their honor. Such a commemoration would be an enduring symbol of the cause for which they gave their lives.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



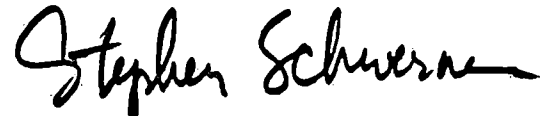
Ben Chaney



Carolyn Goodman



Nathan Schwerner



Stephen Schwerner

cc: Alexander Ellis, III

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

Dear Dan:

Thanks for your letter and for the copy of your recent book. I look forward to reading it at an early opportunity. It certainly sounds like you had a most enjoyable and interesting visit to Israel, and I appreciate your sharing with me your conversation with General Ben-Nun.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely,



*I do love
aviation action books -*

The **Honorable Dan McKinnon**
North American Airlines, Inc.
Suite 300
3430 Camino Del Rio North
San Diego, California 92108

Thanks

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

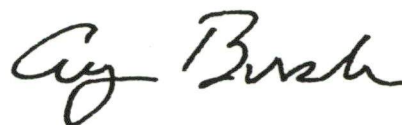
Dear Mr. Hale:

Barbara and I have learned of your special day, and we are delighted to send our best wishes as you celebrate your 104th birthday.

We hope that this day finds you surrounded by the warmth of good friends and happy memories. Certainly you can take great pride in the countless contributions that you and other members of your generation have made to our country. Our nation's young people can learn so much from the wisdom and experience of their older neighbors. I know that you continue to inspire those around you.

Have a wonderful birthday, and God bless you.

Sincerely,



Mr. William Hale
Wentzville Park Care Center
Wentzville, Missouri 63385

JB



THE PRESIDENT

June 26, 1989

Dear Cecil,

Thanks for that golfing story which brought back so many memories. How my father loved the game!

Best wishes, with appreciation for your thoughtfulness.

I can picture Sincerely,
that marshy mud on *Cap* *B*
#11 - I've been there.
I loved my Dad and I loved your anecdote
or

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Cecil M. Benson, Jr.
RFD 2, Box 1295
Kennebunkport, Maine 04046

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

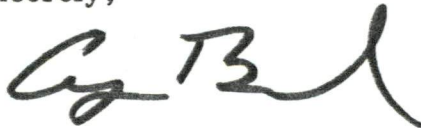
Dear Mrs. Barnes:

I know you only asked for an autograph, but I hope this will do instead.

Your warm words echo the enthusiasm of the terrific welcome I received in Florida. I enjoyed seeing your poster and the excited faces of your children as the motorcade travelled down Roosevelt Boulevard. The whole visit was like that: filled with warm, friendly people.

Thanks for dropping me a line. Barbara joins me in sending our best to you and to Jaimee and Josh.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. Bush", written in a cursive style.

Mrs. Linda M. Barnes

2925 163rd Avenue, North
Clearwater, Florida 34620

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

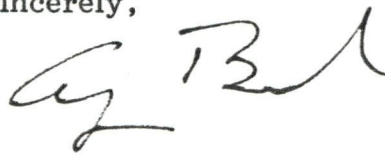
June 26, 1989

Dear Mr. and Mrs. McDowell:

Barbara and I appreciated your kind gesture during our recent visit to Kennebunkport. Many thanks for the wrought iron hanging light. We're grateful for the friendship behind your gift.

With our best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. Bush", written in a cursive style.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard McDowell
116 Summer Street
Kennebunk, Maine 04043

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

Dear Mr. Pickens:

It's always a pleasure to greet fellow Texans -- so I was happy to welcome you to the White House when you came with Congressman Stenholm. Many thanks for the personalized boots you presented to me. My grandchildren and I are delighted that you remembered us.

With our appreciation and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ag Bush

so many thanks

Mr. Steve Pickens
President
Nocona Boots
Post Office Box 599
East Highway 82
Nocona, Texas 76255

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

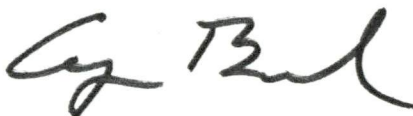
Dear Stephanie:

Your Grandma Nina kindly sent me a copy of your book called "My True Story," which you dedicated to her and your Grandpa Charles. I was happy to learn that you enjoyed our brief meeting in Beijing. So did I.

I know it's not easy having to go to certain events with your parents when you'd rather be having fun at home with your friends. Sometimes grown-ups would prefer to be at home, too. At such times, it helps to think of those events as an opportunity to meet interesting people and make new friends. Then you realize that it's all worthwhile.

Mrs. Bush joins me in sending best wishes to you and your family. Please tell them we are thinking of all our diplomatic personnel and their families who are serving in China during this sad time. We are so proud of you.

Sincerely,



Miss Stephanie Larocco
American Embassy
Beijing
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



June 28, 1989

Dear Rabbi Gluck:

This is just a short note that is long on gratitude for all of your help in the Presidential election of last year. I also appreciate your kindness to my brother Jonathan. He tells me your assistance with my campaign was invaluable.

Barbara and I look forward to your continuing support. You have our warm best wishes.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Rabbi Edgar Gluck
907 56th Street
Brooklyn, New York 10022

GB:ES:TL:CH:jt (6PMNG)

SEND EXPRESS MAIL TO:

Mr. Jonathan Bush
J. Bush and Company
641 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10022

cc: Jan Burmeister
cc: Ellen Strichartz

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

Dear Richard:

Thank you for your letter and the news clipping on your checker-playing. I read both with great delight.

One of the wonderful things about being President is hearing from outstanding Americans such as yourself. By teaching checkers to young people and using your skill to raise money for charity, you bring joy to others. You have truly enriched the town of Hamtramck with your gift of neighborly concern, and I am proud to offer you my heartiest congratulations on a job well done.

Mrs. Bush joins me in sending you and all your friendly opponents our best wishes. God bless you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. Bush", written in a cursive style.

Mr. Richard Gish
11627 Charest Street
Hamtramck, Michigan 48212

✓ *Stussmeyer*
COPY
from ORM

6-26-89

Dear Mr. Hipinell:

Thank you for your warm letter. I want you to know how pleased I was to hear about your brother Bob's success. I share your admiration for his determination and hard work.

As your letter clearly shows, when it comes to educational and employment opportunities, Americans don't want a handout, but a hand up. While I'm proud of all that was accomplished during the Reagan-Bush Administration, I think Bob deserves the credit for what he's achieved.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Richard Hipinell
514 Gurney Road
Franklin, Pennsylvania 16323

GB:DT:TD:SMG:jfc (6PMNC)

FOR SAMPLE

✓ Petersmeyer

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

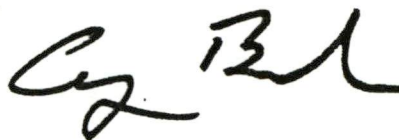
Dear Mr. Hipinell:

Your brother Richard has told me about your recent career change and academic achievements. He is very proud of you, and I understand why. To say the least, it sounds like you've been busy lately!

Congratulations for sticking to it and reaching your goals. Your kind of "can do" spirit is what makes this country great.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Mr. Bob Hipinell
506 Euclid Avenue
Oil City, Pennsylvania 16301

890626

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

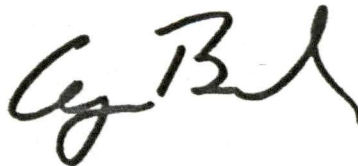
Dear Michael:

Thank you for the wonderful birthday card you sent me. I especially liked the Republican elephant on the cover.

I'm delighted to learn of your support over the past year. I appreciate your campaign work on my behalf, but even more than that, I appreciate your friendship.

Mrs. Bush and I hope that you'll have a wonderful summer filled with happy times with your family and friends. I'm certain that you'll have a lot to share with your fellow classmates in the fourth grade when school resumes in August.

Sincerely,



Michael Ronzio
7924 Camelot Lane
St. Louis, Missouri 63123

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

COLLECTION:

Bush Presidential Records
Office of the President

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1993.0001

FOIA/SYSTEMATIC
PROCESSING CASE
NUMBER (if app.):

☐ Transferred During Accessioning

☒ Transferred During Processing

2009-0166-S

The following material was transferred to:

☒ **Audiovisual Collection**

☐ **Book Collection**

☐ **Museum Collection**

☐ **Other**

Other (Specify):

DESCRIPTION:

White House Photographs: P04372-10 [Portuguese President Mario Soares]; P04351-02 [Japanese Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka]; P04361-02 [State/Local "Switch" Parties]; P04365-05 [Bushes & guests in Oval Office]; P04367-08 [Children in swimming pool]

When transferring
material to the
museum
collection,
complete the
following.

Donor:

Donor Org.:

Address:

Telephone:

Book Location:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

Map Case Location:**Series:**

Daily Files

Box Number:

15

Folder Title:

Monday, June 26, 1989

OA/ID Number:

90514-010

Transferred by:

Deborah Wheeler

Date of Transfer:

6/9/2009

Received by:

Mary Finch

Date Received:

6/9/2009

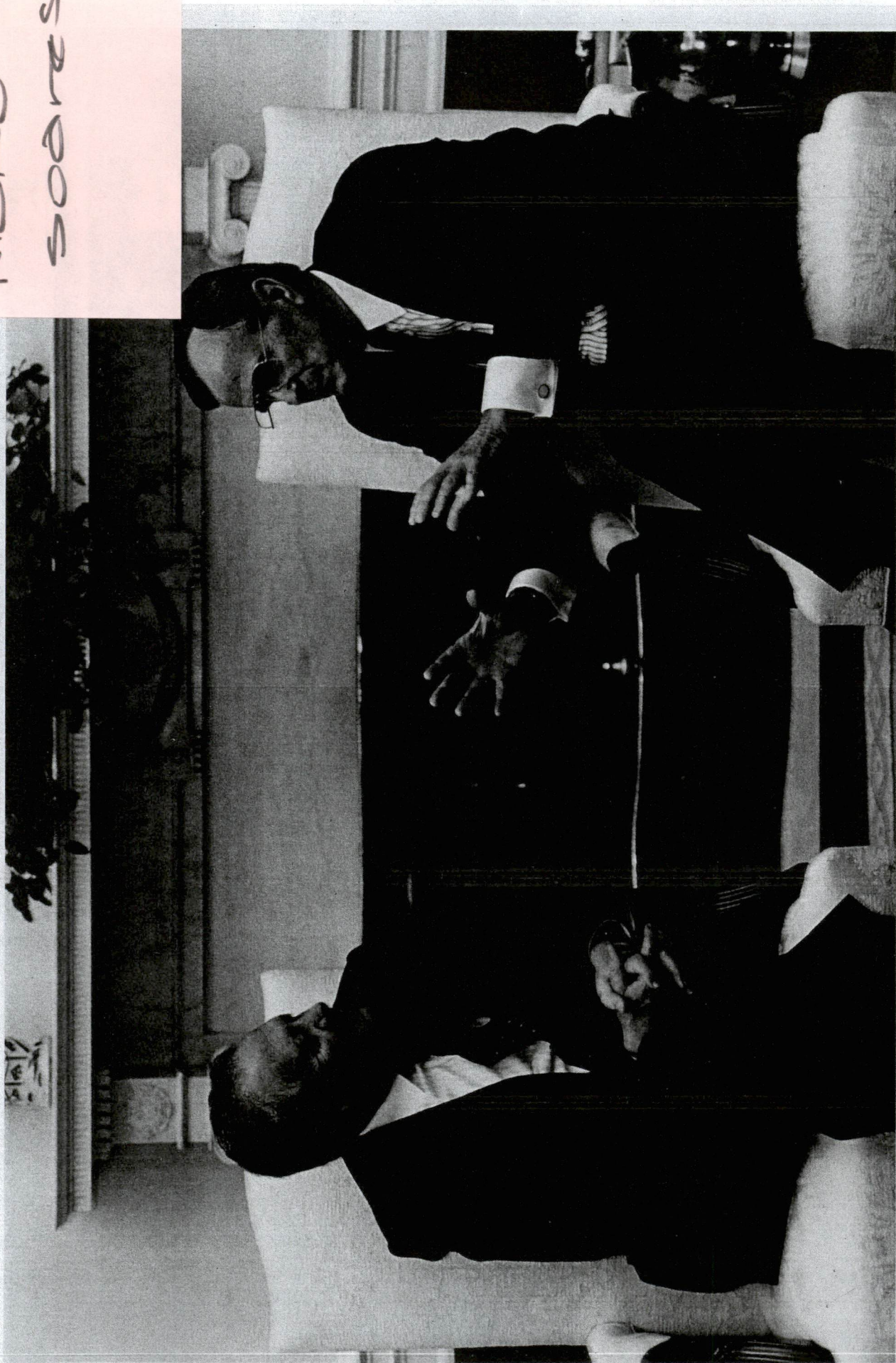
Go to Database
Navigator

Go to Accession
Register

Go to Withdrawal Sheet

Print Record

Dorit, Pres.
Milio
Sodres



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 26 JUN 89 P04372-10 CP

Jap. F.M.
Mitsuo
Zuko

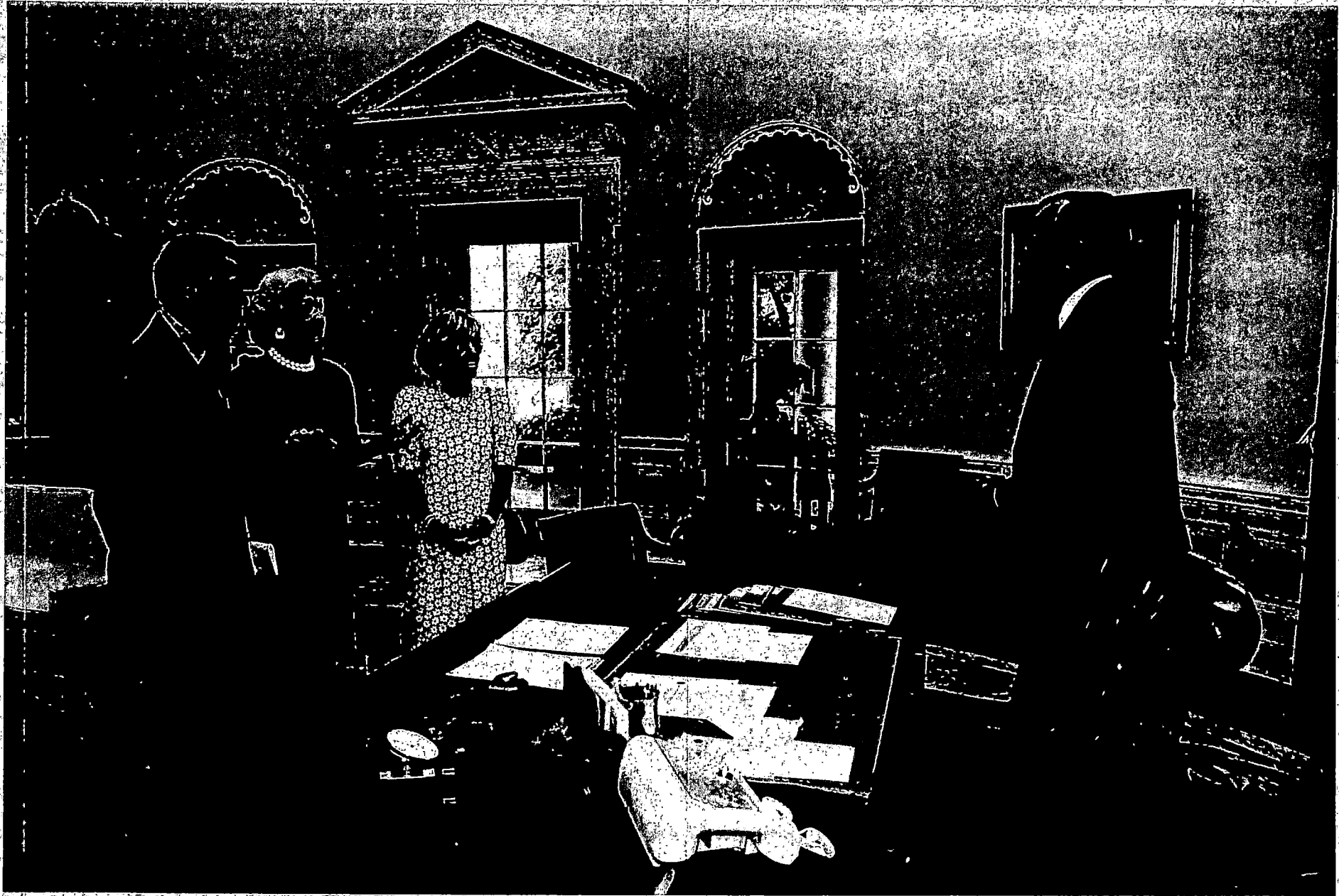


OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 26 JUN 89 P04351-02 MS



State/
Local
"Summer"
Parties

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 26 JUN 89 P04361-02 DV



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 26 JUN 89 P04365-05 DV



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 26 JUN 89 P04367-08 DV

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

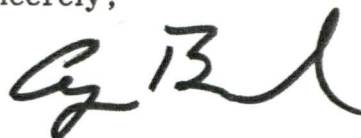
Dear Pam:

Mr. Bruce Gelb was kind enough to send me a copy of the speech you delivered at a Memorial Day ceremony in Mexico City. I just wanted you to know how impressed I was by your remarks.

Your speech captures the thoughts and emotions all Americans have felt watching the events unfold in China, and Memorial Day was more meaningful as a result. Our Nation must never forget those who made the ultimate sacrifice defending this country and the principles for which it stands. Words like yours help ensure that, indeed, we will not forget.

Keep up the good work. You obviously have a bright future ahead of you. Best wishes and God bless you.

Sincerely,



Miss Pam Sheran
Mexico City
MEXICO

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1989

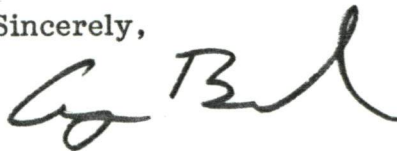
Dear Mr. Wiener:

Thank you for sharing with me your thoughts on my interview with Roger Mudd for the "Learning in America" series. I value your insight as a teacher.

Preparing young people for the future is a tremendously important job, and I've never suggested that teachers should not be well paid. My point was that teaching has always attracted people willing to sacrifice the financial rewards they might earn in another profession. Your own experience illustrates that dedication, and I commend you on your commitment to America's children.

I appreciate your taking the time to give me your views.
With best wishes,

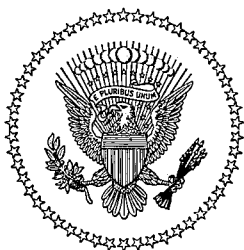
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Bush", written in a cursive style.

Mr. Larry Wiener
Apartment 18
777 East Valley Boulevard
Alhambra, California 91801

Weekly Compilation of

Presidential Documents



Monday, June 26, 1989
Volume 25—Number 25
Pages 927-974

80 RECORDS MANAGEMENT

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WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* is published pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C. Ch. 15), under regula-

tions prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President (37 FR 23607; 1 CFR Part 10).

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Week Ending Friday, June 23, 1989

Remarks at the President's Dinner
June 14, 1989

What a spectacular evening. Thank you, Don, and thank all of you. Thank you so very, very much. Barbara and I are delighted to be here. Thank you. Senator Nickles, thank you for that introduction and the great job that you're doing as head of the Senate Campaign Committee. That is important work, and Don is doing a superb job. Way down there, Marilyn Quayle—Marilyn, it's a delight to be with you on this evening. And I want to welcome back your husband, Dan, from Central America. And thank you, Mr. Vice President, once again for taking our message of hope and democracy to our important friends and neighbors. Dan Quayle is doing an outstanding job for the United States of America, and I am proud he is at my side in the White House. And the warrior of all times, David Murdock—thank you for your dedication, not just for this evening, but especially for this evening—making this event possible. What a job you've done, and your cochairmen and their cochairmen, and there's never been a political event like this in the history of the country, and I'm grateful to you from the bottom of my heart. Thank you, sir. And as to our able chairman of the House Campaign Committee, Guy Vander Jagt, great to see you, and thank you for your work. I want to thank Mary Hart and Willard Scott. Willard, may your future be free of cumulus clouds. *[Laughter]* And may I thank the members of my Cabinet. I am so lucky, as President of this country, to have the support of an outstanding Cabinet, men and women of excellence, total dedication to our country. And believe me, I count my blessings every day for that.

It was at the last President's dinner that Ronald Reagan, then the 40th President of the United States, stood before us and formally challenged all of us to hold on to the Presidency, no matter how tough the odds. And since then, President Reagan has re-

turned to his beloved California, and you and I have fought shoulder to shoulder, battling our way to a 40-State win on Election Day. And I'm grateful to every one of you for that support.

But none of us here, not one of us, fought the battle we fought—we didn't put ourselves and our families through the turmoil of a campaign simply to win an election. And we fought because we believed in certain ideas and certain ideals. We fought because we believe that together we can build a better America. The American people defined our mission, and in the 5 months since the Inaugural, without fanfare or partisan furor, we have worked together to quietly follow our assigned mission, to achieve what was considered to be outlandishly impossible.

The American people want action on the budget deficit, and we reached an agreement with the Congress to reduce the deficit by a whopping \$65 billion. And we aim to achieve this without raising the taxes on the working men and women of this country.

The American people want action on a festering problem: the hemorrhaging of the savings and loan system. And our reform plan will restore stability, eliminate unsafe and extravagant practices, and punish those who abuse the trust of the depositors. The American people will have to pay billions of dollars to clean up this mess. And we must make sure that it never happens again. And the Senate, under the able leadership of Bob Dole and Jake Garn and others, approved our plan 91-8. And now I call on the House of Representatives to follow suit.

The American people want action on ethics. And clearly, it is time for an evenhanded ethics approach across all branches of government. This is the goal of our ethics proposal that I sent to the Congress in April. We must all—all—be equal before the law.

And as President, I will strive for a constructive working relationship with the new

Speaker, Speaker Foley, the leader in the Senate, Senator Mitchell, and the rest of the Democratic leadership. But while we are in competition with each other, we will keep that competition on the issues and fighting for what we believe in. For we Republicans are bound together in a common purpose: to wage a vigorous debate on the important issues that unite us. We are confident that in taking our message of peace and prosperity to the American people in an open, honest, and direct manner we will become the majority party in America.

The American people—Republican, Democrat, young and old—want action on the environment. And yesterday, surrounded by the natural jewels of the Grand Tetons, enjoying that crisp, pristine mountain air, I called on Congress to join me in a quest for cleaner air; an end to acid rain, ozone depletion, and other harmful emissions. You shouldn't have to become a mountain man just to breathe good, clean air.

And, oh, how the American people want action on crime. This administration will not rest until we've lifted the shadow of fear from the homes and the shops and the streets and the neighborhoods of America. And that's why I called last month for tough new laws, more law enforcers and prosecutors to back them up. This administration is going to lead the charge to take back the streets—take them back from the criminals who threaten our neighborhoods and our families—not just in the cities but all across this country. We are going to win the battle against the criminal.

And the American people want action on foreign policy, a sensible, yet bold plan to deal with the changes sweeping through the Communist world. And our bipartisan agreement with Congress on Central America allows the United States to speak with one clear message, one voice. Let freedom ring in Managua. Let freedom ring throughout the Communist world, from Beijing to Budapest to Warsaw. In Brussels, at our historic NATO meeting, I said that we face an historic opportunity to move beyond containment of the Soviet Union. I said that the world has waited long enough, that Europe can be whole and free, that we can move beyond armed camps divided by suspicion and fear. And we asked the Soviets—challenged them—to join us in a peace of trust over a peace of tension. And we offered our

vision for a future of peace and freedom, the spirit of Brussels.

But this, the first 5 months of this administration, is just a start. We must work together to protect what is already the longest peacetime expansion in our history, to keep America competitive, at work, on the job. We must fight drug abuse on every front to redeem thousands of children—it's the children that hurt the most—to return promise to their lives.

And we must revitalize our schools so that a solid education is once again the birthright of every American kid. And to make this kind of progress will require more than a government program or another grant initiative. Republicans believe that it will take the active involvement of parents and students and teachers and business and local government and churches, yes, and our schools. And this is what we mean by A Thousand Points of Light. As powerful and resourceful as government is, government alone cannot come close to overcoming these problems.

And next week, I'll announce a major initiative to challenge our young people to serve their communities. From now on, the definition of the good life in America must include service to others. But as you know, achieving our highest goals depends to a large extent—you heard it here tonight—on winning elections in Congress. We must take our case to the American people, precinct by precinct, block by block. And I believe it is no coincidence that our party slipped to minority status in the House as we became a minority in the State legislatures.

Today Democrats now have a redistricting advantage in States that compose about 90 percent of the seats in Congress. And that is why we Republicans must make solid gains at the State level. Critical gubernatorial and legislative races in the eight largest States alone will determine whether Republicans will be treated fairly in the drafting of 209 congressional districts. From Springfield to Sacramento, from Austin to Albany, we must win the fight for fair competition. A majority or even a large minority of Republicans in State legislatures can join with Republican Governors to sustain the veto of outrageous gerrymandering schemes, strengthening our numbers in the U.S.

House. Bob Michel, our able Leader in the House, is outgunned, outmanned. So, let's help him by picking up more seats in the House of Representatives.

Strong state parties can help us win back the U.S. Senate, one of our most critical goals. And I salute our leader, Bob Dole. What a job he is doing as Republican leader in the Senate. But he needs more troops. He needs some help over there. So, let's win back the Senate. Let us again make it a Republican Senate, and that will be good for the United States of America.

In the next election, we have a good shot at making big gains. And of course, the party that controls the White House is often expected to do poorly in midterm elections. But there are no ironclad rules in politics. After all, if there were, I would never have become the only living member of the Martin Van Buren Society.

With your support and leadership, the leadership of so many great Republicans—I don't want to embarrass him, but in his work tonight and the support he's given me and so many other elected officials in this room, men like Carl Lindner of Ohio, who has done a superb job here—we can again defy the precedence; we can again make history. In order to win, we must work together as a team, not as an association of acronyms—the RNC or the NRCC or the RGA or the NRSC. These are top-notch, well-managed organizations staffed by the best people in politics today. But our Republican Party must be greater than the sum of its parts. We must be inspired by a common purpose. We must bring opportunity to new constituencies and campaign in their neighborhoods, in the inner cities, the barrios once considered to be the exclusive domain of the opposition. And I salute our Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for taking this message right into the inner city, Jack Kemp.

And our party chairman, Lee Atwater, who's doing a great job. And he's been a strong voice and a correct voice, arguing that we Republicans need to reach to minorities and the disadvantaged. And these groups can benefit the most from our philosophy, which simply maximizes opportunity and rewards initiative. And that is a message I believe in, and it's a message that we as a party must be prepared to act upon.

To win, we must also recruit the very best men and women to represent our party as candidates and as officeholders.

And so, these are my strategies for victory, but strategies are useless without a great purpose. And we have such a purpose: to build a better America for today and for the new century ahead. And we've shed a lot of blood, sweat, tears to rebuild the Republican Party since the early seventies. The best way to keep our party growing is to win more elections in 1990 from the courthouse to the statehouse to Capitol Hill. And with your help, let's prove to the Democrats that the successes of the 1980's are not a fluke, that they in fact spell the beginning of the end of Democratic dominance in the United States Congress.

Thank you all, each and every one of you, for your unbelievable contribution to these goals. Thank you. Barbara and I send you our best wishes. Good night, and God bless each and every one of you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:45 p.m. in Hall A at the Washington Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to weatherman Willard Scott, who led the Pledge of Allegiance, and television host Mary Hart, who sang the national anthem. The President also referred to the Republican National Committee (RNC), the National Republican Congressional Caucus (NRCC), the Republican Governors Association (RGA), and the National Republican Senatorial Committee (NRSC). These remarks were not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Remarks to Students and Educators at the Drug-Free Schools Recognition Ceremony

June 19, 1989

Thank you, Secretary Cavazos. Mr. Vice President, students, parents, teachers, and friends, welcome to the White House, the steamy Rose Garden. [Laughter] We're delighted you're here. I thought long and hard about what to say today, how to talk about the importance of drug education

and prevention, and of how we can save our schools and our children from drugs. And then I read the judges' reports about this year's Drug-Free Schools Award winners, and these reports were simply incredible. So, today I'd like to just tell some American stories, stories about drug-free schools and, really, some American heroes.

Let's start with Spingarn High School, right here in Washington, DC. Spingarn is in one of Washington's worst drug areas—a tough area—and one teacher said, "Five years ago, teachers were afraid to go out in the hall between classes. There's no fear here now." One man, a teacher named Frank Parks, saw the drug dealers in the hallways, the expensive clothes; he smelled the marijuana in the bathrooms and the locker rooms. So, he started Operation SAND, Student Activities, Not Drugs, and recruited popular athletes as peer counselors. And he set up these "Rap Rooms" for kids to confidentially talk about the drug problems. And he founded a program that worked. He found answers. And he's here today, and despite the fact that his office was bombed a year ago. And I'm told he and his wife are available 24 hours a day for the kids, as they have been for years. And I hope that the students will be lucky enough to have him for years to come. Mr. Parks, thank you, and congratulations.

And next, let me tell you about St. John the Baptist School in Brooklyn, New York. Here's what one of the judges who visited the school wrote: "This school is a total drug-free oasis in a sea of crack dealers. This crusade to be a beacon of hope in a neighborhood of burned-out buildings and frequent killings is taken with serious risk. The school is almost the last liferaft available to families whose neighborhood peace and quiet has been overturned by the violence of alcohol and drugs. And if this school is not a model of a drug-free school, then no such model exists."

But keeping their school drug free was not enough for the St. John's students. They've asked Mayor Koch to deliver the neighborhood a drug-free community—to declare it a drug-free community, telling him about the crack houses and of the horror and despair they see during breaks. Drug dealers recently broke into the office of Sister Mary Jane Raeihle, the principal,

ransacking it, breaking into the safe where the school's money is kept. But they left the money on her desk as a warning, as a message to the school to stop its activities. But St. John's has not stopped. And just last week, during graduation practice, the brave nuns stood between the drug dealers and the children to protect them as they marched to the church. Sister Raeihle says: "We're very proud of the children. Even the little ones know what it's all about, which is a shame. We have good will and kids with a lot of hope. It's so hard for them, and they have so much hope." God bless you, Sister, and God bless the children.

Roosevelt Vocational School, from Lake Wales, Florida—local police say this school is "sitting in the middle of a drug supermarket." The students there are "high risk" for drug use, many with difficult disabilities. And yet some ride 2 and 3 hours to get to Roosevelt. Let me tell you why.

Less than 10 years ago, only 10 percent of Roosevelt's graduates got and held jobs. But students soon realized that in order to get the jobs they'd been trained for, they had to be drug free. So, they looked to the Kennedy Space Center which you can see from the school windows, and adopted the motto, Aiming for the Highest. And they kicked drugs out of the school, stopped feeling sorry for themselves, turned their attention to others who needed help, adopting a local family whose father has Lou Gehrig's disease and raising thousands of dollars to help them make ends meet. And now 75 percent of the students are employed after graduation. And they aimed for the highest and made it. And they're here today, too.

In fact, I heard a story about the principal, Harold Maready, who made a bet with the students during Red Ribbon Week, when students who are drug free wear red ribbons and clothes. He bet them that if at least half the school wore red—that is, were drug free—he'd paint his bald head with the words, Just Say No. Well, 225 out of 295 showed up in red—[laughter]—and guess what happened? I wore this red ribbon today and this red tie because I think Mr. Maready had a great idea, and I'm looking for Marlin Fitzwater [the President's Press Secretary] here somewhere. [Laughter]

Finally, a story from out West. Live Oak, California, is a small town that started as a railroad stop serving ranchers. The residents fill only five pages of the phone book. One traffic light. No hospital. No jail. Just a drugstore, a few restaurants, a post office. A quiet, small town? No, not at all. Drugs arrived over the border, brought by transient workers. This county is now one of California's major producers of methamphetamines and a major contact area for drugs arriving from Mexico. The drugs got into the school and things went downhill fast. And during the last 4 years, however, this school developed a drug-free education program that is gradually influencing the face of the entire community. Students, parents, business leaders, and teachers came together and changed it from what we used to call the three R's to the four R's: respect, responsibility, recognition, and recreation.

And what made the difference was a temporary principal, Mrs. Paulla McIntire, assigned to the school for 4 months in 1985. Temporary—she's still there. *[Laughter]* And one judge called her "the visionary dynamo behind the progress" at one of the most overwhelmed and understaffed schools around. She and a teacher, Michael Dahl, beat the odds by "vision, no-nonsense leadership, compassion, and professional expertise." Mrs. McIntire and Mr. Dahl, thank you for making the trip today, all this way, and thank you for a job so well done.

As I look around here today, I see some of the top commandos in the war on drugs: our teachers, principals, community leaders, parents, and students. You're the ones winning this war because you are the ones looking to tomorrow. You're the ones who know that it takes a clear mind to get a good education and lead a productive life. You understand that students have a right to learn in drug-free schools. And I know that school's out for the summer, but there's one last lesson all America can learn from the courage and commitment and, yes, the downright stubbornness of each of these heroes here today who never gave up: Every school in this country can win; every school in this country can be safe and drug free.

Thank you, and God bless you all, and congratulations.

And now I'd like to welcome the students that are here from each school and join the Vice President and Secretary Cavazos in presenting these awards, or at least shaking hands before you get to the main event—the award from our great Secretary of Education. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:04 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

June 19, 1989

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, done at Vienna on December 20, 1988. I also transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention.

The production, trafficking, and consumption of illicit narcotics have become a worldwide menace of unprecedented proportions. Narcotics trafficking and abuse threaten the developing and industrialized nations alike, eroding fragile economies, endangering democratic institutions, and affecting the health and well-being of people everywhere. The profits made from the international drug trade are consolidated in the hands of powerful drug lords who operate with impunity outside the law. The widespread corruption, violence, and human destruction associated with the drug problem imperil all nations and can only be suppressed if all nations cooperate effectively in bringing to justice those who engage in illicit trafficking and abuse.

Patterned after many existing U.S. laws and procedures, the present Convention represents a significant step forward in international efforts to control the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Convention obligates states party to the agreement to cooperate in sup-

pressing illicit traffic and to take specific law enforcement measures and enact domestic laws, including those relating to money laundering, confiscation of assets, extradition, mutual legal assistance, and trade in chemicals, materials, and equipment used in the illegal manufacture of controlled substances. These and other provisions seek to establish a comprehensive set of laws and guidelines for a concerted and more effective effort on an international basis to combat illicit trafficking.

Having taken 4 years to complete, work on the Convention began in 1984 under United Nations auspices, and it was adopted at an international conference held in Vienna in November and December 1988. The United States and 43 other nations signed the Convention at that time, and 16 others have signed since then. The Vienna Convention is a tribute to the United Nations and represents the broadest and most far-reaching set of laws and agreements ever adopted in this field. It is strongly indicative of the political will of the states that adopted it and puts those who profit from this evil trade on notice that it will no longer be tolerated. It is clear the Convention has enthusiastic support in the international community, and it is expected that all states will unreservedly endorse this major step to unify and internationalize the fight against drugs and to generate universal action.

I recommend, therefore, that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this Convention and give its advice and consent to ratification.

George Bush

The White House,
June 19, 1989.

**Statement on the Resumption of the
Soviet-United States Nuclear and Space
Arms Negotiations**
June 19, 1989

Today marks the opening of round XI of the nuclear and space talks in Geneva. Ambassador Richard Burt, the chief negotiator to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks,

heads the U.S. delegation. Ambassador Henry Cooper is our chief negotiator to the defense and space talks. My objective for these negotiations is to achieve verifiable agreements that improve our security while enhancing stability and reducing the risk of war. In the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, our emphasis will be on creating a more stable nuclear balance and strengthening deterrence by reducing and constraining those strategic nuclear forces which pose the greatest threat to security and stability. We will pursue complementary goals in the defense and space talks, seeking an agreement on a cooperative transition to a more stable nuclear balance that relies increasingly on defenses.

After extensive deliberations with my advisers, I have approved instructions for the U.S. START delegation. These instructions reaffirm much of the treaty text negotiated with the Soviets by the previous administration. Modifications will be proposed in some cases. The United States will be prepared to address all the issues on which the two sides have not reached agreement, as the negotiations proceed. In addition, I have reserved the right to introduce new initiatives aimed at further enhancing security and strategic stability.

Of all the outstanding START issues, verification may be the most complex. It will be especially critical in determining whether START enhances U.S. security and strategic stability. As part of our overall negotiating effort, as the talks resume in Geneva, the United States will also propose that the two sides make a special effort to agree on, and to begin implementing as soon as possible, certain verification and stability measures drawn from proposals that both sides have already advanced in START or other contexts. These measures will enhance verification of a START treaty and contribute to strategic stability. Early agreement and implementation of them will speed resolution of outstanding issues and give added momentum to the efforts of our two countries to conclude expeditiously a START agreement.

Our approach to these arms negotiations and to our force modernization programs are complementary and mutually reinforcing. Maintaining credible and effective nu-

clear deterrent forces is essential both to our security and to our ability to negotiate sound and stabilizing agreements. A successful START treaty will reduce the risk of war, but will not diminish our need to rely on modernized, effective strategic forces for continued deterrence. Indeed, our security would be reduced rather than enhanced if we do not modernize our forces while the Soviets continue to modernize theirs. We must continue to pursue both our force modernization and arms control and not make the mistake of treating one as a substitute for the other.

Our negotiators return to the bargaining table with my firm pledge that we will work vigorously to achieve fair and far-reaching agreements that strengthen peace. Nothing has higher priority. I am heartened by the growing evidence that the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate seriously about agreements that promise to reduce the risk of war. Much has already been accomplished in the negotiations; much remains to be done. Our commitment is unwavering. We must build on our achievements thus far to reach agreements that fulfill our objectives of reducing the risk of war and enhancing security and stability.

Remarks at the Cheltenham High School Commencement Ceremony in Wyncote, Pennsylvania

June 19, 1989

Thank you, Hang Nguyen, for that introduction and that welcome to this wonderful school. And thank you all for that very generous reception. Mr. Secretary, Dr. Stefanski, Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Bell, members of the board, faculty and administrators, parents—grateful parents—students. I am delighted to be here. And, Jeffrey, I can see why they elected you president. You did a first-class job there representing your class in that word of welcome. Thank you very much. And I'm delighted we have so many distinguished guests. But I want to single out one: my friend of longstanding, the Congressman from this district, Congressman Larry Coughlin, your own, who came

here with us tonight from Washington. Larry—delighted he's here.

Last night, under the able leadership, you might say, of John Denver, at the White House—we have a program that goes on four times a year, and it's called "In Performance at the White House," where they had some musical talent. And you'll see what we saw last night live—you'll see it, I think, on July 5th on PBS [Public Broadcasting Service]. But I think they could all take a lesson from the vocal ensemble over here who did a—whoops, they're gone. But they were great.

And so, I'm here from Washington—a privilege to be at the magnificent success that is Cheltenham High School and to say, paraphrasing Mark Twain, that reports of your reputation have not "been greatly exaggerated." You know, as Marine One flies, it's about 120 miles from Washington to Philadelphia. And on the way up here, Secretary Cavazos, my friend and that ardent champion of American education, detailed for me your superb record of achievement in social services and music and the academics and the humanities. And now that I've seen you—a little bit of you—up close and personal, I can say that Mr. Trimble is right: Cheltenham, "you are beautiful." And I am enjoying my first visit here.

And I want you to enjoy today. And it's hot in here. *[Laughter]* And I promise I'll be relatively brief. After all, you've worked and studied and struggled for 4 years, and now comes the hard part: listening to a commencement address.

I'll never forget at Yale University, a graduation speaker, a minister, got up at my old college and said, "And now I will give your commencement address." And he picked Yale—Y is for youth—went on about 25 minutes on youth. *[Laughter]* A is for altruism—took about 18. L is for loyalty—37 minutes on loyalty. *[Laughter]* And of course, E for excellence—finished in 17 minutes. And when he finished, there was one person left praying. *[Laughter]* And he said, "How lovely that you're praying. Were you giving thanks for my words?" He said, "No, I'm just thanking God that you didn't speak at my high school graduation at Cheltenham High School." *[Laughter]*

Let me assure you, I do remember how it feels. For it seems like only yesterday that I, too, was listening to a commencement speech at my graduation. Believe me, I wish it were only yesterday. But nevertheless, in school I loved history and English and major league baseball—not necessarily in that order. But most of all, I loved the possibilities and horizons of the rainbow called tomorrow, a rainbow that, here at this magnificent school, you color blue and gold. And today I'd like to talk about your possibilities as individuals and our horizons as a great nation. I do so believing that you can enrich the world, charitably and courageously, through your choices and your deeds and through a few things that I've learned that I would like to share with you, things about America, things about her people.

And I've learned, for instance, that we are not black and white, rural and urban, the privileged and the poor. We are—as Dr. Stefanski said—we are Americans. And I've learned that any definition of a successful life insists that we help those for whom the American dream seems like an impossible dream. And I have learned that for different generations this help may take different forms, for conditions vary, challenges change. And yet what does not, must not, change is our capacity—responsibility—to assist society at large.

Two centuries ago, for instance, our forefathers banded together to secure independence. Their challenge was to found the Colonies and then push back the wilderness. And 90 years later, the challenge for many of our great-great-grandfathers was to preserve the Republic so that, united, we stood. A later generation helped pull us out of the Depression. And still another placed a man on the Moon. And at times, we've been ragged in goods, but we've always been rich in spirit. Even in 1933, with 25 percent of America's work force out of work, President Franklin D. Roosevelt could say, surveying the Republic, "Our troubles concern, thank God, only material things."

FDR knew then, as we know now, that life is measured not by what's in our bank account but by holding ourselves to account for the well-being of our community. And this belief is as timeless as the Spirit of

1776. It embodies what President Eisenhower meant when he said: "We must be willing, individually and as a nation, to accept what sacrifices may be required of us."

As Americans, we've made those sacrifices—eagerly, selflessly—for over 200 years. Think of Bunker Hill and Bastogne, where we upheld the tenets of democracy, or the Marshall plan, where we rebuilt postwar Europe, or groups like the Peace Corps, the Salvation Army, or UNICEF [United Nations Children's Fund].

You know, a student told me a while ago that high school is a great place to learn about personal risktaking. I asked him how do you figure? And he said, "Have you ever tasted cafeteria food?" [Laughter]

Well, my friends, I ask you today to take a risk for a cause larger than ourselves. It's the cause of Clara Barton and the Red Cross; Raoul Wallenberg, who helped refugees escape oppression; Mary McLeod Bethune, who made higher learning a bequest. It's the cause of helping others and, thereby, helping America. It's the cause of democratic ideals.

Abroad, this cause insists that we help, by word and by deed; the young people who demand such rights as assembly, religion, press, free speech, the rights our ancestors secured for us and that we too often take for granted in this country. Look to the Soviet Union, where brave people press for religious, intellectual, and political liberty. Look to Poland, where Solidarity's long struggle has borne fruit in the results of free elections. The free-election process in Poland makes me count my blessings for the free-election process that we take for granted right here in the United States. And, yes, look to China, where students have demanded freedom—a demand that will not, and must not, be stilled.

Who will ever forget the picture of that young Chinese, solitary and vulnerable, facing down an entire column of tanks? That vivid, unforgettable image illustrates how precious is the freedom that underlies everything that we stand for. We don't have to stand in front of tanks in America, thank God, but we do have to summon the same courage to confront the evil that exists in the world. We have to stand in front of

the forces of cruelty and violence, and confront the dark powers of poverty and despair. We have to summon the courage to face down the scourge of drugs that stalks and harms our young people. And fortunately, we Americans have an advantage. We have a heritage of bravery, of faith in God, of liberty and human dignity, and the Golden Rule: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

In recent weeks, at college commencement speeches, I've spoken of these values and called for the right of peoples everywhere for free expression. Well, those values also guide our challenge at home not merely to ensure free expression—for the most part, that war has already been won—rather to win the struggle not yet decided: the fight for justice, equality, and hope. To win that fight will require you and you and you and others enlisting in our crusade. And it will demand the little-noted deeds that make headlines not in the national magazines but in the local weekly, deeds that once moved Lafayette, in his early twenties, when he led Washington's troops at Yorktown, to write of America: "What most charms me is that all the citizens are brethren."

And we term these deeds voluntarism, or community service, and they're central to our fabric as a nation and as a people. And, no, they aren't as dramatic as the profiles in courage of Warsaw or the *gulags* or of Tiananmen Square, but they reflect the same sense of sacrifice and of concern—concern for country, decency, and our fellow man. This concern uplifts voluntarism groups and individuals, groups like the Youth at Risk Program, the Boy Scouts, and your United Way Youth Council Chapter, individuals like Anneke Cooper, who assists a neighborhood nursing home, or Keithe Damsker, translating materials into Korean for the American Cancer Society, or two Jennifers, Payes and Lowe, who serve at Moss Rehabilitation Center and Holy Redeemer Hospital.

And the thing is, at Cheltenham that's just a partial reading. The list is endless; their deeds go on. And another thing: Across America we need to expand this roll of volunteers, for they can combat—nationally, as you are doing locally—issues like hunger and health care, drug abuse and

homelessness. To achieve that aim, our administration recently created the Office of National Service. And this week we're going to take another step. For by announcing our administration's new YES, or YES to America initiative, Youth Entering Service, we will refute those who speak of the "me" generation. Instead, this program can build a cathedral of the spirit and help yours become a global "we" generation.

Let me tell you a story about that generation and its spirit. One day a man stepped aboard a train. And as he did, a shoe slipped off and landed on the track. Unable to retrieve it as the train was moving, the man calmly took off his other shoe and threw it back along the track in the direction of the first one. And his fellow passengers were amazed. Smiling, Mahatma Gandhi explained his action: "The poor man who finds the shoe lying on the track will now have a pair that he can use." Gandhi knew, as we must, that the "we" generation rejects a new gilded age of mindless self-gratification. But only we, not me—only we can define a successful life both for the individual and the Nation.

Remember those beliefs and treasure them. And remember, too, two signs which I'm told are posted right here in this gym. One suggests that "Success is a journey, not a destination," often perilous, even cruel, but possessed of the challenges and values linking the students of this high school with the students of the world. And the other sign reads, "If a man never fails, it may be because he never tries." My friends, some of you may try for President. I hope you do. Great; but whatever, do something truly inspiring. Become a doctor, like your alumnus, Michael Brown; become a teacher, like Lew Shaten, retiring tomorrow after 32 years, committed to broadening the minds of thousands of young people; an artist, like Edward Hergelroth, who has painted my own house up in Kennebunkport; or writers, like Levinson and Link.

Whatever you decide, whatever, you will act not for yourselves alone but for a larger community, whether in Cheltenham or China. And in that spirit, let me close with another story, a story about the most famous Pennsylvanian of them all. Two hundred and two years ago, Benjamin

Franklin looked at the President's chair on the last day of the Constitutional Convention, and addressing a friend, he made a confession. Often, Franklin admitted, he'd wondered during Philadelphia's long, hot summer whether the sun painted on the chair—remember—was rising or setting. But at last he said he had the pleasure to know that it was a rising, not a setting, sun.

For America, for this high school, for you as individuals, our sun is rising, too. In coming years, expand America's possibilities. Enlarge her horizons as a people. Say yes to liberty and to the dignity of man. And as you do, remember that your inheritance is the future. Guard it, cherish it. And together, let us shape tomorrow in the image of our dreams not merely for this generation but for the generations to come.

Good luck to each and every one of you graduating here this evening. My most heartfelt congratulations. And God bless you, and God bless your parents, and God bless this wonderful school, and God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 7:07 p.m. in the school gymnasium. In his remarks, he referred to Hang Nguyen, an honors student; Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos; Charles F. Stefanski and James Bell, superintendent of schools and president of the Cheltenham Township School District, respectively; Joseph W. Rodgers, principal of the school; Jeffrey Schwarzschild, president of the graduating class; and Robert Trimble, teacher and director of external education at the school. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Proclamation 5993—National Lighthouse Day, 1989

June 19, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Lighthouses, the buildings whose solitary beacons have helped guide countless ships through the perils of fog and darkness, are a

cherished part of our Nation's heritage. These impressive structures have long symbolized safety, vigilance, and faithfulness. Often isolated and repeatedly tested by the ravages of storm and sea, lighthouses are also monuments to the courage and determination of the people who built them and the keepers who have maintained them.

Lighthouses claim an honored place in the maritime history of the United States. They have served as navigational aids indicating landfall, marking dangerous reefs, and identifying harbor entrances. Today, approximately 750 lighthouses remain in the United States, standing along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts and throughout the Great Lakes. More than half of them are still used for navigation.

On August 7, 1989, we commemorate the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Lighthouse Act by our Nation's first President, George Washington. The Lighthouse Act established the Federal Government's role in the support, maintenance, and repair of these unique structures and commissioned the first Federal lighthouse.

By the end of this year, the United States Coast Guard will have completed the automation of all lighthouses it currently operates, bringing an end to the proud and colorful era of manned lighthouses. In cooperation with affected communities and concerned organizations, the Coast Guard is working to preserve the remaining structures and to educate the public on the role of lighthouses in our history and culture. These groups have succeeded in having more than 200 lighthouses listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In recognition of the historic value of our Nation's lighthouses and the ongoing efforts to preserve them so that they might be opened to and enjoyed by the public, the Congress, by Public Law 100-622, has designated August 7, 1989, as "National Lighthouse Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 7, 1989, as National Lighthouse Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:46 p.m., June 20, 1989]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 20.

Remarks on Meeting the Detroit Pistons

June 20, 1989

Well, I see we have the two Senators from Michigan and much of the congressional delegation here, and we want to welcome Senator Levin and Senator Riegle, Congressmen Schuette, Broomfield, and etcetera, etcetera. And I'm just delighted you all are here. Commissioner Stern, welcome, sir. And then I want to welcome the unsung heroes, the heroines, of the Detroit Pistons, the players' wives; and owner Bill Davidson; and then the—I think they all got in in spite of the weather—D.C. Police Boys and Girls Club. Welcome. Who is with that? Right around here? You guys right here. Great. Right there? That guy? Okay. That's wonderful.

And you may have noticed my special greeting from Bill Laimbeer. He and his wife Chris were with him in October, and he told me back in October that he'd see me at the White House in June. Actually, he was sure he'd be here, not so sure about me. [Laughter] But sure enough, there they are.

And to all our guests today, I'm just delighted that you've joined me to congratulate the world champions of basketball, the Detroit Pistons.

You guys won it in style—four straight, four straight over the [Los Angeles] Lakers. And I know you had a special incentive to make it a sweep. Just think of Chuck Daly's dry cleaning bill for a seven-game series. [Laughter] You know, Chuck's known as

the Dick Clark of the NBA [National Basketball Association], 59 going on 29. [Laughter] But don't let those youthful looks fool you. He's waited 35 years for this day, for a coach's dream come true.

And he's got a team loaded with talent and determination. No team goes a full 82 games and into the playoffs without a few injuries along the way, and the Pistons were no exception. The difference is that somehow the Pistons managed to keep all the parts in working order. Isiah Thomas played hurt—played hard—with a broken hand for the past 2 months. And credit a couple of championship-sized assists to your trainer and team physician, Mike Abdenour and Dr. Benjamin Paolucci.

And someone once said basketball is ballet with a backboard. Whoever it was definitely wasn't under the boards with Laimbeer and Mahorn when a shot goes up there. I would not liken that to Swan Lake. [Laughter] But your brand of bump-and-run basketball is a winner.

And I know that your aggressive style has given the Pistons something of a reputation. But Commissioner Stern told us also something else about the work that you do in the Detroit community with the Special Olympics, muscular dystrophy—many other worthy causes. And you may be to some the bad boys of basketball, but off the court, people see the kinder, gentler side of the Detroit Pistons. [Laughter]

And now, you can have all the talent in the world, but you can't win it all unless you've got that one special ingredient—nicknames. And the Pistons have some league leaders: the Microwave, Vinnie Johnson—he heats up in a hurry—[laughter]—the Spider and Worm, John Salley and Dennis Rodman, a couple of superheroes off the bench. And then there's the guy without the nickname, the Most Valuable Player, Joe Dumars, the pride of Lake Charles, Louisiana. Here's a man who keeps quiet and lets the scoring do the talking. Take game three: 21 points in 12 minutes—sounds more like pinball than basketball. [Laughter]

But all of you have accomplished the extraordinary. And some of the best players in the NBA go an entire career without winning that ring. And it takes a team to win—

talent, drive, and dedication that goes 12 men deep. And that's the secret of success of any kind, and it's the winning formula. You kids watch and learn from all of that—the winning formula that made the Detroit Pistons the world champs.

Thank you for visiting us. I'm glad you are now out of low-orbit around the airfield out here. And once again, congratulations to all of you, to the city of Detroit, and to the State of Michigan. I am delighted that you are here at the White House. Thank you very much for coming.

Note: The President spoke at 11:50 a.m. in Room 450 at the Old Executive Office Building.

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Presidential Scholars Awards

June 20, 1989

Thank you all, and welcome to the White House. Ronna, you're in charge of keeping the rain off. *[Laughter]* Secretary Cavazos and Ronna Romney and members of the Commission, sponsors, guests, distinguished teachers, and Presidential Scholars, let me officially welcome you to the White House.

You know, that great English leader, Benjamin Disraeli, once said: "Youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity." And the poet James Lowell was moved to write: "If youth be a defect, it is one we outgrow only too soon." Well, as this year's Presidential Scholars, you remain the trustees of our posterity. And I hope you'll accept some counsel from one who is a little long in the tooth maybe. But if youth is a defect, treasure it as many years as you can.

We meet here on the 25th anniversary of the Presidential Scholars program, and to honor some of the best and the brightest students in American education. This marks the highest scholastic honor that a President can bestow, and I am honored to bestow it. For while already you have done much, I know you will do more, and not for yourselves alone but for nation and neighbor—learning, caring, helping education lead the way.

I believe in education. And so do you, for the evidence is your lives. And you come from backgrounds of every race and creed, and from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and families living abroad. And you've excelled in the classroom and outside it, through leadership, character and, yes, community service. You know, as I do, how education can unleash your talents. Take Presidential Scholar Eben Hewitt, of Muncie, Indiana—he started a Shakespeare Club at his high school; or another scholar, Clarity Haynes, of Washington, DC's Ellington School of the Arts—she is fluent in Portuguese and Spanish. I'm a little jealous. Some say I'm not even fluent in English.

Education can be the greater uplifter—individually, and for America. Perhaps Meath Bowen, a Presidential Scholar from Anchorage, Alaska—I think I see her—put it best: "An educated person," she said, "has choices, alternatives, and can exercise freedom of mind in all areas of life."

Now, I know what you're thinking: It won't be easy. And you're right. There'll be roadblocks along the way. And I'm reminded of how once, marking an examination paper written shortly before Christmas, the noted scholar teaching at Yale, William Lyons Phelps, came across this note: "God only knows the answer to this question. Merry Christmas." *[Laughter]* Phelps returned the paper with the annotation: "God gets an A. You get an F. Happy New Year." *[Laughter]*

Roadblocks? Sure. You bet. But you can overcome them. And as you do, remember that an educated person also has duties and responsibilities. I've said that in America the definition of a successful life must include serving others. Well, that goes double for America's best. Many have labored to share their knowledge with you, and you can give them no greater gift than to share your knowledge with others.

In that spirit, a number of people have brought you here, and they deserve our thanks, like Ronna Romney sitting right here, Chairman of the White House Commission on Presidential Scholars, and the Commission sponsors. And let me salute the 47 Commission members, whom I just met with, who chose you, 141 honorees, from

America's high school graduates. But most of all, I want to thank, and ask you to thank, all of those people who form the fabric of your life. Today and in the years to come, remember that favorite teacher—the history instructor who was a friend and mentor; the biology teacher who did the impossible—helped you dissect a frog. And remember the guidance counselor who cared or the football coach who gave of his time and of himself as well. And remember those who love you most and point you toward the stars, what scholar Christine Oh, of Bellville, Georgia, has called “the backbone of my success: my family.”

My friends, this is your day, but it is also their day. So, let me close with a story your family might appreciate about learning and teaching and scholars of all ages. The story goes that physicist James Franck was professor at Gottingen University in Germany when Robert Oppenheimer, then only 23, was being examined for his doctorate. On emerging from the oral exam, Franck remembered—this is the professor—Franck remembered, “I got out of there just in time. He was beginning to ask me questions.” [Laughter]

Well, in coming years, you'll ask many questions, questions about your faith and future, problems and priorities, about what we can become, why we are here. Education can provide some answers, and so can the people who believe in it and you—your life-long local minister, the father who trudged his son to Little League, the mother who toiled night and day so that her daughter could go to college. Trust these people. Make them proud. Honor them by the lives you lead. And as you do, remember how their values, which are education's values, can make ours a better, richer, most decent world.

To every Presidential Scholar, Barbara and I and our great Secretary, Larry Cavazos, give you our heartfelt congratulations. And to all of you here, thank you for coming to the White House. God bless you, and God bless our great country. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:37 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos.

Continuation of Frank G. Wisner as United States Ambassador to Egypt *June 20, 1989*

The President today announced that Frank G. Wisner will continue to serve as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Since 1986 Mr. Wisner has served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Prior to this he served as Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, 1982–86, and Ambassador to Zambia, 1979–1982. He was Deputy Executive Secretary of Southern African Affairs, 1977–1979, and Director of the Office of Southern African Affairs, 1976–1977. Mr. Wisner has served as special assistant to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs, 1975–1976, and special assistant and then deputy director for the interagency task force on Indochina refugee affairs. In addition he served as the Director of the Office of Plans and Management, Bureau of Public Affairs, 1974; Chief of the political section in Dacca, Bangladesh, 1973–1974; and Chief of the economic/commercial section at the U.S. Embassy in Tunis, 1971–1973.

Mr. Wisner graduated from Princeton University (B.A., 1961). He served in the Foreign Service from 1961 to 1968. Mr. Wisner was born July 2, 1938, in New York. He is married and has four children.

Nomination of S. Anthony McCann To Be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs *June 20, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate S. Anthony McCann to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Finance and Planning). This is a new position.

Since 1986 Dr. McCann has been Assistant Secretary of Management and Budget at the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was senior health analyst and division leader for the Committee on the Budget of

the United States Senate, 1985–1986, and a staff member for the Committee on the Budget of the United States Senate, 1981–1985.

Dr. McCann graduated from Lake Forest College (B.A., 1966) and Syracuse University (M.A., 1969; Ph.D., 1972).

Continuation of Henry E. Hockeimer as an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency

June 20, 1989

The President today announced that Henry E. Hockeimer will continue to serve as an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency (Management).

Since 1988 Mr. Hockeimer has served as an Associate Director of the U.S. Information Agency (Management) in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was Assistant Director of the U.S. Information Agency in Washington, DC, 1987–1988, and Deputy Director of the Television and Film Service for USIA, 1986–1987. He also served as president of Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp., 1975–1985.

Mr. Hockeimer graduated from the RCA Institute (1947) and New York University (1949). He was born April 3, 1920, in Winzig, Germany. He served in the U.S. National Guard, 1947–1949. He is married and has two children.

Nomination of Wade F. Horn To Be Chief of the Children's Bureau

June 20, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Wade F. Horn to be Chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Health and Human Services. He would succeed Dodie Truman Livingston.

Since 1986 Dr. Horn has served as director of outpatient psychological services in the department of psychiatry for Children's Hospital National Medical Center; vice

chairman of the department of psychology for Children's Hospital National Medical Center in Washington, DC; and an associate professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences and of child health and development at George Washington University School of Medicine in Washington, DC. Dr. Horn served in several capacities at Michigan State University, including adjunct faculty member in the department of pediatrics, College of Human Medicine, 1983–1986; director of pediatric psychology specialty clinic, 1984–1986; associate director for the psychological clinic, 1984–1986; and assistant professor in the department of psychology, 1982–1986.

Dr. Horn graduated from American University (B.A., 1975) and Southern Illinois University (Ph.D., 1981). He was born December 3, 1954, in Coral Gables, FL. He is married, has two children, and resides in Gaithersburg, MD.

Nomination of Susan M. Coughlin To Be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board

June 20, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Susan M. Coughlin to be a member of the National Transportation Safety Board for the term expiring December 31, 1993. She would succeed Lemoine V. Dickinson, Jr.

Since 1987 Mrs. Coughlin has been Deputy Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration at the Department of Transportation in Washington, DC. Prior to this she was Acting Vice President for the Export-Import Bank of the United States, office of public affairs and publications, 1986–1987, and Deputy Vice President, 1983–1986. She was an officer for intergovernmental relations at the Department of Transportation in the Office of the Secretary, 1981–1983.

Mrs. Coughlin graduated from Moravian College (B.A., 1972).

**Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater
on United States Action Against the
Chinese Government**

June 20, 1989

The President today directed that the U.S. Government suspend participation in all high-level exchanges of government officials with the People's Republic of China, in addition to the suspension of military exchanges previously announced. This action is being taken in response to the wave of violence and reprisals by the Chinese authorities against those who have called for democracy. The United States has supported the legitimate democratic aspirations for freedom of peoples throughout the world. The United States will continue to voice its concern and its support for these aspirations.

The United States hopes that the current tragedy in China be brought to a peaceful end and that dialog will replace the atmosphere of suspicion and reprisal. China is an important state with which we hope to continue productive relations.

In addition to the ban on exchanges, the United States will seek to postpone consideration of new international financial institutions' loans to China. The situation in China is of international concern, as witnessed by the variety of voices that have spoken up on the issue. We urge continued international expressions of concern.

**Continuation of Stephen M. Duncan as
an Assistant Secretary of Defense**

June 20, 1989

The President today announced that Stephen M. Duncan will continue to serve as an Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs).

Since 1987 Mr. Duncan has served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs. From 1973 to 1987, he was engaged in the private practice of law in Denver, CO, most recently as a partner in the firm

of Hopper, Kanouff, Smith, Peryam, Terry and Duncan. He also served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney, 1972-1973, and as assistant professor of naval science at Dartmouth College, 1967.

Mr. Duncan graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy (B.S., 1963), Dartmouth College (M.A., 1969), and the University of Colorado (J.D., 1971). He was born March 28, 1941, in Oklahoma City, OK. He is married and has two daughters.

**Continuation of Robert W. Page, Sr., as
an Assistant Secretary of the Army**

June 20, 1989

The President today announced that Robert W. Page, Sr., will continue to serve as an Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works).

Since 1987 Mr. Page has served as Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served in several capacities with Kellogg Rust, Inc., including chairman and chief executive officer, 1982-1987; president and chief executive officer with M.W. Kellogg Co., 1981-1983; and president and chief executive officer for Kellogg Rust, Inc., 1983-1984. From 1976 to 1981, he was president and chief executive officer with the Rust Engineering Co. He was president and chief executive officer for George A. Fuller Co., 1972-1976, and vice president of construction for Rockefeller Family and Associates, 1967-1972. He was assistant general manager for the Bechtel Corp., 1962-1967, and vice president for the Southeast Drilling Co., 1961-1962.

Mr. Page graduated from Texas A&M University (B.S., 1951). He served in the U.S. Navy in the Pacific theater during World War II. He was born January 22, 1927, in Dallas, TX. He is married and has four children.

Remarks Announcing the Youth Engaged in Service to America Initiative

June 21, 1989

You'd better watch that guy, he might be President someday. *[Laughter]*

Well, first let me thank Mike Love and Bruce, the Beach Boys, for being with us and providing this marvelous presence and entertainment—Robert Lamb as well. We're privileged they give of themselves to help others, and I'm just delighted that they're here with us today. I also want to thank Carissa and Dale and Michael and Ron. Thanks for sharing those stories with us, those remarkable stories.

You know, this is a wonderful sight. The guy I was sitting next to up here said, "There's a lot of people here." And he's right—a lot of people. But your problems and possibilities are as diverse as the Nation itself. But all of you share a precious inheritance because, as I see it, you are the future of America. But to understand the future, sometimes we need to look to the past. So think back for a moment with me to a smalltown tradition that America must never forget, a simpler time: a time when if there was trouble or a neighbor needed help every town had a way to send that message out to all the townspeople. Someone raced to the top of the townhall or the church steeple and rang a bell, and when people heard that bell, they didn't stop to ask why it was ringing, they just came—horseback or foot, by buggy or bicycle, honking the horn of a Model T—they just came. Whatever the problem, whoever was in need of help, they were ready to help.

And I've asked you here today, invited you to this marvelous White House lawn, because I need your help, because America needs your help. And the bells have been silent too long. So, let them ring in your hearts and across the land. And I know you're ready, whatever the problem, whoever is in need. We need you now.

And I know that Presidents have called on the young people of this country before. In time of war, our young have rushed to answer the call, to fight and die for our freedoms, if necessary. Today we're fortunate. We live in a time of peace, a time of great and growing prosperity. And there's

no need for that kind of call to arms. But it is time for a call to action. It's a time of need for millions of Americans. The storm clouds of war fortunately are not on the horizon, but you and I know that the storm clouds of a different kind are gathering. A simple fact in America today is that too many people are free-falling through society with no prospect of landing on their feet. No one—young, old, white, brown or black—should be permitted to go through life unclaimed. You must show us how to reclaim these lives. We need you. And so, today I call on you to commit yourselves—listen to the bells—make it your mission to make a difference in somebody else's life.

And I don't have to tell you that youth gets blamed its share, and more, for society's problems. Pick up the newspaper, turn on the television, and there's another story about youth gone wrong. You don't hear often enough about the good that you can do, the good that you already are doing. And I know better, and you know better. Your commitment can convince yourselves and your nation that you're not the problem; you are the solution.

Take a look at what's happening today, what's happening to kids like you. One-third of all victims of violent crime haven't reached their 20th birthday—one-third. The three leading causes of death for teenagers are accidents—many involving drugs or alcohol—suicide, and murder. On a tragically typical day, almost 1,700 high school students drop out. Over 4,000 teenagers run away from home. Two thousand seven hundred become pregnant. Over a dozen will take their own lives. And these aren't simply cold statistics. Some of them are kids in your school, kids who live on your street. Some of them are your friends. And some of them may be about you right here today.

You heard Michael Johnson and his Big Brother, Dale. You heard Carissa and Ron. You heard their message, how much it means to know that someone cares, and how much it means to care for someone else. And you can carry that message across this country, from the inner city out to farm country, and every community in between. You can let the phrase "one-to-one" symbolize all America's commitment to each other. And regardless of the life that you

are living, there is something special about each and every one of you. And your gifts are all different. But you each have a gift that America needs, and I'm asking you to give that gift now.

You know, I've talked to hundreds of kids over the years, and my own kids growing up. And I've asked them: What is it you're looking for? What is it that you want to be? What is it that you want from life? And so many times I hear the same answer. It isn't money. It's how you look, what kind of car you drive. You've all thought about it. You know that's not what it's all about. When it comes right down to it, what you want, what all of us want out of life, are two things: meaning and adventure. Meaning: a sense of purpose in life, to be a part of something that counts, something that matters. And adventure—excitement—matters, too. There are lots of ways to find adventure. Some are self-destructive, and some bring a sense of self-enrichment and satisfaction beyond belief. The choice is up to all of you. And I'm telling you today, you can find what you're looking for in helping others. If you walk this path with me, I can promise you a life full of meaning and adventure.

And that's why I've asked you all here. You represent millions like you, all across this country. That's why I'm asking you to be a part of an initiative that Mike mentioned, called Youth Engaged in Service to America, YES to America. I'm not talking about another government program. Another bureaucracy is the last thing we need. Believe me, I understand that. Youth Engaged in Service is a movement, a way of looking at life. And tomorrow I'm going up to New York to announce a nationwide initiative for national service, to encourage volunteers of all ages, all backgrounds, all abilities. But today let me tell you what YES is all about and what it's for, who it's for.

It's for young people of all ages, 5 to 25. Even the youngest of us have gifts to give. Let me ask you today: Don't worry whether it's a lot or a little; do what you can. Get in the habit of helping others, and that's one habit that you'll never ever break. And all of you have something to offer. Kids from tough neighborhoods, kids from broken homes, kids who have grown up on food stamps and hand-me-downs—and maybe

you think you've got nothing anyone wants. You're wrong. The gifts I'm talking about are more precious: your energy and experience, your time and talents, gifts that come right here from the heart. And if you've got the will to help, you really have all that you need.

So, first, YES is voluntary, truly voluntary. You don't need to be bribed with incentives and threatened with penalties to get engaged in community service. And that's not what the idea of service is all about anyway. Service is its own reward, satisfaction guaranteed. Didn't you feel it when those kids were talking to us a few minutes ago?

And second, serving others shouldn't be a detour on your career path. It's not something you do when you're young and then outgrow when you're a little bit older. It's a way of life, something you start when you're young and stick with it, all life long.

And third, YES means getting involved where you know you can make a difference in your own community. I want service organizations in the cities and towns where you live to open their doors, to make room for people your age to contribute.

And some of you may be saying, Oh, I know it, I can hear it. Mr. President, I'm ready. I'm willing. I'm able. But what can I do, what should I do? The fact is, you don't have to go far to find people who need your help. They're right there in your own community. There's an elderly man, facing nothing but empty days and isolation. And he needs you. There's a man who can't read, living behind a locked door of illiteracy. That person needs you. There's a family with no home, no place to sleep. That family needs you. There's a boy or girl less fortunate than you, without family, without a friend, without hope in the future. And they need you. I ask you, what would it be like going through life without one single friend? You can be that friend. There's a woman in a hospital bed, battling hard against her illness. She needs you. Millions of people—people in the cities and towns where you live—just like them. America needs you.

Maybe you've never been asked before. Well, I'm asking you: Say YES to America. Make a commitment. Reach out a hand to

people in need. Build a better future for yourselves, a better future for America.

So, listen to the sound of those bells, like long ago, ringing in the hearts of Americans across this country, ringing in the inner city, out in farm country, and every community in between. And I ask each of you, all young people in America: Answer the call. From now on, make it your mission to serve others in need.

Thank you. Thank you for coming to the White House. God bless you, and God bless America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:24 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Ron Brooks, who spoke before him. He also referred to entertainers Mike Love, Bruce Johnson, and Robert Lamb, and volunteers Carissa Griesinger, Dale Long, and Michael Johnson.

Nomination of John J. Easton, Jr., To Be an Assistant Secretary of Energy *June 21, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate John J. Easton, Jr., to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (International Affairs and Energy Emergencies). He would succeed David B. Waller.

Since 1987 Mr. Easton has been an attorney with Miller, Eggleston and Rosenberg, Ltd., Attorneys at Law in Burlington, VT. Prior to this he was vice president for Syn-Cronamics, Inc., 1986-1987. He was in the private practice of law in 1985. In 1984 Mr. Easton was the Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont. He was the attorney general for the State of Vermont, 1981-1985; director of the division of rate setting for the agency of human services, 1978-1980; and assistant attorney general for the chief of consumer protection division, 1975-1978. He was an attorney with Davison and Easton, 1972-1975, and Paterson, Gibson, Noble and Brownell, Attorneys at Law, 1970-1972.

Mr. Easton graduated from the University of Colorado (B.S., 1964) and Georgetown University Law Center (J.D., 1970).

Nomination of Victor Stello, Jr., To Be an Assistant Secretary of Energy *June 21, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Victor Stello, Jr., to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Defense Programs). He would succeed Sylvester R. Foley, Jr.

Since 1986 Mr. Stello has been Executive Director for Operations for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington, DC. He has held several positions with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, including Deputy Executive Director for Regional Operations and Generic Requirements, 1981-1986; Director of the Office of Inspection and Enforcement, 1979-1981; Director of the Division of Operating Reactors, 1976-1979; Assistant Director for Reactor Safety, 1973-1976; and Chief of the Reactor Systems Branch, 1972-1973.

Mr. Stello received a bachelor of science degree and a master of science degree from Bucknell University. In 1988 he was awarded the Distinguished Rank Award.

Remarks to Members of the Family Motor Coach Association in Richmond, Virginia *June 21, 1989*

Thank you all very much. I'd like full credit for having cleared it up here. [Laughter] Thank you very, very much for that warm welcome. And Richard, thank you, and Karen, for your hospitality and for inviting us to come here today. I want to pay my respects to Senator Warner, an outstanding Member of the United States Senate, who you welcomed a minute ago, and my dear friend, the Congressman from this area, Tom Bliley. We've got two good ones with us here today.

You know, at the White House I hear a lot about technological achievements. Scientists tell me about our latest advances in electronics and computers and biogenetics. And that's all very interesting. But I still can't get over the fact that here in America we have houses that can do 55 miles an hour into a headwind. [Laughter]

You may remember in "The Wizard of Oz" how Auntie Em's house got lifted up and carried off by a tornado—America's first airborne RV. But she had the advantage of a tailwind. Your mileage may vary. [Laughter]

It is wonderful to be visiting with such an outstanding group of Americans on the move. And I might say, I'm very pleased to see Derrick Crandall here, who has been a good friend of mine and who has shown me the wonders of some of our most beautiful parks, borrowing, I am sure, the vehicles to house us from some of you sitting right here. But nevertheless, welcome and thank you, sir, for your leadership in this marvelous recreational outdoors usage.

When this organization was founded by a handful of families in 1963, no one could have predicted that 26 years later you'd be 65,000 strong and still growing. But you're an example of a longstanding tradition in this country, and that began 150 years ago, when Americans set out to explore the lands west of the Mississippi River. And today you continually rediscover the miracle of America's abundance, through the romance of the road. And every morning, when a convoy picks up and takes off, you give a happy new meaning to the phrase, "There goes the neighborhood." [Laughter]

You've come to know the America that most of us only hear about now and then. You've traded in real estate for wheel estates, traveled to and through towns with names like Dime Box, Texas; Scratch Ankle, Alabama; Truth Or Consequences, New Mexico; Gnawbone, Indiana—and one of my favorites—Nameless, Tennessee. [Laughter]

And whether you escape for weekends or migrate for months at a time, all of you have found and fostered a special fellowship in the camaraderie of the road. And I saw it tonight, just as we drove into this park. People out there in front of their homes giving us a friendly welcome, standing neighbor to neighbor.

You know, as those miles roll out beneath you, it seems that your ideals, traditional American ideals, become evermore firmly rooted. And they're the ideals of freedom, self-reliance, the love of nature—and of this nation, and above all, the nurturing of family values. Today these fundamental

American values must be reaffirmed. We're at a point in our history when there can be no standing still. We must either move forward or risk sliding backward.

And it's time to renew our commitments, both to nature and to our fellow man. The American spirit of exploration must be joined with the new sense of restoration. And the natural world that supports us and the society that sustains us both need our help. The natural beauty that you and I enjoy today is a sacred trust. So, we must do more than simply limit the damage that we've already done. We must work to preserve and restore the integrity and richness of this continent's natural splendor.

You never feel that more fully than when you see the great outdoors through the eyes of a child, or of a grandchild. And I had the pleasure of seeing it once again in Lake Jackson through the eyes of our 13-year-old grandson just the other day. Barbara and I had been with him a year or two ago in the same spot. And that's one reason that I believe it's time to renew the environmental ethic in America.

Henry David Thoreau's ideal was that if you borrow an axe, you should return it sharper than when you got it. And President Eisenhower probably had that in mind when he decided to buy some farmland with rundown soil near Gettysburg to let nature's restoration take its course. And he lived to see his experiment working. "There are enough lush fields," he said, "to assure me that I shall leave the place better than I found it." And that must be every American's goal.

And that's why we need to do more for our national parks. The idea of a "national" park is an American original that the rest of the world has come to admire and to imitate, because those parks are wide open, for everybody to enjoy. And it was once said that "The national parks are America's unique contribution to the democratic ideal." And it's true: Our parks are our most open institutions. Eighty million acres of the most spectacular terrain on the planet—open to the wind, the sky, and the stars—and open to every traveler with the sense and spirit to stay a moment and appreciate nature's beauty.

We need to make that kind of experience available to even more Americans, in more parts of America. So, I've proposed to Congress an increase of nearly \$200 million a year for recreational land acquisitions in 27 States through the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service and BLM, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Service. And these funds will go for everything from "Parks for People" in urban areas to valuable habitats as close by as the James River and the Eastern Shore here in Virginia. Some of the other acquisitions range all the way out to Big Hole River in Montana, the Bizz Johnston Trail in California, Pelican Island in Florida, Mount Baker in Washington. And many of you will see those places. Take a few pictures for me, if you will. They don't let me out enough. *[Laughter]*

But I want to preserve our scenic byways, those picturesque roads that offer powerful views of the Nation's natural splendor. These are the roads that Americans love, and such scenic roads can and should be designated for the enjoyment and the convenience of travelers. And we've already designated 43 national forest scenic byways in 25 States. And the Chief of the Forest Service expects to set aside many more. By the end of this week, the Bureau of Land Management expects to identify about 25 new back-country byways nationwide, and we will do more.

As I look around this crowd, I recognize the profile of some that might fit the description of hunters. I'm one—hunted and enjoyed the outdoors all my life. And I'm interested in the wetlands. And to protect our wetlands, we've set up a Federal task force to deliver on my pledge of no net loss of wetlands, no net loss of these precious habitats. And we've asked for nearly \$200 million in new funding for acquisitions under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. And I'm looking to Congress to provide a comprehensive wetlands bill that I can sign this year.

Ten days ago, I outlined badly needed reforms to the Clean Air Act. And if Congress will pass that legislation, the degradation to our lakes and streams caused by acid rain, and the damage to our forests caused by windblown urban ozone will stop by the end of this century. All categories of air-

borne industrial toxic chemicals will be cut by three-quarters by the end of this century. And 20 years from now, every American, in every city in America, will breathe clean air. And that should be a national goal.

And it's good to hear that so many of you are reaffirming the ethic of conservation by getting involved in the Take Pride in America Program, promoting the careful stewardship of our public lands and resources. I know that Barbara is delighted to be chairing a panel of judges for that program. And we need to get the word out that our national parks and other Federal land management agencies depend on volunteers. This is just the kind of voluntary local effort that it will take to bring us into a better partnership with nature.

Many of you are already involved with voluntary environmental efforts, so let me pay my respects to a great group of rambling recyclers out there, the San Diego Can Crushers. Let's hear it for the San Diego Can Crushers. *[Applause]* Now we can do better than that. *[Applause]*

But I mentioned a second commitment a few minutes ago—to our fellow man. We must take that commitment to heart as well. For even as we work to restore nature to its balance, we must also restore the fabric of our society, reweaving the threads of lives torn by poverty and despair and alienation. And that means renewing our neighborhoods; restoring shelter to those who have lost it; providing the power of literacy to those who lack it; and offering support and an example to children who need it; and lending a hand to the vulnerable, the infirm, the forgotten.

Many of you have already put your belief in the value of shared strength and strong family life—put it to work—reaching out to help the homeless through the Better Homes Foundation with transitional housing, day care, medical care, counseling, and job training. And out there I know today that there are members of Achievers International, who do outstanding work with the disabled. And other FMCA members have joined forces with the Literacy Volunteers of America—one of Barbara's very special programs that she does so much to help with—that program in a "Roundup of Liter-

acy" campaign is getting your help, provides tutoring through 350 community programs in 38 States. And I'm told that in the past 2 years alone the numbers of students and volunteers grew by 47 percent. One former student said, "I see the world in a totally new way." And another said, "I feel as though a light has been turned on in my life." As good as that student felt, imagine what it felt like for the tutor. There is no greater feeling than to have someone depending on you and to live up to their expectations.

Your involvement makes you part of a constellation of concerned citizens, committed to building a better America, both in her natural beauty and in the qualities of her citizens. And so, let me add my voice to those thanking you, and let me encourage you to do even more. It won't be easy, but it will be worth it.

And many of you have probably read the book about life on the road called "Blue Highways." It's written by a man who travels all over America, avoiding the interstates, deliberately taking the older, smaller roads—the blue ones on his map. And there's a lesson there that so many of you have already learned and are living, a lesson that more Americans must heed. More of us must feel ourselves compelled to look beyond the wide and easy path, to follow a less traveled, perhaps older route. And sometimes it's more difficult. It's often more time-consuming. But it's always more rewarding.

It's a path where progress is measured by the good we do for others. On that score, many of you are like Vena Hefner who is with us today, a great lady, 76 years old. She served as a driver for Secretary Marshall during World War II. And after suffering a motorcycle accident, she helped found the Paralyzed Veterans Association and has been a key member of the Disabled American Vets. And since her accident, she has found time to drive over 1 million miles, in every State in the lower 48. By her tough, inspirational example, Vena has helped disabled Americans across the country, sharing her strength along the road.

Those who have traveled widely and have seen America's broad expanses know how much we have been given as a people,

and their spirits have grown accordingly. The expansive spirit of America has boundless capacity to do good. And so, I'll leave you with a simple request. In whatever effort you make to restore this country's natural beauty or to help other Americans in need, make it a pilgrimage with a purpose. Work to make a difference. And I'd ask you that you stop not simply to smell the flowers along the way but to help them grow. We are privileged to live in the greatest, freest, most inspirational country in the entire world. Let's make it all a little better.

Thank you. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 5:41 p.m. at the Virginia State fairgrounds. In his remarks, he referred to Richard H. Hammann, president of the Family Motor Coach Association, Inc.; Mr. Hammann's wife, Karen; and Derrick Crandall, president of the American Recreation Association.

Statement on Signing the Puyallup Tribe of Indians Settlement Act of 1989 June 21, 1989

Today I am signing into law H.R. 932, the "Puyallup Tribe of Indians Settlement Act of 1989." This bill resolves long-standing land, fishing, and jurisdictional disputes between the Tribe and the local non-Indian community in the area of Tacoma, Washington. Disagreements over land ownership have resulted in uncertainty for many local landowners and economic development of the region has been hindered.

Negotiations to resolve these disputes were initiated over 4 years ago between the Tribe and local non-Indian parties to the settlement. Resolving the disputes through negotiation rather than litigation was accomplished due to the diligent, good-faith efforts of all parties involved.

While H.R. 932 was pending in the Congress, the Administration expressed concern about the extent of the Federal contribu-

tion to the settlement, in light of the marginal risk of Federal liability related to the Puyallup claims. The Federal Government will, nevertheless, commit substantial resources to settle these claims pursuant to H.R. 932. Although the Administration favors negotiated settlements over litigation, careful attention must be paid when Federal taxpayers are asked to contribute substantially more than they might otherwise pay as a result of litigation involving the Federal Government's alleged breach of specific trust responsibilities.

The Administration expects to continue to work toward settlements of legitimate Indian land and water rights claims to which the Federal Government is a party. These efforts will recognize the importance of settling legitimate claims brought by tribes against States, private entities, and the Federal Government. We will also strive to ensure that all responsible parties make appropriate contributions to a settlement. In this regard, H.R. 932 provides for State, local, and private, as well as Federal, contributions to the Puyallup Tribe settlement.

Indian land and water rights settlements involve a complicated blend of law, treaties, court decisions, history, social policies, technology, and practicality. These interrelated factors make it difficult to formulate hard-and-fast rules to determine exact settlement contributions by the various parties involved in a specific claim.

In recognition of these difficulties, this Administration is committed to establishing criteria and procedures to guide future Indian land and water claim settlement negotiations, including provision for Administration participation in such negotiations.

George Bush

The White House,
June 21, 1989.

Note: H.R. 932, approved June 21, was assigned Public Law No. 101-41.

Nomination of Claire E. Freeman To Be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

June 21, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Claire E. Freeman to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (Administration). She would succeed Judith L. Tardy.

Since 1984 Ms. Freeman has been Deputy Assistant Secretary (Civilian Personnel Policy) at the Department of Defense in Washington, DC. Prior to this, she was Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1981-1984. She was the housing and community development manager for the California Association of Realtors, 1978-1980, and the human affairs supervisor for the City of Inglewood, California, Housing, Community and Development Division, 1973-1977.

Ms. Freeman graduated from the University of California at Riverside (B.A., 1969) and the University of Southern California (M.S., 1973). She resides in Alexandria, VA.

Nomination of Gerard F. Scannell To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor

June 21, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Gerard F. Scannell to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor (Occupational Safety and Health). He would succeed John A. Pendergrass.

Since 1979 Mr. Scannell has served as director of corporate safety/fire/environmental affairs, worldwide responsibility, at Johnson and Johnson in New Brunswick, NJ. Prior to this, he served in various positions at the Department of Labor in Washington, DC, including Director of the Office of Federal Agency Safety and Health Programs, 1974-1979; Director of Office of Standards, OSHA, 1972-1974; and Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, 1971-1972. Mr. Scannell also served as the safety director at Rohm and Haas Co. in Bristol,

PA, 1965–1971; safety manager at the Thio-kol Chemical Corp. in Bristol, PA, 1962–1965; and supervisor of the safety engineering department at Aetna Casualty and Surety Company in Worcester, MA 1958–1962.

Mr. Scannell graduated from the Massachusetts Maritime Academy (B.S., 1955). He served in the U.S. Navy as a safety officer, 1955–1958. He is married, has five children, and resides in Hampton, NJ.

**Nomination of Richard A. Clarke To
Be an Assistant Secretary of State**
June 21, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard A. Clarke to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Politico-Military Affairs). He would succeed H. Allen Holmes.

Since 1985 Mr. Clarke has been Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence Analysis. Prior to this, he served in several capacities at the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs in the Department of State, 1979–1985; as a senior analyst with Pacific Sierra Research Corp., 1978–1979; and in several positions in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, 1973–1977.

Mr. Clarke graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (B.A., 1972) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (S.M., 1978).

**Remarks at a Republican Party
Fundraising Dinner in Richmond,
Virginia**
June 21, 1989

Thank you all very, very much. Barbara and I are delighted to be here, but inasmuch as we're speaking before the olives and before the celery, I will be mercifully brief.

But first let me pay my respects to various stars here at this head table. I want to single out our congressional delegation—the five Members that are here—my able chairman, Tom Bliley, and Frank Wolf and Stan

Parris and Herb Bateman, French Slaughter, and all of them are doing an outstanding job for this State. Of course, I'm delighted that Tom and I were joined—or perhaps you might say led, inasmuch as we came from the Pentagon—by the former Secretary, your great Senator. John Warner flew down with us on Marine One. And I'm very pleased that he is here. And I want to salute, of course, the three gladiators from the primary, all of whom I know and all of whom I respect: Paul Tribble, Stan Parris, and Marshall Coleman.

And let me say, it's great to be back in Virginia. You know, on the way down here, I couldn't help, as we looked out of the window of the helicopter, but notice that King's Dominion [a local amusement park] was open for business. *[Laughter]* If I'm not mistaken—although I could have been from the height of a thousand feet—I could swear I saw the entire Virginia Democratic ticket riding Shockwave. *[Laughter]*

Now, we all know that as good Republicans we had to resolve a few differences. When I told Barbara I was hoping to visit some historic battlefield sites in Virginia, she said she didn't know if I was referring to the Civil War or to the Republican gubernatorial primary. *[Laughter]*

But, Marshall, you're our candidate. Certainly you have my full support, and you know Virginia better than I do. But let me give you a little free advice: Don't film your TV ads riding around in a tank. *[Laughter]*

But all kidding aside, with Stan, whom I see and work with in the Congress, with Paul, who served with such distinction in the Senate, and with Marshall Coleman, who's been at my side for a long, long time in my political efforts, in this competition, all three of them, one thing—and I was an outsider at that. I don't believe in getting involved in primaries from the office I now hold. But one thing was certain: With these three outstanding people, Virginia could not lose.

And, yes, I am pleased that Virginia held this primary, our first in 40 years. And, yes, there was a rough and tumble competition, and Republicans turned out in huge numbers. But we've proven once again that we are different than the other party. We are united by principles, by a great cause; and

that's why, now that the dust is settled, we are all still Republicans. And I am convinced we are going to win the gubernatorial seat in Richmond come fall.

And I do feel, and people have told me, John, coming down here—the others as well—that we were getting into a united frame of mind for this fall. And you can feel it, and I am delighted that we are uniting behind Marshall Coleman. It is absolutely essential, because as you remember, it is every 4 years that this State and one other are in the eyes of the entire Nation. They are going to be on us, looking for little straws in the wind regarding the 1990 nationwide elections. And so, unity behind our candidates here tonight is terribly important.

And let me say, I do believe from the bottom of my heart that Marshall will make a great Governor of the Commonwealth, for he is a Virginian, through and through. From his Marine days to his service as a delegate and State senator, he's always been a trailblazer. And he knows best and can meet the challenges that are facing your State. And as I said, I will always be grateful to him for his early support, and I know that he can stand up for what he believes in.

This former attorney general has a tough, hardnosed plan for putting away violent criminals for good. And he has solid proposals dealing with the scourge of drugs, proposals that only a veteran crime fighter could conceive and implement. And what happens in Virginia will be of tremendous help to what happens across this country.

And then for 1990, Virginia is also going to be a battleground between the parties in the 1990's. And the question that comes: Will Virginia be fairly represented? We need a Republican watchdog in Richmond, protecting the fairness of the reapportionment process and vetoing liberal legislation.

And let me just say a word about the ticket that Marshall heads, a strong, impressive Republican ticket. I've known her for a long time—up close and personal, as they say. Not that personal—up close and friendly. [Laughter] But I had great respect for Eddy's husband, and I have great respect for her, and so does Barbara. And we know deep in our hearts that Eddy Dalton is

going to make a great Lieutenant Governor for this Commonwealth. She's got the experience. As a State senator, led the charge against the drug thugs, demanding mandatory sentencing for those convicted of selling drugs to minors. And her commitment to curbing State spending is so strong that she'll begin with the office of Lieutenant Governor the minute she takes over.

And you also have nominated another excellent candidate in State Senator Joe Benedetti for attorney general of this Commonwealth. You deserve a full-time attorney general who is willing to lead the fight on drugs and crime. And this ticket, with Joe on there for attorney general, offers leadership, great leadership, for Virginia.

But to win, it seems to me the Republicans have got to develop an appeal as diverse as this State. Virginia has changed, no longer simply what some thought of as a rural State. You now have large metropolitan areas growing at both ends of this great State. And your State has changed in other ways, too. We Republicans must do more than recognize the change. We must take our message to every neighborhood and every community. And we will take our Republican message, a message of hope and opportunity, to the black and other minority voters of Virginia. Marshall Coleman and I agree: We will not concede a community, a precinct, or a single voter to the opposition.

And so, it's up to you people in this room, doesn't matter who you were for in the primary, to come together, because we must win. And I'm thinking nationally now. We must win in Virginia, as in New Jersey, to set the stage for 1990, the critical year, the year that my friend and your great Senator, John Warner, will be reelected to his third term, a year that these outstanding Virginia Congressmen will be reelected to the House of Representatives. And as President, I can tell you, I wish we had more like them to deal with every single day up there. A year that will shape the future of American politics well into the next century.

But there are other reasons, some practical and some sentimental, why we want a

victory in November. Every American, from Maine to Texas, looks to Virginia as the cradle of democracy. Every American heart quickens at the ideals, of the builders of Monticello, Mount Vernon, and Montpelier. From the mountains of the Shenandoah to the rivers of the Tidewater, from the country lanes of Abingdon to the city lights of Alexandria, what Thomas Jefferson said is still true: "Old Dominion is the mother of us all." Let's show what we can do come fall.

Thank you for inviting me to Richmond. God bless you, God bless our ticket, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 7:32 p.m. in the First Floor Exhibition Hall of the Richmond Center. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Nomination of Lou Gallegos To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior *June 22, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lou Gallegos to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Policy, Budget and Administration). He would succeed Henry M. Ventura.

Since 1987 Mr. Gallegos has served as cabinet secretary of the human service department for Gov. Carrey E. Carruthers in the State of New Mexico. He was the Farmers Home Administration State Director for New Mexico at the Department of Agriculture, 1985-1986; executive director for the Republican Party of New Mexico, 1985; a candidate for the United States Congress, 1984; and director of field operations for Senator Pete V. Domenici, 1977-1984.

Mr. Gallegos attended the University of Maryland and New Mexico Highlands University. He currently resides in Sena, NM.

Nomination of Richard B. Stewart To Be an Assistant Attorney General *June 22, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard Burleson Stewart to be an Assistant Attorney General (Lands and Natural Resources), Department of Justice. He would succeed Roger J. Marzulla.

Mr. Stewart is currently a Byrne professor of administrative law at Harvard Law School and a member of the faculty of the J.F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. He has served as a visiting professor of law at the University of Chicago Law School, and a visiting fellow at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. He was a visiting scholar for the Environmental Protection Agency, 1980; visiting professor of law at the University of California at Berkeley, 1979-1980; professor of law at Harvard Law School, 1975-1984; and an assistant professor of law, Harvard Law School, 1971-1975. He was special counsel for the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, 1973; and an attorney with Covington and Burling in Washington, DC.

Mr. Stewart graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1961); Rhodes Scholar, Oxford University, 1963; and Harvard Law School (LL.B., 1966). He is married, has three children, and resides in Cambridge, MA.

Nomination of Thomas E. Collins III To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor *June 22, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas E. Collins III to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training. He would succeed Donald E. Shasteen.

Most recently, in 1988, Mr. Collins was the Republican congressional candidate for Mississippi's Fourth District. Prior to this, he served as the executive director for the Mississippi veterans' farm and home board. Mr. Collins was the president and chief executive officer of Collins Investments, Inc., 1980-1981, and a member of the board of directors for Donnie Collins Properties,

Inc., 1986–1987. Since 1973 he has actively pursued various private enterprises.

Mr. Collins graduated from Mississippi State University (B.S., 1959) and the University of Southern Mississippi (M.B.A., 1975). He served in the U.S. Air Force from 1959 to 1980. Mr. Collins was born in 1937. He is married and has two children.

Nomination of John D. Macomber To Be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States

June 22, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate John D. Macomber to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term of 4 years expiring January 20, 1993. He would succeed John A. Bohn, Jr.

Mr. Macomber is chairman of J.D. Macomber and Co. In addition, he serves as director of several private and public companies in the United States and Europe. He was chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Celanese Corp. and senior director of McKinsey and Co., Inc., in Paris, France.

Mr. Macomber graduated from Yale University in 1950 and received a master of business administration degree from the Harvard School of Business Administration in 1952. He was born January 13, 1928, in Rochester, NY. Mr. Macomber served in the U.S. Air Force for 2 years.

Nomination of Eugene K. Lawson To Be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States

June 22, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Eugene Kistler Lawson to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term of 4 years expiring January 20, 1993. He would succeed William F. Ryan.

Since 1988 Dr. Lawson has been Deputy Under Secretary of Labor for International Affairs. Prior to this he was executive direc-

tor for Russell Reynolds Associates, 1984–1988. He was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for East Asia and the Pacific, 1982–1984; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for East-West Trade, 1981–1982; and director of the China advisory group, Government Research Corp./National Journal, 1980–1981. Dr. Lawson has also served as director of the master of science in foreign service program, director of the program for China studies, and professorial lecturer in the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, 1977–1980; and Deputy Director of the Office for Special Bilateral Affairs at the Department of State, 1975–1977.

Dr. Lawson graduated from Princeton University (B.A., 1961) and Columbia University (M.A., 1967; Ph.D., 1982). He served in the U.S. Navy in the Pacific, 1961–1963. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Continuation of Charles L. Grizzle as an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

June 22, 1989

The President today announced that Charles L. Grizzle will continue to serve as an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (Administration and Resource Management).

Since 1988 Mr. Grizzle has served as an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Prior to this, Mr. Grizzle has served in various capacities at the Department of Agriculture, including Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, 1983–1988; Confidential Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; and Staff Assistant to the Director of the Office of Operations and Finance. In addition, Mr. Grizzle served as a banking officer for the First National Bank of Louisville, 1974–1981, and as executive director of the Republican Party of Kentucky.

Mr. Grizzle received his bachelor degree from the University of Kentucky. He now resides in McLean, VA.

Informal Exchange With Residents of
Covenant House in New York City

June 22, 1989

Reverend Ritter. Mr. President, may I just say very briefly, Thank you again for visiting us. You probably don't know this yet, but the biggest gift you're giving our kids is hope. The fact that you and Mrs. Bush have cared enough to come and talk with them and understand them better and possibly help them means an awful lot to them and to us.

The President. Do you normally have this many cameras around for these guys? [Laughter]

Resident. Every day. [Laughter]

Resident. Normal occurrence.

Reverend Ritter. I've asked the kids not to talk to me, but to address themselves to you and the First Lady. And a good way of simply beginning the conversation is to pick any kid and ask them—

The President. How did you happen to come here?

Resident. Well, I was having problems, and I didn't really have anywhere to go. I met a friend, and he called Covenant House, and he told me about it.

The President. So, how long do you stay here? How long do you—

Resident. Well, right now—I've been here for a month. And so, they find me a place here so I can go to school, and my daughter's here.

Reverend Ritter. How many of the kids here have lived on the streets for more than 3 or 4 years? [Most hands were raised.] And you're 18, 19 years old, so you lived on the street when you were 12 and 13 years old.

The President. Just for example, when you were a little guy, a real little, young one, did you just come from New York or did you come from outside somewhere?

Resident. Well, I was born in California and raised in Japan. And my parents got divorced and then got remarried. My step-mom was, like, an alcoholic.

The President. She was drinking?

Resident. Yes. And she liked to sort of, like, call the cops on me and get me into jail, and that's where I've been for the past couple of years, in jail—in and out. And I got thrown out a couple times.

Mrs. Bush. How old are you?

Resident. Eighteen.

Mrs. Bush. You're a great-looking man.

The President. So, now what are your hopes? Have you got any hopes out here?

Resident. Well, I have a job right now in Fort Lauderdale, and I'm just trying to get my life straight. I'm trying to get off of alcohol.

The President. Have you been in the drug scene a little bit?

Resident. I've been in—yeah.

The President. Crack?

Resident. I smoked crack once.

The President. Crack is getting more and more, I gather, around here.

Resident. It sure is.

Reverend Ritter. How many kids here have used crack?

The President. What's the difference? I mean, is it just immediately addictive and you've got to have more the next day kind of thing?

Resident. Kind of.

Resident. It causes all kinds of problems. It causes problems. At first you get high, and it goes from problems to addiction.

The President. So, you have to get into horrible things to keep the habit up and make the money to do it, and you have to do bad stuff to do it?

Resident. You do what you got to do to get high.

The President. But how do you get the money to get it?

Resident. How?

Reverend Ritter. Rob, steal—

Resident. Some people rob, steal, prostitute, sell it. I use to sell it all the time, and that's how I used to get high.

The President. You have to do that, yes.

Reverend Ritter. Will you tell the President and Mrs. Bush what it's like for a kid to live on the street? And I'm not asking for your personal experiences, because that is personal, and that's private. But what's it like for kid to live on the street?

Resident. It's rough.

Resident. Scary.

Resident. You live 1 day at a time.

The President. Were you worried—I mean, were you scared of the law getting you, or are you scared of getting beat up?

Resident. Scared of the streets.

Resident. Scared of getting beat up or—

Resident. Scared of the streets, because you're forced to live there. You don't want to be there. But you know that there are other people who are out there, and you don't know where they're from or what they're into or what they can do to you.

The President. Can you ever make friends, or is it you're always worried about doing that, even?

Resident. You can't make friends on the streets.

Resident. Even if you meet someone you like, you can't call them a friend.

Resident. You can't make friends on the streets, you don't know how they are.

Resident. It's like a survival. Survive, you've got to learn how to survive.

Resident. You have to use the people you stay with. You practically have to use every means of survival that you have inside of you to try to do what you need to do. And it's scary because you can meet somebody—they might even use you without you knowing it. But at the same time, you get what you need to do and leave and go to another place if you have to.

Resident. It's real hard to trust people.

Resident. Yeah.

The President. Just by example—and again, I'm protecting the real personal stuff—but I mean, say, in your case, how did you decide to come here? Did you just get so down you figured, There's got to be something better than this?

Resident. The thing that happened was—I'm in New Orleans right now—the thing that happened was I was living in a town close to New Orleans, and I was physically abused by my parents and everything. And the thing is I finally decided to leave. They would not let me leave until I turned the age of 18. And so, the thing is that when I left, a neighbor—a really good Christian and everything—she called some places, and Covenant House said they would take me in with no problems. So, I've been in the program for a year and 2 months now, and doing great.

The President. You're doing good?

Resident. Yes.

The President. That's great. How about you?

Resident. Well, when I turned 18, I moved to California because, like, back home I was in a drug scene. And for me, in order to get out of that is to leave, and so, I left for California and went to school up there. And I came to Houston, and I found Covenant House. And they're helping me to finish school, because I'm going to college—

The President. Are you?

Resident. Yes, and I'm studying commercial art. And I graduate in December, thanks to Covenant House. So, without their help, I would have probably ended up back in the streets.

The President. Did you have your hand up when I mentioned the drugs thing? I mean, do you ever get—goes not just for one guy—but I mean the pressure to go back into the drug deal?

Resident. All the time.

Resident. Well, see, when you're in a drug situation, you do it for a reason. Some people do it to feed their family. You know, that's kind of hard. You could go out and work, but it's easier to do that. Or if you have an addiction, you have to sell the drugs to keep yourself high, and you need it. You need it, and you'll do anything for it, until you get to a point where you die, you quit—

Resident. Wind up in jail.

Resident. Or you end up in jail.

Resident. One of three places.

The President. Die or go to jail.

Resident. Not too much choice—

Resident. Lot of kids get on drugs—

The President. Crack? Yes.

Resident. You can be rich—crack will put the rich, man, to the poor house. It's really bad news. You get really skinny. It's like you're just a walking skeleton.

The President. Can you tell a guy—now that you're kind of getting it out and getting it together—can you look around and see somebody, without even knowing them, and say, That person is a crack addict?

Resident. Definitely.

Resident. Yes.

Resident. Definitely.

Resident. I've been sober 6 months now. I came to Covenant House. I was incarcerated. I got out. And I'm going to high

school now. I'm working. And sobriety—that's where it's at.

The President. So, you can just spot a guy, though, and—

Resident. Instantly.

Resident. Yes.

Resident. Just look in your eyes.

Resident. Just look at you and tell.

Resident. Their body. But see, it's not always a matter of people who are using the drugs, because I was never one of those people, fortunately, who was living on the streets. I had a lot of problems in the home, and I stayed stuck in the home until I could get out. Then when I finally left the home, I was in a situation where I didn't do drugs, but everyone around me was doing drugs.

Resident. Yes.

Resident. Such as these ladies. And it still hurts you. And that's why I ended up in Covenant House. My boyfriend put me up in his aunt's house, and he got onto crack and messed up the relationship. And since I didn't know anyone, I had no one but myself, and I was living with his family. And there were other people in his family doing drugs badly. And eventually I had a problem with work. And they don't care about so much as you, but they need that money. So, once I no longer—all I needed was a couple of weeks to get back on my feet with a new job and wait for the first check, but it's not a matter of that. So, it's not always people who are on the streets. It can be people in the homes being abused by people who use drugs or people who don't, who just have problems. There are many different problems.

The President. Let me ask you a personal question, and you don't have to take it. In the home, did you get beat up on, abused in your own home?

Resident. No.

The President. Nothing like that.

Resident. Well, all right, there was—I say, no, not beaten up, because I was never struck extensively. But there was a time when—I mean, at a young age, to be tied up and hanging over a staircase, a spiral staircase, just hanging there at a young age, that stays in your mind. But I say not abused that way because that was nothing compared to other problems that go on for years sometimes, because when you're a child, if you're of that age, you don't know

what's going on. And you can be raised with certain problems.

The President. What do you want to say?

Resident. Just that I know there's a lot of kids out there that need help. And Covenant House has helped me a lot, and it has helped a lot of other people. And I would like them to know that there is someplace out there.

Reverend Ritter. When we talked last night, you mentioned something that surprised me and really bothered me: that you met a lot of young kids out there.

Resident. Yes.

Reverend Ritter. Tell the President about that.

The President. Real young?

Resident. Yes, when you go out there, a lot of the people, society itself, will look at somebody who's 12, 13 years old and say, Well, they can't possibly be on the streets; they're too little. And I just came back from Fort Lauderdale, and there's a couple of kids down there, 13, 14 years old. In Chicago, my home town, they're out there, 11, 12 years old, no place to go.

The President. Prostituting and stuff?

Resident. Yes. They do anything. When you're on the street, you do anything to get by—steal, prostitute, sell drugs, anything you can do to get money. You need it. And people are ignoring the fact that they're not only 18, 19 years old on the street, there are little bitty kids this tall on the street, too.

The President. And how did they get there to begin with? Just no homes?

Resident. Bad homes, bad homes. I was out of my house when I was 13.

The President. Were you really? Nobody cared about you, or they were just beating you up?

Resident. My old man was an alcoholic, he beat me up. He told me one day, Out of the house. I don't want you back. My mom put up no argument, and I haven't been back.

Resident. Sometimes it could even be the parents. Like my dad was there for 3 years when I was living with—my daughter was born, and for 3 years he's been using drugs and crack and stuff. And it's just like—the situation just gets worse. It's like you're living in some type of hell or something,

because it just keeps hurting you and hurting you. You don't have no money. You don't have no way to get to school or to take care of yourself or your children. And then he'll get really aggravated because he don't got the money for the drugs, and he'll take it out on me or my sister or anybody.

The President. Physically—sexually abuse you or more beaten up?

Resident. Physically—because he don't have no money to get it. And he says he's going to stop, but it's right there, the drug house is right there. Like three or four of them, where I lived in Brooklyn. And they'll close them down, and the next day they'll be right open again. It seems like they could never stop.

Resident. Three blocks from here, there's a really popular area, 42d Street. Everyone knows about 42d Street. On 42d and 8th, there could be up to 20 drug dealers out there on the corner. And the police would call the sweep and get all of them off the street, and their backups will start up again. Not even tomorrow, it could be by that evening.

Resident. Yes.

Resident. A couple of hours later.

The President. Do you get so you know them? There goes Joe over there—

Resident. No. I don't—

The President. No, but I mean, somebody—

Resident. —but people do know them, yes. I have to walk through to get over to Lexington Avenue to work and stuff, and you see the same faces. And you could have just heard that they were arrested the night before.

The President. Are they rich guys now, I mean for selling this stuff?

Resident. Depending on if they do the drug. If they do the drug, they're wasting money.

Resident. They ain't rich. They ain't getting—some guys out here, they ain't getting no money. They think they get money. But a lot of guys come in here, such as myself, which I needed some help, being the simple fact that all I know how to do is sell the drug. That's all I know how to do. I'm 18, going on 19, I never had a job a day in my life. So, all I do to get money was to sell drugs.

I see a lot of people that come off the streets, that come to Covenant House and want to stop selling and want to stop getting high. But then they get depressed here, and somebody else will talk them into it. And they go right back on 42d Street and do the same thing. I've seen a lot of guys who come and go, and all they do is go to 42d Street. And the next time I see them they be all—

The President. Well, tell me this. When a guy goes to 42d Street and he gets one of these sellers, and the guy says, here's some stuff. You go out and sell it and bring me back the money.

Resident. Yeah, that's just it.

The President. And you get to keep a little?

Resident. It's just that easy.

The President. And then if he doesn't turn the money in, he gets all beat up?

Resident. Killed.

Resident. And it pays more than working.

The President. Beaten or killed.

Resident. My brother got killed.

The President. Your brother got killed?

Resident. Shot in his heart with a .44 Magnum.

The President. Because he what? Short-changed the guy?

Resident. Okay, it was two of my brothers. They went to Ohio. They were selling drugs. And one of them stopped because he met a girl. And all of them came back to New York, and the one that stopped got killed. His whole chest was blown up.

The President. But what—

Resident. Because I guess they short-changed him. Since they said—well, they'd gone—well, he was with them before, and they said—

Resident. Little 10-year-olds, and everything—they see what everybody else is doing. They say, "Well, my friend has a car. He knows all the ladies, and he has money all the time, and he's always partying. I want to do that."

Resident. Because it pays more.

The President. That's down in—you're talking New Orleans or everywhere?

Resident. That's everywhere.

Resident. The stuff is everywhere.

Resident. When you're on the street, you know everything from all parts of—

The President. The street experience—what I'm getting at is the street experience in New Orleans is just an overlay of Chicago or California or New York.

Resident. It could be done in a different way, but it's—

Resident. It's all the same process.

Resident. —all the same.

Resident. We all end up in the street. We don't have no place to go.

Resident. A lot of times—like Walter—we were talking last night, and he said, one big thing is the only thing he knows how to do is sell drugs, no other skills. Because he's selling the drugs, he had a car and all kinds of things. And that's the way everyone sees it. If you work and you're young, such as our ages, it's hard to get good jobs that pay. Working in McDonalds minimum wage, you can't get anything from that.

Resident. I'm not working for \$1.25 an hour, \$1.10. There's no way. For a whole week and sitting over a hot oven flipping hamburgers?

Resident. When you can go out there and sell drugs and get \$2,000 in a couple of days.

The President. How old are you?

Resident. I'm 20.

The President. Twenty years old.

Resident. We struggle to work and everything, and you see people out there—all they have to do is work a couple of hours. They get a few thousand dollars, and we over here have to bust ourselves trying to do our best, everything straight. And they always end up poor. That's why so many people selling drugs.

Resident. And come home with \$100.

Resident. One hundred dollars a week—that ain't no money. I can make a \$100 in 15 minutes.

The President. You can?

Resident. I can make \$100 in 15 minutes.

Mrs. Bush. But your three choices, though, are jail, death, and whatever the third one was.

Resident. Doesn't always happen, though.

Reverend Ritter. Mrs. Bush, the kids are bullet-proof.

Mrs. Bush. Oh, I forgot that.

Reverend Ritter. Really. The only problem with being a kid is that you don't really know that you are and you don't really think about consequences. You really have

to live for the moment and you have to survive.

Resident. There has to be a down side or else these people who were doing drug dealing or working for people wouldn't be trying to clean themselves up. They know that it's not the way.

Resident. Jail, too much jail.

Resident. Maybe it's a lot of money, but it's not the way. You can't retire on being a drug dealer.

Resident. You can't.

Reverend Ritter. I'll tell you what, you guys. This is the man, right? You'll never get a chance to talk to the President again, probably. What's really the most important thing you want him to know about street kids? What should he know?

Resident. Jobs are hard to get. And when you get them, sometimes they don't pay enough to stay off the street.

Resident. I would like him to know that there's people out there that help Ethiopia, help outside people, outside the United States. But there's a lot of people in the United States that need the help, people in the street that need somewhere to go. And we don't have nowhere to go but the street. And I think we really need that help.

Resident. We're funding everybody but us.

Resident. Yes.

Resident. We're funding every country that's got problems, except when you look down in the streets, there's all kids like us everywhere. And they're funding everywhere else.

Resident. Last night, Michelle and I took these people on a tour, and they couldn't believe the way we have bums and stuff sleeping outside. They don't have that as much. And we just went half a block from here, just to smoke a cigarette. And there was a lady pulling out her sheets and getting ready to go to bed out on the sidewalk. And they're staring at her, like, wow. And to us, it's, like, Oh, that's normal. We're used to it.

And as we're walking, we see over 20 people laying on the street, some coupled together, some have missing limbs, some are all swollen from being unhealthy. And then when you think about all the money and funds that are going to another coun-

try—that's wonderful, yes, great, help everybody. But don't forget there are people here who need help.

Reverend Ritter. Let me ask a question a little more specifically. What does the street kid really need? Concretely, practically.

Resident. Education.

Resident. I think that the kids need a place to go where they can talk to a person and get help. And I found out that Covenant House can help a person. Like, say, you're 15, 16 years old. The most important thing I think is to go to school. And Covenant House will let you do that. Because if you're on the street and you try to go back to school, they won't let you because you're not living with your parents; you ain't got a guardian.

The President. No legal rights.

Resident. No legal rights.

Resident. My mother and father have been dead—my father has been dead since I was 1. My mother died 5½ years ago. And I stopped going to school for a little while for the simple fact I had to put up the money for my brothers and sisters. They went to foster care. Nobody else wanted me. I was rejected. So, I just stayed out on the streets and sold drugs. Then I wanted to stop and go to school. Anytime I went to Louis D. Brandeis, I had to have a parent. I ain't got none. What do you want me to do? Well, you can't go to school.

The President. We can't help you.

Resident. No, they can't help me. So, then that means I think. Well, if you don't want to help me, I'm going to be the person that you want me to be: a criminal. So, I came out here and did what I had to do to survive. I got shot. I got cut. I got stabbed. I got beat up. And I did this to other people, too. I'm tired of doing things like that, because I see nothing but a wall waiting, a dead-end. Like you said, life on the street is a dead-end. And that's just what it is. And I'm just smart enough to open my eyes and see that that is exactly what it is.

The President. What do you want to be now?

Resident. What do I want to be now?

The President. What do you want to do? What do you want to be? Got any hope?

Resident. Yes. See, I want to learn electronics or carpentry, plumbing. I want a

good job so I can get a house, a dog, a rabbit, a bird—[laughter]—a wife, and a baby. That's all I want. I don't want nothing else but a house, a dog, a rabbit, and a baby, and a house. That's all I want out of life. I've had my fun, the fun time is over. It's time to get into reality.

Resident. Something else, too. They need rehabilitation. Rehabs for kids. There's a lot of kids out there that are on drugs. And we need that.

Resident. Yes, but they got rehabs. You go to one, and they want all this money. All this money that you ain't got.

Resident. Right.

Resident. You're sleeping on the streets or you just got out of jail or prison or something, and you don't have the money. I was fortunate enough to find a rehab that they didn't ask for nothing. And they gave me this ring, a sign of my sobriety. They gave me a lot of tools that I use each and every day of my life.

The President. What are you doing now? What are you going to be?

Resident. I want to become a chef, a culinary artist.

The President. Are you?

Resident. Yes. But still it's—you go to one of these places, Fair Oaks Hospital or something, and they want \$18,000–\$20,000. And you don't even have a quarter in your pocket to make a phone call. Sure, they're going to bill you later. [Laughter] We'll bill you. Yeah, right.

Resident. One of the most important things for me, for most of the—I speak also for most of the kids in New Orleans—is a certain personal touch that most kids need—

Resident. Yeah.

Resident. —to give them the self-confidence to get out there and do what they need to do. Because throughout their lives, they've been always told they were no good, they—

Resident. Dirt.

Resident. Losers.

Resident. —they're not their children. They shouldn't be around them, and everything. And that's what I mainly needed when I went to Covenant House, and that's what I think should be—

The President. How many of your parents were into drugs and made that problem horrible for the home front? Almost everybody. You didn't have it. You escaped that.

Reverend Ritter. Or alcohol.

The President. Substance abuse.

Reverend Ritter. That would be almost everybody.

Resident. Alcohol's a drug.

Reverend Ritter. That would be everybody. There's no mystery, Mr. President, why a kid leaves home.

The President. In other words, there's nothing—I mean, it's just the environment in the home.

Reverend Ritter. It's too painful to stay.

Dr. Lee. Father Ritter, could I just say one thing? I want the President and Mrs. Bush to come away with this: My one thought is that no kid in this room and no kid in Covenant House wants to be here. Not one kid ran to this life; they are running from another life. And the last thing is: Whose children are they? Well, they're Father Ritter's, and I feel they belong to me. And I know what President and Mrs. Bush feel like.

Reverend Ritter. I'm getting all sorts of signals to sort of wrap this up and so forth. But let me just conclude by saying that my kids have a number of things in common. And that's how good they are and how brave they are and how beautiful they are and how much they really want to make it back off the streets. Not many do unless they receive the help that they need.

And the fact that you and the First Lady came here today—you have no idea of how much hope you create in these kids. I can only say that to a street kid, hope is sort of a hand grenade in their heart. It's a very dangerous thing; they've been disappointed so many times.

Resident. All we need is for someone to help us. All we need is unity, because everybody is all for themselves. I think the world would be a much better place to live in if we just help each other out and love one another.

Resident. Be treated like human beings.

Reverend Ritter. I'd like the President and the First Lady to go upstairs for just a moment and meet a couple of our really special kids with AIDS. I know they're very anxious to greet you briefly.

The President. Well, listen. Good luck to all of you.

Resident. I'd like to say thank you for taking the time out of your busy schedule.

Resident. Yes.

Resident. Yes.

Resident. Nobody believed us when we called home to tell—[laughter]—President Bush is coming to Covenant House in New York. They never believed this. And I really appreciate that you took time.

The President. I just admire Father Ritter and what he's doing, and you guys for fighting—

Resident. We're doing the best we can.

The President. —and trying to do something. I hope you make it, all of you.

Note: The exchange began at 11:35 a.m. Rev. Bruce Ritter is the executive director of Covenant House. Dr. Burton Lee III is the Physician to the President.

Remarks at a Luncheon Hosted by the New York Partnership and the Association for a Better New York in New York City

June 22, 1989

Distinguished guests and ladies and gentlemen, Barbara and I appreciate this wonderful turnout, this generous reception; and let me salute that magnificent film. And thank you, Ray, for putting it together. I just stopped choking up coming from Covenant House, and now I had to go through it again here at lunch. But it was a moving call to action.

What a few weeks it's been. Things are moving on a lot of fronts. NATO—moving in the right direction. China—we're all very concerned about that. As I say, I just came from Covenant House, so I feel uplifted by that. And yesterday—if I might make a very personal observation before addressing myself to the subject at hand, I want to comment on the Supreme Court decision about our flag. I understand the legal basis for that decision, and I respect the Supreme Court. And as President of the United States, I will see that the law of the land is fully supported. But I have to give you my

personal, emotional response. Flag-burning is wrong—dead wrong—and the flag of the United States is very, very special.

It is indeed an honor to address the members and guests of the New York Partnership and also the Association for a Better New York. For already you've enriched fields from business and labor to education and the media. And we meet today to go still further, to join hands and link hearts, as the film said, to light the American sky.

I begin with a single, simple statement: There is no problem in America that is not being solved somewhere. There is no problem in America that is not being solved somewhere—think of that. Today millions of Americans, the quiet Americans, the selfless Americans, are giving of their time and themselves. And they work at day-care centers and inner-city schools, homes for the elderly, anywhere there's a need, anytime they are needed, making a difference in the lives of those for whom the American dream seems an impossible dream.

And already, this involvement, what we term national or community service, has helped countless Americans find self-respect and dignity. But the job is far from complete. Too many Americans still endure a living nightmare of want, a living nightmare of isolation. And that must stop. Ladies and gentlemen, we must bring back those who feel unwelcome. We must reawaken their hope for the future.

We know that government can't rebuild a family or reclaim a sense of neighborhood. We know that during the past two decades we've spent more money on more social programs than at any time in our history, and some problems aren't better. In fact, some are worse. Most Americans understand that the key to constructive change is building relationships, not bureaucracies. And they know that those who say, "It's government's problem," are really part of the problem themselves.

All my life I've believed that government could not substitute for "do unto others." Barbara and I, like I told Lew and David and Jim Robinson—it's like preaching to the choir here today—that Barbara and I, like all of you here, have tried to pitch in, in some way do our small part. Midland, Texas—I'll never forget it. It was starting a YMCA working with the United Way,

coaching a little league ball team, helping to build a community theater. And dating back to—way back to my days in New Haven, raising funds for the United Negro College Fund. And I'm not going to give you equal time because so many of you have done so much more.

We've all done these things, and as we participated, we fulfilled ourselves, learning that we are not what we drive or where we live or what kind of clothes we wear; rather, learning that America's greatness rests on the goodness of her people. And these beliefs are beyond any individual; they're timeless. Today more than ever, we need community service to help dropouts, pregnant teens, drug abusers, the homeless, AIDS victims, the hungry and illiterate. Often they are disadvantaged, and as their communities disintegrate around them, they become disconnected from society.

Our challenge, then, is to raise their spirits and their expectations by engaging each citizen, school and business and church, synagogue and service organization and civic group. For this is what I mean when I talked about "a thousand points of light": that vast galaxy of people and institutions working together to solve problems in their own backyard.

I am here today to ask that both sectors, private and public, and all branches of all levels of government: Join this great movement to extend national service into every corner of America. For it's a movement, bold and unprecedented. This is not a program, not another bureaucracy.

Let me tell you the strategy of this movement: first, to issue a call to action and to claim problems as your own; second, to identify, enlarge, and recreate what is working; and third, to discover and encourage new leaders.

First, our call to action—It is individual, and yet collective. And it begins this afternoon with you. So, today I ask all Americans and all institutions, large and small, to make service central to your life and work. I urge all business leaders to consider community service in hiring, compensation, and promotion decisions. I call upon nonprofit and service groups to open your doors to all those who want to help, irrespective of age, background, or level of experience. And

leaders of high schools and colleges, I urge you to uphold the values of community service and to encourage students, faculty, and personnel to serve others. To every corporation, large and small, I say: Begin a literacy program that teaches each employee how to read. And to every member of a body of higher learning: Start a Big Brother or Big Sister program for kids in your neighborhood. Of every church and synagogue, I ask: Become an around-the-clock community center. And of every restaurant and grocery store: Distribute surplus food to soup kitchens and local shelters.

And to the youth of America, I issue a special appeal. Yesterday on the South Lawn of the White House, we held a kickoff rally for a key element of our strategy: the YES Initiative, or Youth Engaged In Service to America. It was attended by thousands of kids, some of those points of light I like to talk about. And I challenged every young American to fight against self-absorption and to emulate those leaders who have shown that there is no problem in America that is not being solved somewhere.

Their presence reminded me of the saying: "Life is not a state of time; life is a state of mind." So is our call to community service. It summons the young and the old. I believe Americans will listen to that call. Emerson once said, "The greatest gift is a portion of thyself." Well, today, across our 50 States, groups and individuals are giving of, not to, themselves. Americans like these are missionaries, and they're heroes. And our mission is to achieve nationally what they're doing locally.

To complete it will require a catalyst. And so, that brings me to the second part of our strategy, and I am proud to announce it now: a new effort to identify service programs that work and then carry them to America. We call this catalyst the Points of Light Initiative, a foundation of which I will serve as honorary chairman and that will help make our movement a reality.

I will soon ask Congress for \$25 million annually to support this initiative, which in turn will seek matching funds from the private sector. But I will also name an advisory committee to report to me within 45 days of its first meeting on the structure, composition, and legislation needed to achieve the foundation's goals. And I am very pleased

and proud to announce today that Governor Tom Kean of New Jersey, one of this nation's most dedicated and caring public servants, has agreed to head this committee. Tom, thank you very much.

But look, a Federal effort alone cannot succeed. And therefore, today we invite each Governor, and through them the mayors of all municipalities, to join our movement by forming State and local Points of Light Working Groups composed of outstanding leaders. These individuals will become a vehicle to solve problems locally and to help solve problems nationally. The Points of Light Initiative will be a magnet for the best ideas and brightest programs in community service. For while countless service initiatives are already working successfully, they're too often isolated, too often unknown to others. Our foundation will change all that. By bringing success stories to other communities, we will repeat them across the Nation.

We will repeat them through a foundation initiative to be called the ServNet Project. Professional firms, corporations, unions, schools, religious, civic, and not-for-profit groups will be asked to donate the services of some of their most important, talented, and promising people for a period of time. These extraordinary individuals will form and lead peer-to-peer working groups. For example, lawyers going to fellow lawyers, teachers to fellow teachers, union members to fellow union members. ServNet will provide training and technical assistance, showing what works and what doesn't.

But we also have to improve current methods of matching people with meaningful service opportunities. Volunteers centers should be directly accessible to all Americans in their neighborhoods. Such contact points may be in a place of worship or union hall or library or fire station, a business building, service group headquarters, neighborhood home—you name it.

Over time, through an initiative called the ServLink Project, the foundation will stimulate the development through private sector resources of technology links between those who wish to serve and those needing service in the inquirer's own community. And in addition, we will ask banks,

credit card users, telephone and utility companies to include in statement envelopes information about how people and their institutions can become engaged in serving others.

And like the foundation itself, these efforts can help individuals and institutions provide new hope to America. And so can the third part of our movement's strategy: our initiative to discover and encourage new leaders of every age in every town and city, and to inspire them to devote their talents and energies to national service, and then to honor those who excel.

Through the foundation, the YES Initiative will annually select two college-aged youth from each State as President's National Service Youth Representatives. And they'll spend 1 year traveling through their regions as service ambassadors, urging other young Americans to get involved. And Points of Light will convene youth and regional Presidential Leadership Forums, uniting young people, educators, and community activists.

From such action will come achievement. And such achievement should be rewarded. And so, we'll ask media from small-town weeklies to network television to profile the brightest stars of community service. And our foundation will also recognize successful community initiatives and outstanding leaders through two new Presidential awards: the National Service Youth Leadership Awards, given each year to individuals, and the Build A Community Award, honoring partnerships which work together to strengthen families and decaying neighborhoods in America.

All of this will help fulfill us as Americans by asking us to combat problems like loneliness and poverty and drug abuse and homelessness. We cannot afford to fail, and we won't. For as Americans, we know what is at stake. We know that voluntarism can help those free-falling through society. We know that as citizens and institutions we can use one-to-one caring to truly love thy neighbor. And we know, finally, that from now on any definition of a successful life must include serving others. And we must resolve to carry this belief to every person in the land.

Two centuries ago just last year, Alexander Hamilton sent a letter urging General

Washington to seek the Presidency. And he wrote him: "The point of light in which you stand will make an infinite difference." My friends, national service will succeed. It can make an infinite difference in the life of these United States, for a thousand points can light the lives of a people and a nation. Remember, there is no problem that is not being solved somewhere in America. You—you in this room who have already done so much—can prove that statement a thousand times over. It is in our hands.

God bless you. We need your help. And God bless our great country. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 1:35 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Ray Chambers, chairman of WESRAY Capital Corp.; Lewis Rudin, chairman of the Association for a Better New York; David Rockefeller and James D. Robinson III, founder and chairman of the New York Partnership, respectively. Prior to the President's remarks, a video on voluntarism was shown.

White House Fact Sheet on the Points of Light Initiative

June 22, 1989

CHALLENGE

Though America is at peace and more Americans are enjoying a greater degree of prosperity than ever before in our history, we still have work to do. As long as millions of Americans are illiterates, dropouts, drug abusers, pregnant teens, delinquent or suicidal young people, AIDS victims, and among the homeless and hungry, America has not yet fulfilled its promise. Our challenge is to overcome the disintegration of communities, large and small. While the Government's role is critical, government cannot overcome this challenge alone.

MISSION

The President believes in the readiness and ability of every individual and every institution in America to initiate action as "a point of light." Meaningful one-to-one engagement in the lives of others is now

required to overcome our most serious national problems. The growth and magnification of "points of light" must now become an American mission.

STRATEGY

I. CLAIM PROBLEMS AS YOUR OWN

A. *The President's Call for Action*

The President calls on all Americans and all American institutions, large and small, to make service of central value in our daily life and work. The President calls on the heads of businesses and professional firms to include community service among the factors considered in making hiring, compensation, and promotion decisions. The President calls on newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, cable systems, and other media institutions to identify service opportunities, spotlight successful service initiatives, and profile outstanding community leaders regularly. The President calls on State and local education boards to uphold the value of service and to encourage students, faculty, and personnel to serve others. The President calls on college and university presidents to recognize the value of community service in considering applicants; to uphold the value of community service; and to encourage students, faculty, and personnel to serve others. The President calls on not-for-profit service organizations to build the capacity to absorb increasing numbers of volunteers in purposeful roles. The President challenges all young people to lead the nation in this movement of community service through the "YES (Youth Engaged in Service) to America" initiative. The President will call all young people to help overcome society's challenges by serving others through existing organizations or new initiatives.

He will also challenge:

- leaders from all institutions to engage their organizations in the development of young people;
- community leaders and students to reach out to alienated young people and develop community service opportunities which redirect their lives in a positive way;
- community service organizations to build the capacity to absorb large num-

bers of young people in purposeful community service.

Through the foundation, the President will:

- select the President's National Service Youth Representatives, who will lead other young people in community service in their regions, suggest ways that other young people can engage in community service, and assist in developing and implementing local programs;
- initiate the President's National Service Youth Leadership Forums; and
- present the President's National Service Youth Leadership Awards to honor outstanding youth community leaders.

YES to America is not a Federal Government program, but a nationwide service movement. It is:

- a movement that is grassroots and community-based rather than devised in and imposed from Washington;
- a movement that does not compensate people with Federal dollars for what should be an obligation of citizenship;
- a movement that integrates service into young people's normal life and career pattern, developing in them a lifelong commitment to service rather than a temporary, 1- or 2-year involvement.

B. *One-to-One Problem Solving*

Every individual should "connect" with his or her institution—businesses, professional firms, the media, labor, education, religion, civic groups, associations of all kinds, and not-for-profit service organizations—and engage in the lives of others in need on a one-to-one basis. Examples of the kinds of engagement the President calls for include:

- starting a literacy program to teach every employee or member who wants to learn to read;
- adopting a school, class, or single student, providing tutoring, computers and other learning aids, food, clothing, or shelter for each student who needs them;
- adopting a nursing home, offering comfort and cheer;
- starting a one-to-one mentoring program for needy young people;

- forming a consortium to make decent, affordable housing available to the homeless;
- contributing and distributing surplus food to soup kitchens each day to feed the hungry.

Individuals wishing to help another in any of the above ways independently of an institution are encouraged to establish a one-to-one relationship with an individual in need.

II. IDENTIFY, ENLARGE AND REPLICATE WHAT IS WORKING

The President will serve as Honorary Chairman of a foundation called the Points of Light Initiative. The President will convene an advisory committee to make recommendations (within 45 days of its first meeting) on the structure and composition of the foundation and the legislation most appropriate to accomplish the purpose of the President's national service initiative.

The President will seek a congressional appropriation of \$25 million annually for the foundation, which will, in turn, seek to match that amount from private sector contributions.

The President will challenge each Governor to replicate this initiative in each State and encourage State and local leaders to develop Points of Light Working Groups composed of community leaders. These groups will marshal resources within their communities and deploy them to overcome local problems.

The President believes that virtually every problem in America is being solved somewhere. There are already countless service initiatives working successfully throughout America. However, these successful initiatives are too often isolated and unknown to others. These initiatives must be replicated over and over again by individuals and teams until everyone is connected to someone, one-to-one.

A. Peer-to-Peer Working Groups

Through a foundation initiative to be called the ServNet Project, corporations, professional firms, unions, schools, religious groups, civic groups, and not-for-profit service organizations will be asked to donate the services of some of their most talented and promising people for a period of time.

These extraordinary individuals will form and lead peer-to-peer working groups, e.g., lawyers going to fellow lawyers, teachers to fellow teachers, union members to fellow union members, bringing examples of successful initiatives and providing training, technical assistance, and other support to enable other institutions to devise similar initiatives.

B. Linking Servers to Needs

One of the foundation's objectives is to help to improve existing methods of matching would-be volunteers with purposeful service opportunities. Over time, through an initiative called the ServLink Project, the foundation will stimulate the development through private-sector resources of technology links between those who wish to serve and those who need service, e.g., telephone calls, interactive computers, etc.

Volunteer centers should be easily accessible to all Americans in their neighborhoods, matching people with service opportunities. Such contact points may be in a place of worship, union hall, library, fire station, business building, service group headquarters or neighborhood home. In addition, every bank, credit card issuer, telephone and utility company will be asked to include in billing and statement envelopes printed information about how people and their institutions can become engaged in serving others.

C. Recognition and Awards

In order to encourage others to engage in service, every newspaper, magazine, radio and television station will be asked to identify service opportunities, spotlight successful service initiatives and profile outstanding community leaders regularly.

The President's Build a Community Awards will honor those people and institutions who have worked together to rebuild families or to revitalize communities. Through the foundation, the President will recognize and present awards and other forms of commendation to talented community leaders and successful initiatives that are solving the Nation's most critical social problems.

III. DISCOVER AND ENCOURAGE NEW LEADERS

America's community service movement must have the strongest, most creative leadership, nationally and locally. Such leadership must be constantly recruited. The foundation, with the help of existing organizations, will identify the most promising new leaders in all walks of life who are not now engaged in community service and encourage them to devote part of their talent and energy to community service. The foundation will give special attention to young people and to those who have not had the opportunity to fulfill their leadership potential.

IV. CONCLUSION

The President's national service initiative focuses on the most critical domestic challenges facing the Nation today. These problems were long in coming and cannot be solved overnight. But if each American citizen and each American institution responds to the President's call to engage "one-to-one" in the life of another person in need, this initiative will be the most comprehensive and inclusive movement of our time. This movement can dramatically reverse negative trends on many fronts and ensure the fulfillment of America's promise.

Remarks at a Republican Party Fundraising Dinner in New York City June 22, 1989

I am just delighted. Thank you all for that warm welcome. I look around this room, and I think to myself, Okay, I'm President of the United States. But I know how I got here, and I see many, many people in this room to whom I will always feel indebted for that long-ago political action, and then when we all came together in the fall of 1988 for the election.

And so, I'm delighted to be here at this major political event. I want to thank Pat Barrett; my brother John and Joe Fogg; outgoing chairman, my friend Tony Colavita. And it's always great to be back in New York. It's the first place I've ever come to that they named a dessert for my wife. Just look at your program. I don't know what Bombe a la Barbara means—[laughter]—but

nevertheless, we don't take that as a slight at all. We're pleased that you named it that. [Laughter] Maybe she does take it as—no, no. [Laughter]

No, it's great to be back in New York. Where else can you find newspapers with headlines like "Picked Pot Packed In Pickled Peppers." That was out there. Or my personal favorite from the New York Daily News, a headline that accompanied before and after pictures of a famous actor that read, "Brando Expando." [Laughter]

You're wondering why we're all dressed up. We're off to the Wall Street Journal 100th anniversary here in a few minutes. And the Wall Street Journal maintains a more dignified air with its no-photos policy. If they were ever to run a swimsuit issue, it would be Lee Iacocca in thongs. [Laughter]

I am here today to celebrate a new fact in American politics: the emergence of a strong, united New York State Republican Party. And we've had good times and bad, but this is due in no small measure to the leadership of our outgoing chairman, Tony Colavita. I'd like to give some credit, also, to my brother, John, who fought the financial side of the equation.

And to the promise of success from your new cofinance chairman, Joe Fogg, an outstanding man who did a marvelous job on this dinner, and of course, to our new able Chairman Pat Barrett. Pat. He's a friend to many here, and Barbara and I consider him a friend. He has everything in the world going for him upstate, and now he's taken on this major job. He's shown the proven ability to reach out and attract new voters to the Republican party. Pat, you've worked wonders as the county chairman up there in Onondaga County, and we look forward to your work and this Barrett magic all across New York State, and every single one of you ought to help him every way you possibly can.

It is no surprise to me that New Yorkers, in particular minority and ethnic voters, are shifting. They are shifting from automatic loyalty to the other party and voting Republican more and more. And it was, after all, the Republican party that was the original party of civil rights, equal opportunity. It was the Republican party that first attracted immigrants and the sons and daugh-

ters of immigrants into politics. Think of Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, The Little Flower of Italy.

And now we are proud to have a new generation of Republican leaders, with your great Senator, Alfonse D'Amato, heading our New York Republican delegation for a second term in the United States Senate. And I'm glad that his TV star of a mother is here. No United States Senator works harder, and I've seen them all in action. For 8 years I was President of the Senate; no United States Senator works harder for his constituents than Al D'Amato. And he will be reelected overwhelmingly, I'm sure, come 4 years.

Republicans take great pride in our New York Members of Congress, and you've got a good delegation, now 13 strong. I want to keep that number at 13. Because Guy Molinari has decided to leave Congress to run for borough president, and I want him to win that race, and I want all of you to support him. But the Nation's loss is Staten Island's gain. And then with Susan already on the New York Council, the Molinaris will be even more of a powerhouse in the State, and I will always be grateful to Guy.

We are also justly proud of how far we've come as a party, so far that we now have a good chance—and I mean a real good chance—of winning the mayor's office in New York City, the most powerful local office in America. And it's a tremendous opportunity for the Republican party to show that our commitment to executive leadership extends far beyond the executive branch in Washington, DC, far beyond the White House, to the city streets and the sidewalks of New York, where the action really is. And accordingly, I would like to commend our three mayoral candidates, Rudolf Giuliani—Rudy—[laughter]—sorry about that—Ron Lauder and Herb London—for offering their considerable abilities to the voters.

And my plea, in advance of this September primary, is that we recognize that we can and will win the race if we pull together as a party. And that is my pitch to you tonight, and I hope every one of you will get behind whoever our nominee is.

And as we win the top executive job in America's top city, we will also make big legislative gains in Albany, keeping the

State senate, making big strides in the assembly. The State senate has been our Republican watchdog in Albany, you might say, and it must be our first line of defense in the fight for fair representation in the 1990's. As I look around our country with a sense of fairness motivating me, it is absolutely essential that we block the gerrymandering ways of the Democratic party in all 50 States. They've done it to us in the past, and we cannot let them do it to us again.

So, Pat, under your leadership, a strong united New York Republican Party with unity and with courage, I know you'll go the distance. And the era of the Democratic dominance will be a story from the past.

So, I just wanted to come up here tonight with Barbara and wish you well; thank and salute your new leadership; thank all of you who have supported this, the most successful fundraiser that a party has had, as Pat said, in the State's history; and say to you, we are lucky to live in the greatest, freest country in the world. And part of all that freedom stems from our participation in politics. So, don't think that there's something wrong with it. Roll up your sleeves and go to work. And let's win the mayor's race in the fall, and let's build this party so we pick up seats in the Congress in 1990.

Thank you all. God bless you, and keep up the good work.

Note: The President spoke at 7:16 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the New York Hilton Hotel.

Remarks at the Wall Street Journal Anniversary Dinner in New York City June 22, 1989

Well, thank you. Warren, and all of you at Dow Jones Wall Street Journal for inviting Barbara and me to be with you tonight. And I really am pleased to be here. I'm delighted to see so many friends, including this one right up here—Lionel Hampton. This is a nonpartisan evening, but politically, we've been together for a long, long time.

Your 100th birthday—talk about a big event. This morning, I saw Willard Scott on

TV holding up a birthday snapshot of the Wall Street Journal. And speaking of television, Barbara and I have staying with us our grandson, George P., our oldest grandson, from Florida. And I told him I'd be spending the evening with a lot of famous people in the media, the media elite. He asked me to get an autograph from Morton Downey. [Laughter] But seriously, Warren was telling me about this get-together, and this is an impressive audience. And as I look around, if anything catastrophic happened in the Winter Garden, the Fortune 500 would be lucky to keep in the just double digits.

But 100 years ago, what was it like? It wasn't cars but carriages that crowded the New York cobblestones on July 8, 1889. Telephones and electric lights were just catching on. It was the year that the Oklahoma Territory opened and the Johnstown flooded and Mark Twain penned A Connecticut Yankee. Another year would pass before Sitting Bull would perish in the Sioux uprisings. And as the sun rose over Manhattan on that hot July Monday, John D. Rockefeller was preparing to celebrate his 50th birthday. And upriver—I saw Eli Jacobs here, and he'll be interested in this—upriver, 10,000 baseball fans filled the new Polo Grounds, with another 5,000 crowding the nearby bluffs, to see New York down Pittsburgh 7 to 5.

And from a modest office not far from where we stand, the Wall Street Journal was distributed to a few hundred readers for two cents a copy. And the first front page contained another historic first—your first typo. [Laughter] It was in a story about John L. Sullivan's victory in the bare-knuckle heavyweight championship, won after 75 grueling rounds. It was to be the Nation's last such drawn out, bare-knuckle fight until they invented leveraged buyouts and Presidential primaries. [Laughter]

From those modest beginnings, the Wall Street Journal emerged to become America's ledger sheet, chronicling war and depression and prosperity, as we grew from a frontier society to the frontiers of space—the world's dominant financial power.

Arthur Miller observed that "a good newspaper is a nation talking to itself." Well, in my view, the Journal is like that. In a changing world that offers 64 channels of

cable television, the 6 columns of the Wall Street Journal are as familiar as the morning coffee at our breakfast tables. And its pages tell the story of our times. Only once in 100 years did it carry a banner headline. The day after Pearl Harbor, September 7th, 1941—[laughter]—make that December 7th, 1941. But after the war, the Journal came to Texas the same year I did, 1948, when it began printing in Dallas. Your chairman, Warren Phillips, had been hired as a copy reader the year before, in time to see the first of the paper's 13 Pulitzers. Not that every article was a Pulitzer Prize winner. In 1967 a front-page story on China predicted the Communist government wouldn't last the year. A decade later, in 1979, the Wall Street Journal became the largest circulation daily in the Nation. But one rival complained that it was only because so many subscribers were at an age where they forgot to cancel. [Laughter]

Speaking of age—and literally apropos of absolutely nothing—Bob Hope told this story about aging at the Joe Gibbs charity dinner in Washington this week that Barbara and I attended, and that our guest here Kay Graham's son sponsored. Two men, two old men, sitting on a park bench, and the first one said, "Do you know how old I am?" The second one said, "Stand up, turn around, drop your trousers down. Now pat yourself on the back. Okay, pull up your trousers, sit back down here on this bench." The man said, "Well, how old am I?" He said, "You're 93 years old, 4 months and 3 days." The first guy said, "How did you know that?" He said, "You told me yesterday." [Laughter]

Well, anyway, on the day after the 1980 election, the lead editorial—the 1980 election—the lead editorial celebrated Ronald Reagan's mandate. And President Reagan told me, "Well, one day your day will come." And it did. And the day after I was elected President, the headline read—and I kid you not—Jim Wright's Mandate. [Laughter] Go look it up. [Laughter]

I told Al Hunt, though, how much I enjoy the Journal. He asked if it's the front page, the conservative editorials, or the news coverage. I said, "No, none of those, none of the above. It's because you don't carry Doonesbury. [Laughter]"

All kidding aside, the Wall Street Journal has a proud and enviable tradition. And although you deal in the world's most perishable product, news, polls have repeatedly shown that your paper is one of America's most trusted publications. A reputation like that can only be earned by adherence to your founders' pledge to always have the news "honest, intelligent, and unprejudiced." In modern times, your reporters have carried this pledge beyond business reporting, in coverage of events like the civil rights struggle, the recent tragedy in Beijing, carrying on a proud American tradition of braving intimidation to bring the truth into the light.

And many at the Journal have gone beyond their professional obligations and set examples of another old-fashioned tradition that is very much on my mind today: the tradition of public service. Three years ago, John Fialka wrote a column-one story entitled "Sisters In Need," chronicling the poverty that had befallen the growing ranks of retired clergy in America. And it provoked a swell of readership response. And so, John and others at the Journal founded "SOAR"—"Support Our Aging Religious"—and raised more than \$1 million to aid 30 different orders.

A similar public response occurred in 1987 after the publication of "Urban Trauma," Alex Kotlowitz's moving account of 3 months in the life of a kid, Lafayette Wilson—a kid, a 12-year-old boy struggling to survive in a dangerous Chicago project. And Alex stayed in touch with Lafayette. And last summer they passed the hat at the Journal and gave this kid and his brother a season of peace in the woods of a Wisconsin boy's camp.

Personal gestures, profound actions, sometimes life-changing in their effect—these are the works of men and women who know that prosperity without purpose means nothing.

And earlier today, I announced a new initiative calling on all levels of government—both sectors, public and private—to enlist in a new crusade to bring national service into every corner of America. And that crusade begins with a simple truth: From now on, any definition of a successful life must include serving others.

And I may never have as important an audience to carry this message to, as you who are gathered in the Winter Garden tonight: the American business community, who has supported conservative policies. We're enjoying prosperous years. But not all Americans are part of that prosperity, and I ask that business do its part. Prosperity cannot be truly enjoyed unless the points of light about which I've spoken shine on every American in need. Many of you are CEO's [chief executive officers] with galaxies at your command. And it is my request—and I believe, your obligation—to donate the services of the talented and the enterprising within your ranks. Many of you are setting the pace. Many of you are doing this now. Everyone should do this now.

And shortly after the Wall Street Journal was founded, 100 years ago, the Census Bureau declared that the "frontier" no longer existed in America. But the Wall Street Journal—you've proven them wrong by advancing across ever new frontiers of technology and geography and innovation. And I said it a week ago, looking eastward across America from the foot of those majestic Grand Tetons: The challenges ahead are in the frontiers of the mind and in the good that hard work and the human imagination can bring to pass.

Not long after bringing home the Journal's first Pulitzer Prize, William Grimes expressed a simple creed. He wrote: "We believe in the individual, in his wisdom and his decency." Now, that's a worthy tenet, one we can all carry forth from tonight's celebration and on to a renewed commitment to service tomorrow. To all at the Journal, I send you my heartfelt congratulations on this landmark, wish you success as your second century begins. And to all here tonight: Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:49 p.m. in the Winter Garden at the World Financial Center. In his remarks, he referred to Warren Phillips, chief executive officer of Dow Jones & Co., Inc.; entertainer Lionel Hampton; television personalities Willard Scott and Morton Downey; Eli S. Jacobs, owner of the Baltimore Orioles; playwright

Arthur Miller, Katherine and Donald Graham, chairman of the board and publisher of the Washington Post, respectively; and Albert Hunt, Washington bureau chief of the Wall Street Journal.

Nomination of Five Members of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and Designation of Chairman and Vice Chairman

June 23, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, for the terms indicated. These are new positions.

Edson G. Case, of Maryland, for a term of 1 year. Since 1975 Mr. Case has been Deputy Director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington, DC.

John T. Conway, of New York, for a term of 5 years. Upon confirmation, the President intends to designate Mr. Conway as Chairman. Since 1982 Mr. Conway has been executive vice president for corporate affairs for the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York.

John W. Crawford, Jr., of Maryland, for a term of 2 years. Since 1981 Mr. Crawford has been a consultant in nuclear engineering. Prior to this he was Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy at the Department of Energy, 1979–1981.

A.J. Eggenberger, of Montana, for a term of 4 years. Upon confirmation, the President intends to designate Mr. Eggenberger as Vice Chairman. Since 1984 Mr. Eggenberger has been program director and leader of the Earthquake Hazard Mitigation Program for the National Science Foundation in Washington, DC; and since 1982, an expert consultant in nuclear safety for the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria.

Herbert Kouts, of New York, for a term of 3 years. Since 1976 Dr. Kouts has been with the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, NY, most recently serving as senior physicist in the department of nuclear energy.

Statement on the 25th Anniversary of the Slaying of Civil Rights Advocates James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner

June 23, 1989

James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner gave their lives in the struggle to guarantee one of democracy's most basic civil rights—the right to vote—for all Americans. The savage execution of these 3 brave men rightfully shocked our national conscience. The public outcry galvanized this country's progress on civil rights.

Today, 25 years later, we have not forgotten these 3 brave young men and their sacrifice. When they saw the promise of democracy unfulfilled in their homeland, they risked all so that others might know the joy of true freedom. We have come far because of James and Andrew and Michael. We can erect no greater monument to their memory than to ensure that the arrogance and bigotry that took their lives never again exists in America. The courageous family members whom I met this morning have embarked on a symbolic journey to commemorate the sacrifice of these American heroes and I wish them Godspeed.

Executive Order 12679—Level IV of the Executive Schedule

June 23, 1989

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 5317 of title 5 of the United States Code, and in order to place an additional position in level IV of the Executive Schedule, section 1–101 of Executive Order No. 12154, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (1).”

George Bush

The White House,
June 23, 1989.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:17 a.m., June 26, 1989]

Proclamation 5994—United States Coast Guard Auxiliary Day, 1989

June 23, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This year marks the 50th anniversary of one of our Nation's most effective voluntary organizations: the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary.

The United States Coast Guard Auxiliary is the civilian component of the U.S. Coast Guard. During the past 50 years, its members have helped to ensure the safety of those Americans who participate in water-related activities. Dedicated to promoting safe, efficient vessel operation and increased knowledge of the laws, rules, and regulations governing boating, the Coast Guard Auxiliary offers a variety of public education programs. It provides boating safety instruction from kindergarten to the college level, as well as a special course for physically challenged boaters. The Auxiliary also performs courtesy marine examinations of safety equipment on recreational boats.

Through its support of the Cooperative Charting Program conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Ocean Survey, the Coast Guard Auxiliary assists in the updating of nautical charts. Auxiliary members also assist in search and rescue operations on the high seas or other navigable waters, even at the risk of their own safety.

As the popularity of recreational boating and other water-related activity increases, the voluntary efforts of the more than 35,000 members of the Coast Guard Auxiliary will become even more important. In recognition of the generosity, concern, and personal sacrifices of the members of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 111, has designated June 23, 1989, as "United States Coast Guard Auxiliary Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do

hereby proclaim June 23, 1989, as United States Coast Guard Auxiliary Day.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 5:02 p.m., June 23, 1989]

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report of the Council on Environmental Quality

June 23, 1989

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality, *Environmental Quality 1987-1988*. This report focuses on the Nation's air, land, and water resources that are particularly affected by the urbanization of our population and by other intensive uses. It presents CEQ's analysis of the historical trends, current status, and outlook for urban air quality, developed water resources, and the growing burden of municipal solid waste on the urban landscape. It also offers an assessment of the Federal lands reserved for our national defense installations, which present special environmental challenges.

Americans built great cities that have facilitated commerce and economic growth and prosperity, and provided homes to millions of new citizens from all over the world. Today nearly three-fourths of our people reside in communities classified as "urban", which make up only about 2 percent of this country's total land acreage. As our Nation has generally prospered by intensively developing these urban areas, expectations for human health and quality of the natural environment have also increased.

Hence, for nearly 2 decades, governments at all levels have increased their efforts to address pollution and environmental degradation. Parallel efforts in the private sector have accompanied government programs to protect the human environment. As a result, we can point proudly to improvements on a number of fronts. Some of these are reviewed in this CEQ report. For example, the Federal motor vehicle control program, which sets emissions standards for all new production vehicles, has brought about a clearly demonstrated improvement in the quality of the air in cities throughout the Nation.

But we can do better. That is why we are committed to cleaner air in the Nation's cities, and why we believe that a fresh approach to the Clean Air Act can help meet the Nation's environmental needs without compromising our record of unprecedented economic growth. It is now clear that different cities have varying climatic conditions, industrial mixes, and automobile use patterns. Cleaner air in our cities will thus require credible commitment, timetables, and strategies for the different regions of the country. Innovative solutions tailored to meet local circumstances will be required. Draconian limits on economic growth and on the use of the automobile should not be necessary in order to give Americans clean air at levels they are willing to pay for, but it will require significant Federal, State, and local leadership and innovative approaches from government and industry.

We must do better. This country must make every effort to stem the rising tide of garbage and industrial waste through a more aggressive use of waste minimization and recycling practices. America as a nation is filling landfills faster than it can establish new ones. The waste problem is not going away, and it can no longer be neglected. Waste minimization must start at home and in the local communities, by reducing household garbage and separating wastes for recycling. In many cases it is in the economic self-interest of industry to recycle its wastes, to minimize waste generation at the source, or to adopt less polluting processes. Innovative techniques that have proven effective in reducing wastes both in industry and in local communities should be widely shared.

We will do better. The development of America's abundant water resources has stimulated economic advancement in nearly all regions of the country and has facilitated growth in interstate commerce generally. Since 1972, a national expenditure of \$350 billion for water pollution abatement and control has restored water quality in many places so that today some three-fourths of our rivers, lakes, and estuaries can fully support fishing and swimming. But the pollution that washed ashore on popular beaches last summer has again focused attention on the condition of the Nation's coastal waters. Abuses of the oceans and the Great Lakes must end and will end, and we will work closely with the States to enforce and strengthen the effectiveness of the Ocean Dumping Act and the Clean Water Act. We must also better protect America's wetlands, by working towards a goal of no net loss through a coordinated wetlands policy. We are also committed to protecting the Nation's surface and ground water resources from contamination by fertilizers and pesticides without jeopardizing the economic vitality of U.S. agriculture, and we will work with farmers to adopt environmentally sound production practices, safer chemicals, and biological pest controls.

Doing a better job of cleaning the air will make our cities more healthful. Doing a better job of solid waste management will make our landscapes safer and more attractive. Doing a better job of protecting our water resources will add importantly to the overall opportunities for outdoor recreation within and near our urban communities, closer to where most Americans spend most of their time. Recent studies of outdoor recreation have pointed out the enormous popularity of water-based recreation activities and have stressed the positive relationship between improvements in water quality and the effective use of urban lands available for outdoor recreation.

A better life for all Americans is our great common desire, and I believe that economic growth and a clean environment are both part of what all Americans understand a better life to mean. The protection of the environment and the conservation and wise management of our natural resources must have a high priority on our national agenda.

Given sound research, hard work, sufficient public and private funds, and—most important—the necessary political will, we can achieve and maintain an environment that protects the public health and enhances the quality of life for us all.

George Bush

The White House,
June 23, 1989.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

June 16

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

June 19

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- President Hugh Desmond Hoyte of Guyana;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

The President announced his intention to appoint Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney, Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan, and Secretary of State James A. Baker III to be government representatives on the Board of Governors of the American Red Cross, each for a term of 3 years.

June 20

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Af-

fairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

- Members of the congressional leadership, to discuss defense issues;
- Paul D. Coverdell, Director of the Peace Corps, for lunch;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

June 21

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- Members of Congress, to discuss voluntary steel import restrictions;
- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

June 22

The President met at the White House with John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff.

June 23

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- Members of Congress, to discuss the situations in Israel and China;
- family members of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, civil rights advocates slain 25 years ago in Mississippi;
- the Vice President, for lunch;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

Nominations

Submitted to the Senate

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted June 19

Andrew Camp Barrett,
of Illinois, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for the term expiring June 30, 1990, vice Mark S. Fowler, resigned.

Submitted June 21

S. Anthony McCann,
of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Finance and Planning) (new position).

Wade F. Horn,
of Maryland, to be Chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Health and Human Services, vice Dodie Truman Livingston, resigned.

Susan M. Coughlin,
of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the National Transportation Safety Board for the term expiring December 31, 1993, vice Lemoine V. Dickinson, Jr., term expired.

Henry E. Hockeimer,
of Michigan, to be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency, vice Woodward Kingman, resigned, to which position he was appointed during the recess of the Senate from October 22, 1988, to January 3, 1989.

Withdrawn June 21

Henry E. Hockeimer,
of Michigan, to be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency, vice Woodward Kingman, resigned, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 1989.

Submitted June 22

Richard A. Clarke,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice H. Allen Holmes, resigned.

Gerard F. Scannell,
of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice John A. Pendergrass, resigned.

Claire E. Freeman,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice Judith L. Tardy, resigned.

John J. Easton, Jr.,
of Vermont, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (International Affairs and Energy Emergencies), vice David B. Waller, resigned.

Submitted June 23

Julia Chang Bloch,
of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Nepal.

Kyo Ryoan Jhin,
of Maryland, to be Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Small Business Administration, vice Frank S. Swain, resigned.

Checklist of White House Press Releases

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary which are not included in this issue.

Released June 19

Advance text:

Remarks at the Cheltenham High School commencement ceremony in Wyncote, PA

Released June 21

Advance text:

Remarks to members of the Family Motor Coach Association in Richmond, VA

Advance text:

Remarks to State Republican leaders at a fundraising dinner in Richmond, VA

Released June 22

Advance text:

Remarks at a luncheon hosted by the New York Partnership and the Association for a Better New York in New York City

Advance text:

Remarks at a Republican Party fundraising dinner in New York City

Advance text:

Remarks at the Wall Street Journal anniversary dinner in New York City

**Acts Approved
by the President**

Approved June 19

H.J. Res. 274 / Public Law 101-38

To designate the week beginning June 11, 1989, as "National Scleroderma Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 63 / Public Law 101-39

Designating June 14, 1989, as "Baltic Freedom Day", and for other purposes

Approved June 20

H.R. 964 / Public Law 101-40

To correct an error in Private Law 100-29 (relating to certain lands in Lamar County, Alabama) and to make technical corrections in certain other provisions of law

Approved June 21

H.R. 932 / Public Law 101-41

Puyallup Tribe of Indians Settlement Act of 1989

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