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FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90520
Folder ID Number: 90520-004

Folder Title:
Monday, August 21, 1989

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	11	3	7

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	08/21/89	(b)(6)	
02. Report	Afternoon Summary [partial document] (1 pp.)	08/21/89	(b)(1)	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, August 21, 1989

Pinksheet Number: dw1422

OA/ID Number: 90520-004

Date Closed: 8/17/2009

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

[originally located on front folder flap]

Box 8

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	08/21/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
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WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, August 21, 1989

Date Closed: 8/17/2009	OA/ID Number: 90520-004
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)]

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.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

August 21, 1989

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	8:18 AM	8:25	Attorney General Richard Thornburgh Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 2-2129	Tlkd-ok 8:18 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:24 AM	9:36	Mr. Marlin Fitzwater Shawmut Hotel Kennebunkport, Maine 580-7902	Tlkd-ok 8:32 AM via Cellular
INC	PM			
OUT	9:59 AM	10:04	Mr. Ronald C. Caughman Office, Washington, D.C. 456-2135	Tlkd-ok 10:01 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Secretary Nicholas Brady	Tlkd-ok 2:28 PM
INC	2:24 PM	2:31	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM		Mr. Robert M. Gates Office, Kennebunkport, Maine Kennebunkport Signal x288	Tlkd-ok 2:58 PM
INC	2:57 PM	2:59		
OUT	AM		General Brent Scowcroft Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 2-2260	Tlkd-ok 3:38 PM
INC	3:35 PM	3:43		
OUT	AM		Ms. Patty A. Presock Residence, Herndon, Virginia White House Signal 2-3804	Tlkd-ok 7:13 PM
INC	7:09 PM	7:18		
OUT	AM		Conference Call: President Virgilio Braco	Tlkd-ok 8:06 PM
INC	7:15 PM	8:22	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM		Mr. William T. Pryce White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2664	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Secretary James A. Baker III Mr. Swift's Residence	Tlkd-ok 8:26 PM
INC	8:26 PM	8:32	(b)(6)	via Secure Voice
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

AUGUST 21st

, 19⁸⁹

E. D. T. PRESIDENT BUSH

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM		KENNEBUNKPORT, ME	
OUT	AM			
INC	PM		NO CALLS	
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
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OUT	AM			
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OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Kennebunkport, Maine

DATE 21 August 1989

[illegible]



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1989 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

LEBANESE GROUP THREATENS LIVES OF 2 HOSTAGES -- A pro-Iranian group holding two American hostages warned Sunday that French interference in Lebanon would endanger their lives, for the first time linking the captives' fate to the international struggle to stop the fighting here.

(Washington Post)

PRO-IRAN CLERIC SAYS CAPTORS SENT U.S. IDEAS ON HOSTAGE RELEASE -- A top pro-Iranian cleric was quoted Sunday as saying pro-Iranian kidnappers have indirectly presented proposals to Washington for the release of Western hostages in Lebanon.

(Reuter)

EXTREMISTS PLANNED ATTACKS ON EMBASSIES AND AIRLINES, AUTHORITIES SAY -- Authorities said Sunday police have uncovered an extremist Shiite Moslem group that planned attacks on U.S., Israeli and Arab embassies and airlines.

(AP)

NATIONAL NEWS

PRESIDENT PRAYS FOR HOSTAGES IN LEBANON; GROUP STAGES PROTEST -- Vacationing President Bush attended Sunday church services and prayed for the freedom of hostages held in Lebanon, as terrorists issued new threats on the lives of two kidnapped Americans.

(AP)

NETWORK NEWS (Sunday evening)

HOSTAGES -- A pro-Iranian terrorist group says it will kill two Americans if the French use military force in Lebanon.

COLOMBIA -- The people of Bogota turned out to mourn assassinated presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galan.

POLAND -- Political jockeying continued as the Communist Party demanded a larger role in the new government.

INTERNATIONAL...A-1

NATIONAL NEWS...A-7

NETWORK NEWS....B-1

TALK SHOWS.....C-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

LEBANESE GROUP THREATENS LIVES OF 2 HOSTAGES
Kidnappers Say Any 'Foolhardiness' By French
Fleet Will Endanger American Captives

BEIRUT -- A pro-Iranian group holding two American hostages warned Sunday that French interference in Lebanon would endanger their lives, for the first time linking the captives' fate to the international struggle to stop the fighting here.

The self-styled Revolutionary Justice Organization made the threat in a press release delivered to the offices of the independent An Nahar newspaper and a Western news agency in Beirut.

"America, which is prodding France, should realize that any foolhardiness by the French fleet will expose the life of its hostages to danger," the statement said. It was accompanied by a photocopy of a recent photograph of American writer Edward Tracy.... The group claims to be holding Tracy and Joseph Cicippio....

French President Mitterrand said Sunday that his nation's warships were sent on a mission of support and to "safeguard lives;...thousands and thousands of Frenchmen live in Lebanon, and if there is no cease-fire they will remain in mortal danger."

Mitterrand made it plain at a news conference in Spain Sunday that his nation's forces had no intention of intervening in Lebanon. He stressed the need for intensified "diplomatic pressure" to defend the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon, according to wire service reports.

(Nora Boustany, Washington Post, A17)

PRO-IRAN CLERIC SAYS CAPTORS SENT
U.S. IDEAS ON HOSTAGE RELEASE

ABU DHABI -- A top pro-Iranian cleric was quoted Sunday as saying pro-Iranian kidnappers have indirectly presented proposals to Washington for the release of Western hostages in Lebanon.

"What has taken place so far is that mediators have presented ideas to the United States according to proposals put forward by the kidnappers," Sheikh Fadlallah told the United Arab Emirates newspaper al-Ittihad.

He gave no details of the proposals.

Fadlallah...said in an interview that negotiations to secure freedom for the captives had not yet started. "Such negotiations have not started...but they could last more than six months (when they do)," he said....

Fadlallah said Iran could play a basic role in the release of the hostages, including eight Americans. "No doubt Iran has a basic role to play. There are several matters in Iran's relations with America bearing on this issue."

(Reuter)

EXTREMISTS PLANNED ATTACKS ON EMBASSIES
AND AIRLINES, AUTHORITIES SAY

CAIRO -- Authorities said Sunday police have uncovered an extremist Shiite Moslem group that planned attacks on U.S., Israeli and Arab embassies and airlines.

Attorney General Gamal Shoeman said 41 people, suspected of belonging to the group, were arrested recently and 11 others named in arrest warrants are being sought.

Shoeman's office issued a statement saying the organization also plotted to overthrow the Egyptian government and establish an Islamic regime styled on the fundamentalist government established in Iran by the late Shiite spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeini.

"Investigations that the prosecution carried out show that the organization aimed at spreading Shiite thought with extremist leanings and aimed at carrying out aggressive actions against some American, Israeli, Saudi Arabian, Iraqi and Kuwaiti interests in Egypt like their embassies and airlines," the statement said.... It did not say if members of the group had attempted any attacks, but said explosives, hand grenades and other arms were found in possession of the suspects. (AP)

IRAQIS SAY U.S. SUPPORTS CONSPIRACY AGAINST LEBANON

BAGHDAD -- The leadership of Iraq's ruling Baath Party accused the U.S. Sunday of supporting a sectarian-Zionist conspiracy against Lebanon and urged Arab governments to stop aiding Syria.

"The sectarian-Zionist conspiracy, supported and blessed in one way or another by America, aims at the (Arab) nation as a whole and not Lebanon in particular," the Baghdad-based leaders said in a statement carried by the official Iraqi news agency....

The statement said the "momentum of the attack against the (Arab) nation, its values and its security in Lebanon is an attempt to compensate for the failure of their schemes against Iraq which aborted their criminal conspiracies in this arena and protected the nation from their evil."

(Reuter)

ROLE FOR GIs IN COLOMBIAN DRUG WARS?

Attorney General Thornburgh said Sunday that the U.S. would seriously consider sending American troops if the beleaguered Colombian government requested help in its fight against powerful drug traffickers.

In an interview on NBC's "Meet the Press," Thornburgh echoed President Bush's assertion last week that he would give "serious consideration" to requests from Colombia, Peru and Bolivia "to help them" in their fight against drug lords.

But Thornburgh seemed to go a step further than Bush's news conference statement.

When an interviewer asked whether the Bush Administration, aware that Colombia is apparently unable to control the drug cartels, should ask Colombia to request U.S. troops, Thornburgh responded, "That's an option that certainly has to be considered."

He added, "We're rightfully considerate of the sovereignty questions involved, not imposing ourselves on that country."

Justice Department spokesman Daniel Eramian said Sunday that Thornburgh was not advancing Administration policy in his remarks Sunday.

(Paula Yost, Washington Post, A16)

-more-

Military Leaders Oppose An Assault In Colombia

U.S. military leaders have concluded that the situation in Colombia is so fraught with danger that a direct U.S. military assault on that nation's drug cartels would be virtually impossible.

Pentagon and congressional sources said the Joint Chiefs of Staff, after studying Colombia in considerable detail, have concluded that a military assault would be likely to involve considerable violence.

The sources said an assault -- even a successful assault -- might prompt a serious anti-American backlash and might not even seriously dent the illicit drug trade to the U.S. because of the huge power the drug kingpins wield over a half-million people.

"They're good, they're smart, they're a very formidable enemy.... In many ways they make the Mafia look like kindergarten," Marine Corps Commandant Gen. Alfred Gray Jr. said of the five top drug cartels during congressional testimony last week. (Peter Almond, Washington Times, Al)

COLUMBIA BURIES SLAIN CANDIDATE

President Blames Consumers Of Drugs; Thousands Arrested

BOGOTA -- President Barco blamed drug consumers worldwide for contributing to the death of a presidential candidate who was mourned Sunday by 100,000 people in the streets of Bogota.

"Each Colombian or foreigner who consumes drugs should remember that he is helping those who assassinated Luis Carlos Galan," Barco said in a message read shortly before Galan was buried....

In a nationwide crackdown on cocaine traffickers prompted by a new wave of drug-related violence, police rounded up nearly 4,000 criminal suspects. But none of the kingpins who control Colombia's lucrative cocaine trade was reported caught.

(In Washington, Attorney General Thornburgh said the U.S. would consider sending troops to assist Colombia if it requested them.)...

As Galan's grieving mourners...packed a square in front of the Bogota cathedral, Cardinal Mario Rebollo read a message from Pope John Paul II blaming Galan's killing on drug traffickers.

(Walker Simon, Washington Post, Al)

Nearly 10,000 Arrested In Manhunt For Candidate's Killers

BOGOTA -- Police and soldiers rounded up nearly 10,000 suspects in an unprecedented nationwide crackdown on cocaine traffickers blamed for the assassination of leading presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galan, officials said Sunday....

According to a Defense Ministry communique issued Sunday night, police and military authorities have rounded up 9,896 suspects, raided 298 homes of suspected drug dealers and seized 330 arms and about four tons of cocaine since President Barco announced emergency crackdown measures Friday.

The statement said 1,023 cars and trucks also were confiscated in the sweep, which included raids at the posh and well-guarded estates and other properties of several of several suspected cocaine chieftains.

(Kevin Noblet, AP)

PRAVDA SAYS U.S. STEALTH PROGRAM COULD HAMPER ARMS TALKS

MOSCOW -- The U.S. Air Force's Stealth B-2 bomber program could hamper arms talks with Moscow, the Communist Party daily Pravda said Sunday. It also questioned whether the plane was worth its half-billion-dollar price tag.

Pravda said the Bush Administration was trying to get Congress to approve the bomber...by arguing that it was needed to strengthen the Americans' hand at the negotiating table.

"Increasing armaments in order to reduce them jointly with the other side -- isn't that too complicated a scheme?" the newspaper said.

Building nuclear weapons "hampers the process of (arms) talks and places their real value in doubt," said Pravda.

The newspaper noted that the plane's second test flight last week was cut short after only one hour because of problems with an oil pressure indicator.

"The failure of the bomber test added question marks as far as the reasonableness of the program is concerned," it said. (Reuter)

SOUTHEAST ASIA DEBATES U.S. SECURITY UMBRELLA Region Assesses Need For American Bases

MANILA -- An offer by Singapore to host American military facilities has sparked a debate in Southeast Asia over the necessity of continuing the U.S. military umbrella and the goal of turning the region into a zone of peace and neutrality.

The Singapore offer comes as the U.S. and the Philippines are set to begin talks on the future of two strategic American military bases here. U.S. officials have said it is possible Washington will refuse to pay the price Manila might demand to keep the bases here.

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt, appearing recently on a local radio program, warned that "when it comes to compensation, I think we have already reached the limit of what we can provide." He said the Bush Administration was "running into very heavy weather" trying to get Congress to provide additional aid to the Philippines.

(Keith Richburg, Washington Post, A18)

SINGAPORE SAYS U.S. MUST MAINTAIN POWER BALANCE IN REGION

SINGAPORE -- Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said Sunday that the U.S. must guarantee the balance of power in southeast Asia until a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality is established.

He was referring to Singapore's Aug. 4 offer to provide military facilities to the U.S. The proposal has generated a barrage of criticism overseas.

In his first public comment on the offer, Lee said in a speech that Singapore had made the offer to make it easier for the Philippines to continue to host U.S. bases.

"If this offer were unhelpful to the Philippines, it would never have been made. We are friends. We want to help our friends and we want to help maintain a balance which is useful, indeed critical, for the stability of this whole area." (Reuter)

AFGHAN GENERAL DEFECTS, SPEAKS OUT

PESHAWAR -- An Afghan general who was in charge of President Najibullah's personal security force has defected to the rebel side, and he said Sunday that the Marxist regime could soon fall.

Maj. Gen. Mohammad Farouk Zarif, 39, is the brother of Afghanistan's former U.N. ambassador, Farid Zarif, one of Najibullah's closest advisers. The general, the highest-ranking military defector the Pakistan-based insurgents have ever paraded in public, said Najibullah's government was weak. "If the Russians cut off all supplies to Najib, he'd be finished in two or three months," Zarif told a news conference.

U.S. and Western diplomats in Peshawar...also said that the man at the news conference was the former chief of security for Najibullah and other top officials. (AP, Washington Post, A14)

POLAND'S COMMUNISTS DEMAND LARGER ROLE
Solidarity's Mazowiecki Considers Options

WARSAW -- The man nominated to be Solidarity's first prime minister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, said Sunday that he is still considering Communist Party demands for a larger role in his government than the two ministries overseeing the army and police.

"We shall see," Mazowiecki said after a meeting at the Baltic port of Gdansk with the union's National Commission, its chairman, Lech Walesa, and its parliamentary caucus. "This must be a wider coalition, so we shall see how many portfolios they can have."

In Warsaw Sunday, the Communist Party Central Committee warned that the party's "representation in the new government must reflect its political and state potential. Otherwise we will not be able to take co-responsibility for future developments." The warning came in a resolution adopted by the committee and published after Saturday's day-long meeting of the policy-making body. (A.D. Horne, Washington Post, A15)

HUNGARIANS: AMERICA IS NO. 1

LONDON -- Hungarians rated the U.S. as their favorite country and the Soviet Union as their least favorite in an unprecedented Gallup survey of the East Bloc nation, a British newspaper reported.

The nationwide survey also showed most Hungarians are dubious about the future of communism and only one in four plans to vote for communist candidates in the next election.

The poll, the first conducted by the Gallup organization in an East Bloc country, was based on a survey of 950 Hungarians in 100 locations nationwide. The results were published in London's Sunday Telegraph.

Asked to indicate their impressions of several major countries, Hungarians rated the U.S. their favorite with a 64 percent positive response, followed by Japan with 56 percent, West Germany with 52 percent, Britain with 50 percent and France with 48 percent. Least popular was the Soviet Union, which received a 38 percent favorable rating.

(Roman Rollnick, UPI)

PANAMA TALKS DEADLOCKED AS OAS MISSION ENTERS LAST DAY

PANAMA CITY -- Talks to solve Panama's political crisis were deadlocked Sunday with one day left before the OAS ends a mediation attempt, negotiators said.

"Despite the good offices of the OAS, we have to say that we have really made no progress on any of the fundamental issues," opposition leader Guillermo Endara told reporters after long talks with government and armed forces representatives.

He said a four-man OAS mediating team headed by Secretary General Joao Baena Soares planned to leave Tuesday morning to attend Wednesday's OAS foreign ministers in Washington.

"We have one day left to try to make a greater effort," Endara said. If that achieved nothing, the OAS mediation would have been failure, he said. (Reuter)

JAPAN BECAME RICHEST NATION IN 1987, PASSING U.S. IN ASSETS

TOKYO -- Japan became the world's richest nation in assets at the end of 1987, exceeding the U.S. for the first time, a Japanese government agency announced Monday.

The Economic Planning Agency reported that Japan's national assets totalled \$43.7 trillion, of which just over half consisted of financial assets and some 30 percent real estate.

This compared with the \$36.2 trillion owned by the U.S. at the time, figures issued previously by the Federal Reserve Board show. (Reuter)

NATIONAL NEWS

PRESIDENT PRAYS FOR HOSTAGES IN LEBANON; GROUP STAGES PROTEST

KENNEBUNKPORT -- Vacationing President Bush attended Sunday church services and prayed for the freedom of hostages held in Lebanon, as terrorists issued new threats on the lives of two kidnapped Americans.

While the President went out boating later in the day, a group called the American Lebanese Community of greater Massachusetts demonstrated in front of his seaside home on Walker's Point, calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

At St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Bush and his wife, Barbara, sat in the front pew as the Rev. Dr. Laman Bruner Jr. offered a prayer for the freedom of American and other foreign hostages being held by kidnappers in the Middle East, naming each one.

He also prayed for those who have been killed, including Lt. Col. Higgins....

The President went boating immediately after church, and was out in his speedboat again in the late afternoon as a storm was gathering. At the same time, about 200 peaceful protesters toting placards made their way along the seafront road to his home.

The signs read: "Lebanon Needs Bush," "Mr. Bush React" and "Save Democracy in Lebanon."
(Rita Beamish, AP)

SHOP TALK TEES OFF VACATIONING BUSH

KENNEBUNKPORT -- George Bush is taking his vacation very seriously.

While his Administration continues to promote its efforts to obtain the release of eight American hostages in Lebanon and prepares the nation's first-ever comprehensive anti-drug plan for release in two weeks, Bush doesn't even like to talk business.

Ask the President a newsy question, as reporters did when they sought his reaction to changes in Poland, and the answer is a stern "no comment."

Or when asked, after the murders last week of three drug-fighting public officials in Colombia, about a possible drug summit in that Latin American country, Bush said: "Hey, listen.... Vacation. I never take questions on the golf course. It gets you in real trouble -- very serious trouble. I can't do it. It violates all kinds of rules." (The White House press office later released a statement on the subject.)

But ask about his vacation, and he responds with a warm, "Now we're talking."

Bush seems determined to use his vacation as time to relax -- even if he relaxes at a quick pace.
(Paul Bedard, Washington Times, A1)

NASA RACING TO STOP SATELLITE FROM HITTING EARTH -- N.Y. TIMES

NEW YORK -- NASA scientists are racing to rescue a satellite the size of a bus before it crashes to Earth, the New York Times reported Monday.

The newspaper quoted officials at NASA as saying the 11-ton scientific satellite was falling to earth faster than expected and they were planning to send a space shuttle to retrieve it.

If the satellite is not saved, 5,600 pounds of debris in 430 chunks might hit Earth, but the chances of people being hurt would be remote, the Times said. Experts say the debris could land on Africa, South America, India, southeast Asia and Australia....

The U.S. space agency wants to use the space shuttle for servicing and retrieving spacecraft and not just for putting them into orbit and has scheduled the rescue for December, the Times said. However, this could be moved forward to November in order to prevent the \$14 million satellite from hitting earth. (Reuter)

FEDERAL AGENCIES DISAGREE ON FOREIGN SALE OF SUPERCOMPUTERS

The White House apparently will have to settle a dispute among federal agencies over whether to allow the sale of supercomputers to Brazil, India and Israel, which are known to be involved in nuclear weapons programs, a congressional source says.

The Pentagon and CIA oppose the sales because intelligence experts believe the supercomputers could be used to help design nuclear weapons and missiles, the source said on Sunday.

The Commerce and State departments favor the exports, the source said.

"There is a deadlock between the agencies and it's going to come up to the White House for a political decision," said the source, who spoke Sunday on condition that he not be identified. (Barton Reppert, AP)

CONSENSUS BUILDS TO EXPAND AID FOR WORKING POOR

Congress and the Bush Administration -- under pressure from an unusual combination of economic, partisan and demographic forces -- are on the verge of approving the largest expansion of benefits for low-income, working families in at least a decade.

Key Democrats are intent on lessening the growing disparity between rich and poor. Republicans are determined to use the tax system to ensure that benefits flow to workers, not welfare recipients.

As a result, a consensus has begun to emerge behind targeted tax breaks, day care and an increase in the minimum wage. Approval of these initiatives would represent a sharp reversal of the domestic austerity that dates to the closing years of the Carter Administration.

The total cost remains uncertain, as competing legislation moves forward in both chambers of Congress....

"The whole focus is on empowerment issues, issues that are going to give us entry into the inner city and the minority community that we didn't have before," said Rep. Gunderson. He said the GOP has already succeeded in forcing a Democratic Congress to back off from traditional support of a large hike in the minimum wage and enactment of a federally regulated day-care program. (Thomas Edsall, Washington Post, A1)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "THE NEW REGIME; Quayle Pastime Puts Burr Under Historian's Saddle," by Maralee Schwartz, appears in the Washington Post, A11.

NETWORK NEWS

(Sunday Evening, August 20)

HOSTAGES

CBS's CONNIE CHUNG: A new threat tonight to the American hostages: A pro-Iranian terrorist group in Lebanon says it will kill two Americans if the French use military force to intervene in Lebanon. The group charged the U.S. with supporting the deployment of French warships off the Lebanese coast. It bolstered its threat with a new photograph of American hostage Edward Tracy.

CBS's RON ALLEN reports that the threat to Tracy was made by the pro-Iranian Revolutionary Justice Organization. The group charged that the U.S. is masterminding the build-up of French warships off the coast of Lebanon. A statement issued today with a picture of Tracy warned: "America should bear in mind that any stupid action by the French fleet will endanger the lives of the captives." In Kennebunkport, President Bush had nothing to say about the latest threat to the hostages. The President was reminded of their plight during this morning's church service when the names of those being held were read aloud. (TV coverage of the President and his mother at church.) In Iran, the parliament began debating President Rafsanjani's cabinet choices. Meanwhile, on the diplomatic front, Pakistan continues to emerge as a key middleman. There is a report that Pakistani Foreign Minister Khan will travel to Washington soon to report on discussions he's had with Rafsanjani and Syrian President Assad. White House officials say they have no information about a visit by the Pakistani foreign minister. President Bush and Rafsanjani have both recently acknowledged that Khan could be an important intermediary.

(CBS-Lead, ABC-7, NBC-4)

COLOMBIA

NBC's MARIA SHRIVER: The people of Bogota, Colombia, turned out today to mourn assassinated presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galan. Galan, an outspoken opponent of Colombia's powerful drug trade, was gunned down at an open air rally Friday night. Police have rounded up close to 4,000 suspects. The estimated 50,000 mourners, many waving white handkerchiefs, who turned out for today's funeral chanted for justice and yelled for revenge.

NBC's VIC WALTER reports from Bogota that for many Colombians, Galan was going to be the answer to several years of terror and violence spawned by the nation's drug traffickers. Following Galan's assassination, President Barco ordered the arrests and extraditions of all indicted drug traffickers. His decision was met with strong approval. Members of the Bush Administration say it sends a signal to drug traffickers like Carlos Leder. He was extradited to the U.S., tried, and convicted. He is now spending the rest of his life in a U.S. prison.

(ATTORNEY GENERAL THORNBURGH: "What the major kingpins really fear is coming to the U.S., being prosecuted and jailed -- as Carlos Leder was -- for life with no possibility of returning to their country or being on the streets in a drug trafficking enterprise.")

WALTER continues: Thornburgh also said that the Bush Administration has not ruled out the use of U.S. military personnel in Colombia.

(THORNBURGH: "I don't think that we ought to respond, as some suggest, willy-nilly with a military response. But I do think that's an option we have to keep open in order to, among other things, maintain good relationships with our neighbors in establishing collective security operations.")

The Colombian authorities say they arrested several thousand people in a massive sweep of drug suspects throughout the country. But it is still uncertain if the nation's judges, who went on strike because of the assassination of one of their colleagues last Wednesday, will return to process all the pending cases. (NBC-Lead)

SHRIVER INTERVIEWS ROBERT MERKLE, FORMER U.S. ATTORNEY IN FLORIDA:

SHRIVER: Can drug suspects be captured in Colombia and extradited to the U.S.?

MERKLE: The Colombian government is not particularly strong when it comes to [fighting] the strength, terror and money of the cartel.

SHRIVER: If they are extradited, will that make any difference?

MERKLE: The cartels are genuine aristocracies. The men in power have been in power for many, many years. And it is not a situation where they are going to be easily replaced. The thing that they fear most is prosecution in the U.S. because that's the one method of law enforcement that, so far, they've been unable to bribe their way out of or intimidate their way out of. (NBC-2)

CBS's Jacqueline Adams: Colombia buried slain presidential contender Luis Carlos Galan today as mourners lamented the latest burst of drug related violence. But his tragic murder may produce the very thing Galan campaigned for: A stronger war on the Colombian cocaine cartel. (TV coverage of the President on the Fidelity.) This weekend, President Bush ordered his Justice Department to proceed with some 80 indictments against the leaders of the infamous Medellin cartel, just a day after Colombia's President Barco finally agreed to resume extraditions.

(ATTORNEY GENERAL THORNBURGH: "I think we've had a significant breakthrough in President Barco's assertion of emergency powers to actually extradite the drug kingpins to this country to face trial. That's the one thing they fear.")

Actually arresting the drug lords remains a massive problem. They're thought to control some 80% of the cocaine brought into the U.S. To protect that trade, they've vowed to escalate their fight with blood. Even President Bush has admitted Colombia may not be able to make good on its promise to crack down.

(PRESIDENT BUSH, last week: "I'm convinced that President Barco wants to cooperate, but his country has been ripped asunder by the drug cartels.") But it's the American craving for drugs that drives the business. The Coast Guard today seized yet another boat load of cocaine -- 1,300 pounds bound for Florida.

(THORNBURGH: "A major portion of the blame for the bloodshed in Colombia rests with every cocaine sniffer and crack smoker here in the U.S.")

ADAMS continues: The President is expected to target those users when he unveils his new anti-drug strategy next month. But aides say Mr. Bush will also offer more military advisers, training and equipment to help Colombia, Peru and Bolivia fight their war on drugs. (CBS-8)

ABC's PETER COLLINS reports from Colombia on the funeral of Luis Carlos Galan. In Washington, Attorney General Thornburgh said the U.S. would consider sending troops to Colombia to help control the drug traffickers. (ATTORNEY GENERAL THORNBURGH: "Clearly, the use of troops would be only at the request of the Colombian government. And President Barco has made clear that what he's looking at now is stepped-up law enforcement and the extradition of major traffickers to face trial here in the U.S.") Colombia is in a state of shock. In a brief statement, the leaders of the Medellin cartel threatened more killing. They said: "Now the fight is in blood." (ABC-6)

DRUGS

CHUNG reports that a Harvard University study released tonight concludes that the billion dollar federal effort to fight marijuana trafficking is largely a waste of money. The strategy of intercepting imported marijuana has only encouraged greater production of more potent domestic marijuana. (CBS-9)

POLAND

DONALDSON reports that jockeying for power in Poland continued today as the Communist Party demanded a larger role in the new government than just the two key Defense and Interior Ministries promised it.

ABC's MIKE LEE reports from Poland that Prime Minister Mazowiecki and Lech Walesa celebrated mass and Solidarity's new power. The priest said at the service he was happy to present the first Christian prime minister of a free Poland. At a rally today, Mazowiecki was cheered by most, but heckled by a few Solidarity radicals who yelled: "More bread, not more prime ministers." Addressing himself to the growing frustration over high prices and food shortages, Mazowiecki said that Poles can solve their problems if they start believing they can. Later, when asked for his formula to rescue the Polish economy, he said: "With only three days to think about it, you must be joking." One Solidarity official said the Communists have had their chance to save Poland and they have failed.

(JANUSZ ONYSZKIEWICZ, SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN: "We think that we are the only chance to get out of the crisis without major upheaval in the country. And we simply must take the risk.") (ABC-2, NBC-7, CBS-3)

HUNGARY

DONALDSON reports that a Gallup poll in Hungary found that Hungarians rate the U.S. as their favorite country; the Soviet Union is their least favorite. (ABC-3)

THAMES/BOAT DISASTER

DONALDSON: Tragedy in London today on the river Thames. A pleasure boat carrying more than 100, perhaps as many as 150, birthday revelers was rammed and sunk by a barge. There were many deaths. Twenty-nine bodies have been recovered. Depending on how many were actually aboard, as many as 60 people are still missing. (ABC-Lead)

CBS's MARTHA TEICHNER reports from London that because there never was an accurate passenger list, authorities still don't know if all the missing are now accounted for. The ship went down in less than five minutes after being rammed from the rear by a sand dredge. Eighty-nine survivors were rescued. The captain and second mate of the sand dredge have been arrested. The fact that Prime Minister Thatcher insisted on touring the salvage operation is a sign of how serious the accident is considered to be. (CBS-7, NBC-3)

-End of B-Section-

THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

MODERATOR: David Brinkley.

PANEL: Cokie Roberts, Sam Donaldson.

GUESTS: Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz followed by Polish Embassy Charge d'Affaires Ryszard Krystosik and National Director of the Polish-American Congress Jan Nowak then Zbigniew Brzezinski.

BRINKLEY: Solidarity for a long time has resisted joining the government because it didn't want to be saddled with some of the unhappy tasks that need to be done. Why now?

ONYSZKIEWICZ: Well, there are two reasons. First, is that the ruling coalition collapsed, really, because in Poland we...had a coalition led by Communists, but in cooperation with two junior parties. This party simply switched their allegiance to Solidarity and created a sudden political vacuum, which we had to fill up. And the situation now is different because of the second important factor.... [Being that] we will form the government with our prime minister. That makes a terrific change.

ROBERTS: Are you worried, though, that you're being set up for failure? After all, you've left to the Communists the interior, the police, the foreign affairs; you've agreed to stay in the Warsaw Pact. So what you're left with is the terrible economic situation. Is this a set-up?

ONYSZKIEWICZ: Well, not exactly. First of all, the question of the foreign office is debatable. We only promised two departments, the defense and the police, maybe some others. But the situation will not be so simple. First of all, we will have the prime minister. Then we'll have a parliamentary majority to control the ministers. So we are not completely without any influence on what is going to happen within the defense department or within the police.

ROBERTS: Is it possible to fulfill the high expectations people have of Solidarity on the economic front?

ONYSZKIEWICZ: Well, I hope that people don't have very high expectations so far because the situation is pretty poor. What people need is to have some hope for the future.... We think that with the new situation we simply can tell people that they will have to wait a bit for the results....

DONALDSON: How much more aid [from the U.S.] do you want?

ONYSZKIEWICZ: Well, we really need a lot more..... But I would like to quote what Rep. Solarz said some time ago, that Western Europe and the U.S. invest \$350 billion a year for the defense of Western Europe. To secure a democratic Poland -- which will cost about \$10 billion -- might be a very good investment.

DONALDSON: Do you believe there is no danger, anymore, that the Soviet Union will actually intervene in any military way in Poland?

ONYSZKIEWICZ: ...I think that the Soviets are basically interested in keeping Poland stable. [They also want a Poland] which is loyal to its international obligations and which understands legitimate Soviet interests.... We're not going to question our Warsaw Pact membership.

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GUESTS: Ryszard Krystosik and Jan Nowak.

BRINKLEY: Isn't this an odd way to organize a government: a president in charge of foreign police and a parliament and prime minister having nothing to say about it?

KRYSTOSIK: No, the management and the implementation of the foreign policy belongs to the minister of foreign affairs. However, the broad prerogatives in foreign policy belong to the president.

BRINKLEY: How will the new government put bread in the stores better, faster and cheaper than the present government?

KRYSTOSIK: The problems, economic problems, that are in Poland are of enormous character.... It's necessary to insure that this implementation of the economic reform goes unhampered.

BRINKLEY: Well, that requires capital which you don't have much of.

KRYSTOSIK: Yes. It's obvious that some assistance in making our economy better...is necessary.

ROBERTS: Does that mean Communism has failed?

KRYSTOSIK: No, no. I would say that a system which is able to reform itself is not failing.

BRINKLEY: Do you agree with that?

NOWAK: I think that [Krystosik] is representing a system which is leaving to Solidarity an incredible mess. And this is the result of absolutely senseless management and contradiction.... Solidarity cannot offer more bread tomorrow. All they can do is to offer hope that in the future...there will be more bread.

DONALDSON: This is really a historic break, isn't it?

KRYSTOSIK: It is a historic change, undoubtedly. And the process of reforms in Poland are of historic importance....

DONALDSON: Why do you think Moscow has allowed this?

NOWAK: Because Gorbachev is vitally interested in maintaining stability in Poland. Revolutionary upheaval in Poland would bring his own downfall. So all parties, including the U.S., have vital stakes to avoid revolutionary upheaval, which would end in the Soviet Union.

GUEST: Zbigniew Brzezinski.

BRINKLEY: What do you make of all of this?

BRZEZINSKI: Well, I think these events are clearly very important. [The Poles] are very vulnerable. They are deserving of our aid. And we need a broader conception than one that is just focused on Poland in order to further the process.

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BRINKLEY: Why is the Soviet Union remaining silent, passive, allowing this to happen without a word?

BRZEZINSKI: ...At this stage, any attempt to crush what is going on in Poland would be so dangerous to stability in Eastern Europe, and perhaps even to stability in the Soviet Union, that it would derail entirely the process of Soviet renewal. And I think that in turn gives us an opportunity to approach this issue in a constructive and historically responsible way. Not as a psychological war operation against the Soviets, but as a positive response to the winds of change that, indeed conceivably, could go far beyond Poland.

DONALDSON: How will this delicate balancing act of a Communist president with considerable power and yet a non-Communist parliamentary system work together?

BRZEZINSKI: Well, it's going to be a very delicate dance, in which initially they'll probably be working with each other. But, in the course of time, I have no doubt that some elements in the Communist Party will try to derail Solidarity, to discredit its government, and to create preconditions for a return to power. I think what is very important at this stage is that Solidarity obtain assurances that beyond the retention of the Ministry of Defense and of the police by the Communists, Solidarity has freedom of action to renew the cadres that run the economy.... Solidarity should also democratize access to the mass media.

DONALDSON: How much aid should the U.S. contribute?

BRZEZINSKI: I think we have to think of this as a process rather than as a figure....

ROBERTS: How long are the hardliners in the Communist Party going to let this go on?

BRZEZINSKI: ...In addition to doing what we need to do for Poland, we ought to take a constructive or broader approach indicating that other Communist countries...can benefit from constructive cooperation with the West as a consequence of economic and political reforms that they're prepared to undertake.

DISCUSSION SEGMENT, TOM WICKER JOINS THE PANEL:

ON COLOMBIA:

DONALDSON: I think we'd be well advised to extradite, if Colombia will allow it, anyone we can get our hands on....

WICKER: ...If they really have declared war on the Medellin cartel, and really are determined to wipe it out, then I think that's something that we can give them a lot of help with.

DONALDSON: ...This Administration has got a big mouth, but it has no cash....

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FACE THE NATION

MODERATOR: Susan Spencer.

GUESTS: Rep. Dingell followed by Marshall Goldman of Harvard University and Andrew Nagorski of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

SPENCER: You talked with Lech Walesa [last week in Poland]. Does Solidarity have a game plan?

DINGELL: I don't believe that Solidarity has a game plan at this time, and I don't believe that he thought they did. They have a tremendous challenge. They have neither economic nor political infrastructures. They have, of course, the continued problem of Communists in government who can control the Interior -- which is the bureaucracy, the local units of government, the courts and the army. They also have President Jaruzelski who is a very strong Communist....

SPENCER: The new prime minister said: "I am terrified." What sort of inspiration does that provide to people who are so desperate for some kind of change?

DINGELL: Well, if they're scared enough, it's going to give a pretty good incentive.... It is quite possible that the new prime minister and Lech Walesa and Solidarity have, in fact, been set up because they are going to take the responsibility if there is a failure. And the Communists could then use that failure as a mechanism to trigger further repression and [as a means to] return to the very unfortunate Stalinist system that has plagued Poland for so long.

SPENCER: Does Solidarity feel like it may have been set up?

DINGELL: I don't think they feel they may have been set up. The situation has been so bad that everybody felt there had to be changes. It's obvious that they are in a great deal of peril...if they do fail.... One of the things we found, not only in Poland, but in other parts of Eastern Europe which we visited, is that there are very few, if any, convinced Communists. There are a lot of party members, but there aren't many who have much faith either in the party or in its ideology.

SPENCER: What does Walesa do about the current labor problems?

DINGELL: ...Everybody in Solidarity, especially Walesa, has been persecuted, prosecuted, imprisoned and has undergone severe personal and economic hardships for themselves and their families. They are a tough crowd. They also are the best brains and the best people in Poland....

SPENCER: The Bush Administration has been extremely cautious in everything it has said about Poland. What is your view on the kind of signal that that sends and how do you think this country can be the most helpful?

DINGELL: Well, Poland received President Bush with great enthusiasm, and they're very pleased with his package of assistance.... But we are going to have to spend and to assist considerably more than Mr. Bush has suggested. It is very clear, however, that Solidarity doesn't want loans; they want help, for example, in restructuring their debt. They're going to need some food assistance.... Their demands, really, are extraordinarily modest.

GUESTS: Marshall Goldman, Andrew Nagorski.

SPENCER: Has the U.S. been cautious and correct, or has it been too cautious in terms of the signal that it's sending [to Poland]?

GOLDMAN: I think it's been cautious. But I think it's also been the fact that we don't have that money. We have our own budget problem....

NAGORSKI: [It has been] cautious and correct up until now.... I don't think you can say no [to Solidarity]. I think we have to look for the right projects, the right way of cooperating. [We should] bring the Western Europeans in.... [We shouldn't] be saying that our budget is too tight. That's not good enough....

SPENCER: Is it possible that we're going to see a replay of Tiananmen Square?

GOLDMAN: I think there's a strong chance that this can happen. I think that they've gone this far is a remarkable thing. But again, we have to remember there is something here that brings back old memories, in a sense, a domino effect. Because if it happens and succeeds in Poland, the Hungarians are going to want it. And then there's going to be pressure in East Germany.... And then in the Soviet Union itself.... If you let it go in Poland, it will happen elsewhere.

NAGORSKI: The Poles are skeptical about what's going to happen. They're not ruling out new repression. But there are significant differences in what's happening in Poland today and what's happened in previous failed revolutions in Eastern Europe.... They've had their Tiananmen Squares before. They've gone the route of repression before and it produced more opposition, more bitterness and a greater economic crisis.... If this fails, people may blame Solidarity, but they will also blame the Communists.

GOLDMAN: We have to remember, however, that it's not entirely up to Gorbachev. The reason for that is that there are hardliners in the Soviet Union too....

SPENCER: Does Solidarity still have the inspirational power that got them where they are now, and can they keep that as long as they are part of the government?

NAGORSKI: We shouldn't underestimate Solidarity. They've shown incredible ingenuity in surviving all of this.... If anyone can make it work, it will be this government.

SPENCER: Will Solidarity be there a year from now?

GOLDMAN: If anybody can make it, Solidarity can.... But I'm still pessimistic. The economic problems are just simply too enormous; the concern in the rest of the bloc is threatening; and I would be surprised if Solidarity were there next year -- unless there is a considerable amount of outside help.... The West can make a difference here [by saying]: "We suspend interest payments and we're going to give you this additional help."

MEET THE PRESS

MODERATOR: John Cochran.

PANEL: Nina Totenberg, Robert Novak.

GUEST: Attorney General Thornburgh.

COCHRAN: The government of Colombia has said they are now willing...to extradite drug criminals to the U.S. Do you have names of people you want extradited here?

THORNBURGH: Well, it's a very serious and complex problem. During my visit to Bogota earlier this year we met with President Barco and the top military and law enforcement people down there, and agreed on the need to do more than just seize drugs in the effort to deal with the Colombian menace. And that means seizing and incapacitating the drug cartel leaders. And it means hitting them in the pocketbook where it really hurts. I'm very pleased that President Barco's address to the nation indicated that he's going to follow both those courses.... But [I'm] even more pleased that he is now willing to undertake the extradition of major drug traffickers who are facing criminal charges in the U.S.

COCHRAN: Any idea of numbers?

THORNBURGH: Well, the numbers of the major kingpins that we're looking at are a dozen or so.... What the major kingpins really fear is coming to the U.S., being prosecuted and jailed -- as Carlos Leder was -- for life with no possibility of returning to their country or being back on the streets in a drug trafficking enterprise.

COCHRAN: Has the time finally come for the President, or you, or someone in this Administration, to call the president of Colombia and ask him to invite in American troops?

THORNBURGH: Well, that's an option that certainly has to be considered. We're rightfully considerate of the sovereignty questions involved.... The problem is, they're more victims than perpetrators of this drug scourge. You now see an aura of terrorism rather than simply narco-trafficking.... We stand ready to help, and I think that the developments over the weekend are a good sign.

TOTENBERG: Would you support legislation that would require drug tests for anyone who buys a gun?

THORNBURGH: There are a lot of areas where drug testing can be useful.... What we have to look at is drug testing in a wide variety of areas. And I think the President's package, although I don't want to anticipate the details, will contain specific recommendations in that regard.

TOTENBERG: Would you support a ban on domestically made semi-automatic weapons?

THORNBURGH: Well, I think the President has chosen to use a law already on the books to ban the imports, and has proposed new laws that are designed not to function on guns, but to focus on criminals who use guns....

NOVAK: Is this a legitimate and desirable function for the U.S. armed forces, if invited, to go into Colombia?

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THORNBURGH: Well, I think we have to look at any request that we get for either law enforcement or military assistance seriously....

NOVAK: The Joint Chiefs of Staff don't think this is a legitimate function of the military. Are they wrong?

THORNBURGH: ...I don't think we ought to respond, as some suggest, willy-nilly with a military response. But I do think that's an option we have to keep open in order to, among other things, maintain good relationships with our neighbors in establishing collective security operations.

TOTENBERG: Why hasn't anyone from the Justice Department reviewed the transcripts from the House committee that is investigating HUD?

THORNBURGH: Well, we've kept a close liaison with that committee.... We have about 1,000 investigations under way...and we'll pursue those.... Rest assured that we are going to follow the evidence in the HUD matter, as we would in any other matter, to insure that people engaged in wrongdoing are brought to justice.

TOTENBERG: ...There is some whispering around the White House that you're something of a disappointment to the President. What's your reaction?

THORNBURGH: Well, if I heard that from the President, I would accept it more readily than I would from whispers from the White House....

NOVAK: Are your gumshoes still trying to find out who were the source of leaks to newspapermen?

THORNBURGH: We sure are.... When the leaks are accurate, they compromise on-going investigations [and] make our job tougher. When they are inaccurate, they unjustly reflect on the character and integrity of the subjects of the leaks. And that's equally as bad.

NOVAK: Are you going to advise the President to veto an anti-flag burning statute if Congress passes one?

THORNBURGH: Well, we'll wait and see what the statute says.

COCHRAN: By some accounts, you've been the heavy in the bureaucratic bickering over [the drug] plan. It's been said that you are much too concerned about protecting your own turf, that you don't want to share information and responsibility with other agencies, and that you vetoed some of the proposals, for example, of Bill Bennett.

THORNBURGH: Well, I don't know who says that. But what they're saying is false, and I don't have a veto power.

NOVAK: Are you happy with the Keystone Cops operation of the FBI in tailing Felix Bloch?

THORNBURGH: That's a good example of...how a premature disclosure of an investigation can prejudice and hamper that investigation.

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MCLAUGHLIN GROUP

MODERATOR: John McLaughlin.

PANEL: Eleanor Clift, Fred Barnes, Jack Germond, Morton Kondracke.

ON POLAND:

MCLAUGHLIN: Did Solidarity make the right choice [in taking power]?

CLIFT: Of course. They couldn't walk away from a power sharing arrangement. But I think Lech Walesa is a master player in this. He keeps his credentials as a party outsider [and remains] the conscience of the country. And yet he won't get blamed if anything goes wrong -- and a lot is going to go wrong with an economy that is a basket case.

BARNES: How can this economic basket case get any worse? There's only one place to go: up.... One of the things that no where else have they gotten rid of is one party rule, one party Communist rule. And they don't have that in Poland anymore.

GERMOND: ...It's a great opportunity for the U.S. and for the West. [They can be] really serious about economic aid and help [Poland] out of this mess.

KONDRACKE: George Bush should come up with the \$10 billion that Walesa wanted in the beginning. This is a great opportunity for the U.S. to show what it's really all about in the name of freedom, and to organize the West in order to help Solidarity out and make this thing succeed.

CLIFT: I think that's the wrong way to go. George Bush is being very careful to, in fact, distance himself from what's happening because he doesn't want to rub Gorbachev's nose in it.

KONDRACKE: He does not have to rub Gorbachev's nose in it. What he can do is to make this a cooperative arrangement. He could even dangle a very big carrot in front of Gorbachev. If this thing works, this is a model for the Soviet Union for free enterprise.

BARNES: Here's the problem with sending aid over there: You don't want to send it through the government.... There is still a chance of a military crackdown on Poland. These are Communists after all.

ON DRUGS:

MCLAUGHLIN: How can the Bennett plan work if it's not properly budgeted?

BARNES: They take the money from other programs....

KONDRACKE: The rap against Bush has always been that he talks a lot about all these programs, how we're going to fight this and fight that, and never puts any money behind them. This time, you've got two point something billion dollars behind it. They're going to find the money from somewhere -- they'll probably lower entitlements. There's a big national push behind this. There are two things wrong with this: First, the emphasis on the low level consumers of marijuana.... Second, what they ought to be doing is protecting people who are in their own neighborhoods who are willing to stand up against the drug dealers.

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GERMOND: We have had a war on drugs out of every administration. We had one, as a matter of fact, just eight years ago and George Bush was in charge of it. He used to ride around Miami in the harbor in a speedboat and nothing happened. I think we ought to wait and see.

CLIFT: One, I think the plan does abandon the whole approach of trying to [stop] drugs at the border; you can't do that. The more you go after them, the more comes in....

BARNES: One of the tough things was cut out. And that was to force states to bar drivers' licenses for anybody who had been arrested or convicted on a drug charge. And they're not doing that; they're just going to encourage the states to do it.

ON THE ECONOMY, THE POSSIBILITY OF A RECESSION AND THE FED:

MCLAUGHLIN: Is the probability of a recession higher now and should the Fed properly take the rap?

GERMOND: [Budget Director] Darman obviously thinks so or he wouldn't be doing this [saying that the Fed is to blame if a recession happens]. This is conventional positioning. We've seen it in one administration after another. You see a recession coming, you blame it on the Fed. It is no different than it ever has been.

BARNES: But that's not what is going on here. What Darman fears -- and he's reflecting Bush and others in the Administration -- is that if the Fed tightens some more, or doesn't lower interest rates, that there might be a recession. And this was a shot across the bow to tell them: "If you don't respond, there's a price to pay."

CLIFT: I think Darman is a master at allocating blame....

MCLAUGHLIN: Everyone knows that interest rates are coming down.... Who wants to take credit for it? Darman. And he wants to throw the credit to the macho Bush who talks down the Fed.

ON VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE:

MCLAUGHLIN: Should Bush keep Quayle in '92?

CLIFT: Well, I think Quayle's future is in the hands of the right wing of the Republican Party.... George Bush is loyal; he's not going to get rid of Quayle.

BARNES: He's not going to dump Quayle unless he [gets] in political trouble and has to do it in order to get re-elected. And that's not going to happen.

GERMOND: I don't think he'll dump him without some particular reason. The fact is that the White House and the President ought to go to work to help give Quayle the kind of things that give him a chance to build himself up a little bit. They have not done a decent job of it.... He doesn't have the space program; that's a lot of smoke too.

INSIDE WASHINGTON

MODERATOR: Tina Gulland.

PANEL: Carl Rowan, Elizabeth Drew, Hugh Sidey, James Kilpatrick.

ON DRUGS IN AMERICA:

GULLAND: What has happened to make [the drug problem] first in the concerns of Americans?

ROWAN: Well, it's because it is no longer an inner-city problem. You see it in the suburbs, [and] it's the number one law enforcement problem in rural America. And everybody feels threatened.

SIDEY: Well, there is a point where these [kinds of] problems...reach a critical mass in this country.... It finally affects enough communities in enough areas of the country that there is kind of an almost magical response in which people say: "Hey, we've got to do something." And something generally is done.

KILPATRICK: The problem is pervasive.... It's going to get more attention when drug czar William Bennett brings in his report on Sept. 5.

GULLAND: Is [the President] going to have what he needs to fight [the drug problem]?

KILPATRICK: I'm more optimistic about it now than I was a few weeks ago. There has been a power struggle going on involving Bill Bennett on the one hand and some of the other drug enforcement agencies on the other.... After a good deal of struggle, the President announced he would [present the drug report in a televised speech]. That suggests to these turf owners that the President is going to intervene in these matters. [He will] crack a few heads and say Bennett is running the show.

ROWAN: We've had a lot of hype for the last several days.... But when you get to the bottom line, they're talking about reallocating funds.... Now, if you go out and try to take some millions from the Education Department to build prisons, you aren't solving the drug problem, you're intensifying the drug problem. So I want to know where they're going to get the money.

DREW: They're probably engaging in the same kind of shell game that's being engaged in all over the budget. It's hard to know what's honest anymore [because] they play so many games.... The shortage of treatment centers is appalling.

SIDEY: But there is in this, again, the cry for federal money. And I'm not sure...the battle against drugs can be won by an appropriation from Washington.... But this, again, has become a problem that is going to have to be fought and won on the local level. And I think Bush is correct and Bennett is correct.

ON POLAND:

SIDEY:There's an amazing rapport between the Communists and Solidarity.
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ROWAN: ...This is still a very delicate business.... I don't think we ought to leap out there too quickly and think that freedom has come back to Poland.

KILPATRICK: ...Gorbachev has been remarkably subdued about this. George Bush is just making murmuring noises about [the] responsibility of the Polish people.

GULLAND: Why was Gorbachev willing to avoid a political crisis even at the cost of having a non-Communist Poland?

DREW: I don't think he has much choice. He has so many problems on his own hands...that the last thing he can do is to try to roll back change in Eastern Europe.

ROWAN: What makes this so momentous is the fact that you can't quarantine it inside Poland. If you were in Estonia today, you would know exactly what the Estonians are saying: "By God, they're getting theirs today, we want our next month."

DREW: ...A key thing to understand about the President's reticency is [that it is] the same kind of restraint he showed when he was on the trip [to Poland], which is not to gloat, and to not put Gorbachev on the defensive about this.

ON THE HOSTAGES:

GULLAND: We heard from the White House that it may be months, not weeks, [before the hostages are released]. Is there more going on behind the scenes?

DREW: I don't think a great deal more.... I have the feeling that [the White House] now realizes that it's going to take a long time. They're trying to play it down, having played up the crisis atmosphere and pretending to go off on vacation as if it isn't going on.

ROWAN: The difficulty of this thing is the depth of emotion involving a lot of issues.... In Iran, Rafsanjani has got to deal with some of the same kinds of passions. And it makes what we think of as logical negotiations almost impossible.

SIDEY: It makes you wonder, looking back over this whole hostage thing, whether or not it has been handled correctly, even by the families of the hostages. [The question is] whether it wouldn't have been better just to be very quiet about it....

ON VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE AND THE RECENT POLL:

KILPATRICK: Down with polls, down with polls. This happens every August. The Supreme Court goes away, the President goes away, the Congress goes away, and there's no news in this town. And all we have to talk about is some poll.

ROWAN: I almost have a little sympathy for Dan Quayle. It must be a tough life to meet newsmen and all they want to ask you is: "Are you dumb, are you incompetent?"

-End of News Summary-

DECLASSIFIED

8/21/89

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REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS

DW 8/17/09

Director



United States
Information
Agency

same

Fascinating

Good news -

5

Dear Mr. President:

Before you left for your trip to Poland and Hungary, I said you would "kill'em."

I thought you would be interested in the attached Gallup poll just released on Hungary.

Enjoy your vacation.

Bruce

UNCLASSIFIED UPON
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

DW 8/17/09

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

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PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2015

By SS NARA, Date 10/3/24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AFTERNOON SUMMARY

THE OPERATIONS CENTER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

TELEGRAMS and BULLETINS

August 21, 1989

EUROPE

(U) Unprecedented Gallup Survey Shows US Favored by Hungarians --

In the first poll conducted by the Gallup organization in an East bloc country, Hungarians strongly endorsed the United States as their favorite country, followed by Japan, West Germany, Britain, and France, with the Soviet Union trailing in the survey. Furthermore, only one in four claimed they will vote for the Communist Party in the next election, and only one in five agreed with the statement, "Socialism has a future." The poll was based on a survey of 950 Hungarians in 100 locations nationwide. The results of the poll were published in London's *Sunday Telegraph*, and included Hungarian opinion on political parties and politicians, the church, the news media, the army, Parliament and the Warsaw Pact. (United Press International 306, 08/20/89) (Info R, EU, P/G)

UP306

R I

BC-GALLUP:230PED SKED 8-20

HUNGARIANS: AMERICA IS NO. 1

BY ROMAN ROLLNICK

LONDON (UPI) -- HUNGARIANS RATED THE UNITED STATES AS THEIR FAVORITE COUNTRY AND THE SOVIET UNION AS THEIR LEAST FAVORITE IN AN UNPRECEDENTED GALLUP SURVEY OF THE EAST BLOC NATION, A BRITISH NEWSPAPER SAID SUNDAY.

THE NATIONWIDE SURVEY ALSO SHOWED MOST HUNGARIANS ARE DUBIOUS ABOUT THE FUTURE OF COMMUNISM AND ONLY ONE IN FOUR PLANS TO VOTE FOR COMMUNIST CANDIDATES IN THE NEXT ELECTION.

THE POLL, THE FIRST CONDUCTED BY THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION IN AN EAST BLOC COUNTRY, WAS BASED A SURVEY OF 950 HUNGARIANS IN 100 LOCATIONS NATIONWIDE. THE RESULTS WERE PUBLISHED IN LONDON'S SUNDAY TELEGRAPH.

ASKED TO INDICATE THEIR IMPRESSIONS OF SEVERAL MAJOR COUNTRIES, HUNGARIANS RATED THE UNITED STATES THEIR FAVORITE WITH A 64 PERCENT POSITIVE RESPONSE, FOLLOWED BY JAPAN WITH 56 PERCENT, WEST GERMANY WITH 52 PERCENT, BRITAIN WITH 50 PERCENT AND FRANCE WITH 48 PERCENT. LEAST POPULAR WAS THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH RECEIVED A 38 PERCENT FAVORABLE RATING.

HUNGARIANS HAD MIXED FEELINGS ABOUT THE POWERS THAT OPERATE THEIR COUNTRY, GIVING A 62 PERCENT FAVORABLE RATING FOR THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT BUT ONLY A 35 PERCENT FAVORABLE RATING FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY, WHICH CONTROLS THE GOVERNMENT. ONLY 35 PERCENT EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN NEW POLITICAL PARTIES EXPECTED TO CHALLENGE THE COMMUNISTS IN ELECTIONS ANTICIPATED TO TAKE PLACE NEXT SPRING.

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION FOUND THAT ONE OF THE REASONS FOR LOW CONFIDENCE IN THE NEW POLITICAL PARTIES WAS THE PUBLIC'S "TOTAL LACK OF AWARENESS" OF THEIR POLITICAL VIEWS AND OBJECTIVES.

"THE FIRST-EVER GALLUP POLL IN HUNGARY SHOWS THAT ONLY ABOUT ONE IN FOUR, OR 26 PERCENT OF THE ELECTORATE, CLAIM THEY WILL VOTE FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE NEXT ELECTION," THE TELEGRAPH SAID. "BUT THE POLL ALSO SHOWS THAT SUPPORT FOR THE OPPOSITION PARTIES IS VERY FRAGMENTED."

ONLY ONE IN FIVE AGREED WITH THE STATEMENT, "SOCIALISM HAS A FUTURE," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

ABOUT 72 PERCENT OF THE SURVEY SAMPLE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN THEIR NEWS MEDIA, FOLLOWED BY 67 PERCENT FOR THE CHURCH, 58 PERCENT FOR THE ARMY, 53 PERCENT FOR THE PARLIAMENT, 48 PERCENT FOR THE POLICE AND 39 PERCENT FOR THE WARSAW PACT TREATY.

AMONG THE NATION'S POLITICAL FIGURES, IMRE POZSGAY, A LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S REFORMIST WING, WAS THE MOST POPULAR WITH A 34 PERCENT FAVORABLE RATING. ONLY 3 PERCENT EXPRESSED APPROVAL OF KAROLY GROSZ, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND CONSIDERED A HARDLINER.

"SECOND TO POZSGAY IS MIKLOS NEMETH, THE CURRENT PRIME MINISTER, WHO SCORED 16 PERCENT, AND WHO HAS MADE HIMSELF POPULAR THIS YEAR BY HALTING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONTROVERSIAL POWER STATION ON THE RIVER DANUBE," IT SAID.

"HUNGARIANS DISTINGUISH BETWEEN CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT WHICH WAS RELATIVELY HIGH, AND CONFIDENCE IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY WHICH WAS RELATIVELY LOW," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

"THIS WAS REINFORCED BY ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS WHICH SHOWED THAT A MAJORITY OF HUNGARIANS BELIEVE THAT THEIR PRESENT GOVERNMENT CAN AT LEAST PARTLY SOLVE THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND AT LEAST TWO OUT OF THREE HUNGARIANS BELIEVE THEIR GOVERNMENT WILL SUCCESSFULLY INTRODUCE REFORMS WHICH WILL INTRODUCE DEMOCRACY INTO THE SYSTEM," IT SAID.

UPI 08-20-89 03:06 PED

AUG 20 P8:16

mg

Kennebunkport, ME.
Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 8-21-89 TIME: 8^{PM} approx
incoming/outgoing

WITH: JTB

SUBJECT: likes idea of
meeting but suggests
has on 2 earlier
so min. summit goes
as planned, thus
no "Burnt" hype"

FOLLOW-UP: _____

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 21, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

FROM:

Everett Houser *EH*
Correspondence Review Unit

SUBJECT:

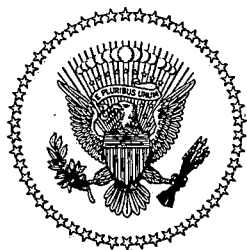
Autopen Matrix

On this date nine Presidential and two First Lady autopen matrix, which are no longer approved for use, were stored in room 563 of the Old Executive Office Building.

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COPY
from ORM

Weekly Compilation of

Presidential Documents



Monday, August 21, 1989

Volume 25—Number 33

Pages 1237-1260

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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.

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There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*.

Week Ending Friday, August 18, 1989

Statement on the Anniversary of the Berlin Wall

August 12, 1989

Twenty-eight years ago, a barrier of steel and stone was erected in the heart of Berlin. It stands there still—now more than ever a relic of a bygone era and a failed philosophy.

The barbed wire that severed a great city also proclaimed in stark, inhuman terms the unnatural division of Europe. Beyond its tragic human cost over the years, rending families and friends, the Berlin Wall has affronted the free world with an alien vision of closed societies where basic freedoms are denied.

The courageous people of West Berlin tend the precious fire of freedom as an example for us all. The city prospers and benefits from their innovative spirit and from expanding international ties. Its cultural diversity, economic vigor, and political pluralism are the fruits of boundless imagination at work in a democratic community. The United States is proud to have contributed to Berlin's freedom and vitality. We remain firm in our commitment to assure the city's security and well-being. In a year which marks the 40th anniversary of the airlift, such historic bonds between Americans and Berliners carry special meaning.

The United States is also committed to improving the lives of Berliners and to bringing closer the day when the city is again united. Together with our British and French allies, we have put forward an initiative to make such progress a reality. We want Berlin to enjoy greater access to the world through expanded air links, to be a center of international meetings and sports events, and to foster more human contacts which lead to better understanding. As I said in Mainz on May 31, we want Berlin to be a place of cooperation, not a point of

confrontation. We have asked the Soviet Union, as part of its four-power responsibilities for Berlin, to join us in achieving these goals. We still await what we hope will be a positive response.

We observe this sad anniversary with renewed determination to overcome the division of Berlin and of Europe. On behalf of the people of the United States, I reaffirm this nation's commitment to Berlin's freedom and prosperity. The tide of history has turned, and we look to a future Europe whole and free. As we now mark the day the Wall was built, so shall we inevitably celebrate a day when it no longer divides Berlin, the German people, and the nations of Europe.

Statement on the Death of Representative Mickey Leland

August 13, 1989

Barbara and I were truly saddened to hear that the discovery of Mickey Leland's aircraft revealed that apparently there were no survivors of this tragic accident.

Mickey Leland and the other members of his traveling party, both Americans and Ethiopians, were engaged in a noble cause: trying to feed the hungry. I have known, admired, and worked with Mickey Leland for many years. His sense of compassion and desire to help those in need has aided millions of people from Houston to Addis Ababa.

Our hearts go out to Alison Leland and to the family and friends of the congressional staff members, State Department, Agency for International Development, and Ethiopian officials who joined Mickey on his important mission and who died with him

trying to carry it out. Barbara and I extend our sympathy to the families of all the victims.

Note: Representative Leland, chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, died when the small plane in which he was traveling crashed en route to a refugee camp located in Fugnido, Ethiopia.

Remarks on Signing the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989

August 14, 1989

Well, all of you, welcome to the White House. And I want to salute Bob Dole, a driving force behind this bill; of course, Senator Bond, Kit Bond, helping so much; and Governor Hayden, Congressman Stenholm from Texas, and our outstanding Secretary of Agriculture, Clayton Yeutter—all of whom have played a key role in bringing this important relief to farm families hit by the extreme weather. And let me give a special welcome to the representatives of the American farm community that are here with us today.

I'm sure some of you heard the story of Mark Twain and his friend Howells, William Dean Howells, walking together when a thunderstorm broke out. Howells looked up to the clouds and he said, "Do you think it'll stop?" Mark Twain looked at him and says, "Well, it always does." And Twain may have been many things, but he wasn't a farmer. *[Laughter]*

And the farmer is at the mercy of the forces of nature, and sometimes nature fails him. And I know, Bob and Mike, that Kansas was hit especially hard; this year's winter wheat crop is less than half of normal levels. In a number of States—from the Dakotas to the Texas Panhandle, and in the mid-Atlantic States as well—farmers have indeed suffered.

And this bill provides relief: Disaster payments totaling approximately \$900 million to compensate farmers for the wheat, soybeans, cotton, and other crops they lost due to damaging weather conditions this year. And this act will help farmers recover after

damaging rain and wind and will see others through a year when they've had to stand by and watch their crops fail.

All of us know that the prevailing climate here in Washington is one of fiscal restraint, and money's tight. And that's why it is good news that the cost of the disaster relief that I'm authorizing today is reasonable: It'll provide relief only to those farmers hardest hit by adverse weather. And it wisely rewards those who took the prudent step of purchasing crop insurance.

We've seen a dramatic reduction in agricultural surpluses over the past years, in part, unfortunately, due to the drought, but even more, due to the resurgence of America's farming and a sharp increase in ag exports. And that's meant higher prices for the farmers, it's meant lower budget costs, and it's meant a better balance of trade for our nation. And that's a trend that certainly I want to help see that that continues. With Clayton Yeutter in the lead, we're working to keep world markets open for American agriculture.

And in addition to disaster relief, this law loosens some of the controls that limit what farmers can plant, leaving more farmers free then to choose the crops they grow and to diversify agricultural production. It's a provision I'm pleased to see that's included in this act.

The farmer is one of the original American entrepreneurs—men and women whose phenomenal productivity feeds America and indeed the rest of the world—risk-takers who start from scratch each season, staking their fortunes on the new year's harvest. And disaster can strike, and this year it did. And that's why I'm pleased to show our country's appreciation and support for farmers by authorizing the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989.

So thank you very much for coming. And now we will get on with the signing.

Note: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Mike Hayden of Kansas. H.R. 2467, approved August 14, was assigned Public Law No. 101-82.

Nomination of Richard C. Breeden To Be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Designation as Chairman

August 14, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard C. Breeden to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1993. He will succeed Charles C. Cox whose term has expired. Upon confirmation by the Senate, Mr. Breeden will be designated Chairman of the Commission.

Since January 20, 1989, Mr. Breeden has served as Assistant to the President for Issues Analysis. As a member of the White House senior staff, Mr. Breeden has been responsible for in-depth analyses of major issues, such as the problems of the savings and loan industry. Mr. Breeden helped develop the landmark legislation recently signed by the President to overhaul Federal regulation of this industry. From 1982 to 1985, Mr. Breeden served as Deputy Counsel to then-Vice President Bush, during which time he was staff director of the President's Task Group on Regulation of Financial Services. The Task Group was a cabinet-level group established to recommend methods of improving all Federal financial regulatory programs. From 1981 to 1982, Mr. Breeden served as Executive Assistant to the Under Secretary of Labor. Mr. Breeden was a partner of the law firm of Baker and Botts in Washington, DC from 1985 until joining the Administration in January of 1989. He practiced law in New York City from 1976 to 1981 prior to entering government service. Mr. Breeden's law practice has covered a wide range of securities, banking, and other financial transactions and matters, both in the United States and internationally. He has authored a number of articles on regulation of financial institutions, and has lectured both here and abroad on financial markets issues.

Mr. Breeden is a graduate of Stanford University (B.A., 1972) and the Harvard Law School (J.D., 1975). He resides in Great Falls, VA, with his wife Holly and their three sons.

Proclamation 6007—National Senior Citizens Day, 1989

August 14, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our Nation's senior citizens are men and women who have helped make the 20th century the American Century. Over the years, these men and women have made great sacrifices to defend the cause of freedom around the world and to build strong families and communities here at home.

Today, our Nation continues to rely upon the knowledge, strength, and energy of our senior citizens. These men and women are grandparents who enrich our families with their love and guidance; they are neighbors who support our churches, schools, and local charities as volunteers; and they are veterans who remind us that peace and freedom are great yet precious blessings, won at a very high price and kept by the vigilant and the brave.

Millions of older Americans are also valuable members of our Nation's work force. Today, many seniors are working well past the traditional "retirement age" as both they and their employers recognize the benefits of their seasoned wisdom and years of experience.

All senior citizens—whether actively involved in business and community affairs or quietly devoted to their families and neighbors—deserve our gratitude and respect. They have shared with us the acquired wisdom of the ages, and they have shown us the meaning of faith, courage, and love of country.

In recognition of our Nation's senior citizens and the many contributions they have made to our society, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 225, has requested that the President issue a proclamation designating the third Sunday of August 1989 as "National Senior Citizens Day."

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, August 20, 1989,

as National Senior Citizens Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of August, 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 fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:07 p.m., August 15, 1989]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 15.

Proclamation 6008—National Library Card Sign-Up Month, 1989
August 14, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our Nation's fourth President, James Madison, once observed that "A popular Government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy; or, perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance: And a people who mean to be their own Governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives." President Madison knew that only an educated and informed public can keep a free and democratic government.

Throughout our Nation's history, libraries have been recognized as an invaluable educational tool. Whether located in community buildings, schools, or other academic institutions, libraries are an ideal way to share both the collected wisdom of the ages and recently acquired technical and scientific knowledge. Repositories of literature, information, and ideas, libraries serve as centers of culture and learning in every community.

At their local library, children as well as adults can find books and materials to meet their special needs and interests. Whether reading for pleasure or studying for a particular purpose, a young scholar can discover a wealth of information—and hours of enjoyment—at the library. Libraries also provide books suitable for parents to share with little ones who are still unable to read by themselves. In fact, reading together holds rewards for the entire family.

Parents should introduce their children to their local library and encourage them to visit it often. They should ensure that their children sign up for a library card, and they should set a positive example by using their own.

If knowledge can be considered the greatest of all riches, then a library card is a key to a lasting treasure.

In recognition of our Nation's libraries and the importance of owning and using a library card, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 231, has designated September 1989 as "National Library Card Sign-Up Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 1989 as National Library Card Sign-Up Month. I call upon the libraries, schools, and people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of August, 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 fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:08 p.m., August 15, 1989]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 15.

**Proclamation 6009—National
Wilderness Week, 1989**

August 14, 1989

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

When our Nation was founded, much of the land that eventually became part of the United States was unspoiled wilderness, teeming with wildlife and rich in natural resources. But after just 100 years, much of the American frontier had virtually disappeared. Railroads crisscrossed the continent, inviting settlement and industry. The rush for land and resources led to almost unchecked development.

The end of the 19th century, however, marked a turning point in the management of America's natural resources. For the benefit of the entire country, the U.S. Government began to reserve selected public land as National Parks, National Forests, and National Wildlife Refuges. In 1924, the Gila National Forest in New Mexico became the first public land allocated specifically for the purpose of preserving the ecological, geological, scientific, and historic value of the wilderness. Forty years later, the desire to protect our Nation's wilderness resource was codified with the signing of the Wilderness Act on September 3, 1964.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of that Act, which established the National Wilderness Preservation System. This System was the first of its kind in the world. Managed by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, the System now includes more than 90 million acres of wilderness in 44 States. The Wilderness Act directs that these acres be managed to "secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness . . . unimpaired for future use and enjoyment." It requires that these areas be "devoted to the public purposes of recreation, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historical use."

When the Wilderness Act was passed, many assumed that simply designating an area as wilderness would assure its preservation. However, experience has shown us that preserving these beautiful, untamed

lands requires a lasting commitment and cooperation from the public. Every American can demonstrate that commitment by supporting the careful management and protection of our wilderness.

In recognition of the value of wilderness, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 67, has designated the week of September 3 through September 9, 1989, as "National Wilderness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of September 3 through September 9, 1989, as National Wilderness Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of August, 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 fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:09 p.m., August 15, 1989]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 15.

**The President's News Conference
August 15, 1989**

The President. Good morning. Let me first have a brief statement, and then be glad to respond to questions. I want to note again the passing of two outstanding public servants: Congressmen Mickey Leland and Larkin Smith. They lost their lives in tragic aircraft accidents. Their passing is mourned by everyone who knew them, and Barbara and I extend our sympathies to their families and friends during this difficult period. Their death also reminds us that there are outstanding men and women in public life who are working at every level of government to better the lot of mankind. And these two fine individuals represented a deep caring for the poor, the disadvan-

tagged, the victims of drug abuse and crime, and many other areas of our society that need improving.

In the last 2 days, I've attended meetings to consider our new national strategy to deal with the drug problem, and it's an issue that tears at the heart, feeds the fears of every American. Just yesterday, we learned that more than 75 percent of Americans say they favor tougher drug laws. Teenagers find drugs the biggest problem facing their generation. And it's clear in these surveys and from hundreds of personal stories of tragedy that we hear every day that drug abuse is a national menace, and that the central government must attack it with every means at its disposal. Bill Bennett [Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy] has given me now an outline of our national strategy. It's balanced, decisive, effective, and achievable. And it will target all aspects of the problem. It'll call for commitment and sacrifice and understanding, but it's clear to me that the American people demand no less. And we'll be working on the final points of this strategy over the next few weeks, and I'll present to the American people on September 5th a coordinated counterattack involving all basic antidrug initiatives and agencies. Let me emphasize here that the Federal Government cannot do it alone. Local communities and States and individuals and families must help. And I'm being told in these meetings of the last few days that the American people are ready to take on this fight.

Late August is a traditional vacation period, but we cannot forget the full agenda that faces America at this time: our hostages, the Middle East, Lebanon, drugs, the budget, and so many other matters. In addition, the Congress is considering more than 100 of our nominees for government positions, and we need these people. And I urge the Congress to make this a top priority when they come back. All of these issues will be on my mind as we prepare for the hard work of the fall, and so on this last day before vacation, I'll miss you—[laughter]—but let me just see.

Hostages Held in the Middle East

Q. Mr. President, your spokesman said yesterday that significant progress had been

made in pursuing the issue of the hostages. We're told that you've been on the phone to foreign leaders, that there's been a flurry of diplomatic contacts, but can you say today that we're any closer to seeing the hostages released than we were, say, about 3 weeks ago when the Israeli seizure of Sheik [Abdul Karim] Obeid [Moslem cleric and Hezbollah leader] set into motion this chain of developments that seems to have raised expectations or hopes of a breakthrough?

The President. Norm [Norm Sandler, United Press International], I can't say that today, but we're going to keep on trying. But I cannot give you a definitive assessment of that. I just don't know. There are a lot of lines out there, a lot of initiatives have been taken. As I said earlier, the cooperation that we've received, some that we've solicited and some unsolicited, from leaders around the world has just been magnificent. But I can't give you that positive assessment at this point.

Q. Can I follow up on just one path that was pursued on that? In the absence of an exchange of prisoners, have you considered the extradition of Sheik Obeid to this country to face criminal charges?

The President. No, we have no criminal indictment against Sheik Obeid.

Q. Is that any kind of a legal option?

The President. Well, we wouldn't move against somebody without the legal process going forward.

Iran-U.S. Relations

Q. Mr. President, what does it mean when you pointedly remind Iran that good will begets good will? The United States wants the return of the American hostages in Lebanon. If that occurred, what would the United States do in return for Iran?

The President. Too hypothetical to answer, but I would simply repeat that we're looking for signs of change, certainly when it comes to holding of hostages. We all know that we've had some major differences with Iran and the question of state sponsorship of terrorism. That's a given. Now we see a new leader coming in, and we hear different signals coming out of Iran—some in the old mode and then some that offer more hope. And so I will just

leave it stand that a clear and good signal would be the release of American hostages, and there are many ways that countries who are estranged can get back together, from diplomatic relations or a wide array of other things. So I just hope that the positive signs prevail there, because there are some. And they are encouraging.

Look, we don't have to be hostile with Iran for the rest of our lives. We've had a good relationship with them in the past. They are of strategic importance. They would be welcome back into the family of law-abiding, non-terrorist-sponsoring nations. But I just would repeat that I'd like to see that kind of change go forward, positive change.

U.S. Drug Policy for Latin America

Q. As you formulate your drug plans, Bill Bennett comes up with his proposals to you, how do you feel about the possibility of penalizing Latin American countries which fails to cooperate with us in stemming the flow of drugs from Latin America?

The President. I wouldn't be opposed to that, provided they were able to cooperate with us. I mean, you take a country like Colombia, and I am convinced that President Barco wants to cooperate. But his country has been ripped asunder by the drug cartels. And you've had Supreme Court justices slain, you've had people hunted down in Eastern Europe from Colombia and killed, and so I think there has to be some measuring of intention before you paint with an extraordinarily broad brush and say, Hey, drugs are coming in from your country, and therefore we're going to cut you off.

And so I would hope that we'd have much more enlightened diplomacy or enlightened foreign policy than to isolate every country, even though that country was trying to do something about drugs at the source.

Q. But are there some countries out there which are not cooperating, and which you're actually thinking about penalizing economically?

The President. Well, no proposal has come to me now, but there's been some, as you know, John [John Cochran, NBC News], there's been a lot of suggestions on Capitol Hill about this. But I feel a certain responsi-

bility to look at the problems that are facing some of these countries with limited armed forces of their own, with very complicated insurgencies in their countries, and to formulate a foreign policy that takes these things into consideration.

Extradition of Sheik Obeid

Q. Mr. President, back to Sheik Obeid for a moment. In light of his reported role in the kidnaping of Colonel Higgins, would it not be the appropriate step for the United States to convene a grand jury and to pursue a possible criminal indictment against him, and then for the administration to go forward with an effort to extradite him to this country?

The President. Well, if the justice system goes forward and there is an indictment against him, I would be remiss if I didn't try to see him brought to trial.

Q. Well, sir, can't you take the lead in that and encourage the Justice Department to proceed—

The President. I put it just exactly the way I want to put it. [Laughter]

We've got to get to the back of the room here. Yes?

Hostages Held in the Middle East

Q. Can you explain why you have not retaliated for the murder of Colonel Higgins?

The President. Retaliated for his murder?

Q. Yes, sir.

The President. If I could find some action—diplomatic, military, private sector, public sector—that I thought would help get the hostages out or guard against future hostage taking, I would take such action. Military action—I'd like to know that what action we took was not going to victimize a lot of innocent people. And I'd like to be sure of all the facts before taking action on the Higgins case. And I wish I could tell you we had all the facts, and we don't.

So when you look at the action that the United States can take, I don't want to be responsible for the loss of innocent life. I also would have to weigh, if we considered military action, the lives of the Americans that were being asked to carry out that action. So it's just not clear yet. But if I could find a way to take those hostages, get them and bring them out, and that re-

quired using the military force of the United States, make no mistake about it: I would do it in an instant.

Yes, right in the back. Do you have a followup?

Q. Yes. May I ask what you're doing to increase the intelligence that would let you do something like that? Have you ordered the CIA [Central Intelligence Agency] to try to get assets in Lebanon?

The President. Well, the problem there is, it takes a long time. And I do think that the period that we went through quite a few years ago has resulted in less human intelligence than is necessary to come to grips with something as murky as hostage holding. And so I'd like to do more, and the various agencies know of my interest in this, but I don't want to hold out the wrong kind of hope that you can say let's get more agents, more intelligence of the human source and that that happens overnight. It just doesn't work that way.

Yes? Way in the middle, in the back. Yes, sir?

War on Drugs

Q. Mr. President, you've told us you are going to expand vastly the fight against drugs. Are you willing to raise taxes to pay for that?

The President. We're not going to have to, but we are going to expand Federal expenditures.

Q. A followup on that, Mr. President. If you're not going to raise revenues to fight the drug war, where are you going to get this money? Can you tell us specifically from—

The President. Stay tuned. We will show you in September how we're going to allocate the resources for this.

Q. But as I understand it, this money will have to come from other Federal programs now being funded. Can you tell us specifically where this money will come from?

The President. Not yet. No, I can't tell you yet, because the final decisions haven't been made. But we will have to do some reallocation of resources; there's no question about that.

Situation in Panama

Q. Mr. President, is Panama—going back to Latin America for a minute—on September

1st, there will be an inauguration of the candidate that Noriega supported, effectively institutionalizing what the U.S. considers a stolen election. What is the U.S. going to do now? Are we going to be limited to these kinds of skirmishes that we saw last week, these arrests of one side or the other, or is there something else?

The President. I don't know for sure what we're going to do. Part of our understanding of the OAS [Organization of American States] agreement was that Noriega would be out. And I'm not holding my breath on his voluntary departure, but—and I have told Mr. Endara, who was duly elected by the people of Panama the other day, that we will continue to support what the people of Panama voted for. But it's still rather murky as to what will happen beyond September 1st. There are some hints that possibly there will be a transfer. Let me just simply say this: I would reiterate that our argument is not with the Panamanian Defense Forces, it is with Mr. Noriega himself. And that if he were to go out, and that you had the will of the people recognized, we would instantly have better relations with Panama. It would be good for our country, and certainly it would improve life for the Panamanians.

Federal Budget

Q. Mr. President, in the past you've said that the budget is very tight, there's not much room at the Federal level for spending. Now you say that resources are going to be reallocated. Doesn't that signal some hard times ahead for the military or the social programs, or both?

The President. Yes. We're in a period of hard times in the sense that we don't have all the money that we would like to spend in several areas. So it isn't easy. And I am determined, though, to get this Federal budget deficit down, and to live within the Gramm-Rudman targets and to do it without threatening this long expansion by raising taxes on the American people.

Q. You've made no final decision on what programs are going to get the pinch on—

The President. No. The OMB [Office of Management and Budget] is working on that right now.

War on Drugs

Q. Because the last administration also made the fight against drugs a major priority and yet drug interdiction efforts have not slowed the distribution of crack, cocaine—people in the country still think drug abuse is a very major problem. What can you do differently now that you're President than the last administration or even prior administrations to turn this problem around?

The President. Well in the first place, we're formulating a national drug strategy and though we've approached in previous administrations—we've approached various parts of it—this will be a rather comprehensive national strategy. You point out the bad side of it and it is horrible—no question.

There is a little bit of good news out there and that is that the decline—a serious decline in the amount of casual use of cocaine has taken place. This encourages because I think with better emphasis on education, we can do more on the demand side. On the interdiction side, we are going to have some specifics in that that I think will help get to the problem at the source. So you learn. I salute the interdiction people who have done a good job, but we're just trying to improve on it, make it better.

Q. I know there's talk about using military assistance to provide to Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia to help cut down on drug trafficking. Can you tell me if you would consider deploying U.S. troops in these countries to help in that effort?

The President. Well, I have said previously, way back in the campaign, that I would give serious consideration to an invitation from countries to help them. And I'll tell you what I found at this G-7 [Group of Seven] meeting. It was a very interesting—from several of the European leaders, the feeling that maybe we ought to have some kind of international effort to help countries in this regard, going after people where—in a country, at the invitation of a government of a country, people that have been out of the reach of the law enforcement of the local—of the country itself, of the Government.

So we have no specifics on that at this point, but generally speaking, we have used military assets, as you know. We've used helicopters, for example, in I believe it was

Bolivia and perhaps Peru. And we're interested in all of this. But I don't think you can inflict force on a country, and I wouldn't want to be a part of that at all.

Iran-U.S. Relations

Q. Mr. President, you talked about some conflicting signals coming out of Iran as a result of your diplomatic efforts.

The President. Well, I'm not sure it's a result of it, but there are conflicting signals coming out of Iran.

Q. Perhaps coincident with your—

The President. Okay.

Q. —diplomatic efforts. I'd like to ask, do you believe that President [Ali Akbar Hashemi] Rafsanjani is firmly in charge in Iran and how long are you prepared to give this diplomatic process before trying some other means or effort?

The President. Well, please elaborate. What do you mean "before trying some other means"? I'm not sure—

Q. Well, there are those who believe that there should be stronger military messages sent.

The President. I don't know the answer to your first part of it, and I don't know any expert in this government that does. I had a meeting with various agency experts on Iran, and I think the jury is still out as to what has happened internally there in Iran. I think all our experts feel that there are some hopeful signs, and I would cite some of the comments by Mr. Rafsanjani. And then you've seen some countersigns, one as recently as yesterday, by Mr. Khamenei [Ayatollah Ali Khamenei]. And there are others—their Interior Minister, who seems to be very hard over.

So, I think we don't know yet. We don't know how it is sorting out. But again, I would go back to the earlier answer, that that's fine. That can move forward. But if I find some other channel or action that would get our hostages out of there, I wouldn't wait on sorting out the internal affairs of Iran.

Q. If I can follow, though, just how long are you prepared to wait, and would you consider stepping up military pressure in this process? And to what extent do you hold Iran responsible for the safety of these hostages?

The President. Well, again, we're trying to sort out—there certainly—I think that if Iran decided they wanted those hostages to come out of there, there would be a good likelihood that that would happen, perhaps not with certainty, but a good likelihood.

And so, as you know, the position of the United States Government has been that Iran and a couple of other states have been involved in the state sponsorship of terrorism. And so I don't think it's a question of how long, it's a question of not—in my view, it's a question of exploring every avenue to get these people back and recognizing that at some point we have to stand up for our interests, even if it means military. And yet I'm not threatening military action because I've told you some of the constraints on authorizing military action.

Interest Rates

Q. Your Budget Director has said over the weekend that the Fed [Federal Reserve Board] ought to be a little bit less concerned about inflation and more concerned about recession, and perhaps let loose on interest rates. Do you agree with that?

The President. Listen, I don't know of any President, now or in the past, who doesn't favor lower interest rates. That is the American way. [Laughter] But you also have to be concerned about inflationary pressures. I thought what Dick Darman said was very balanced and very—I can feel very comfortable with his sallying forth and saying that. And I think I've said essentially the same thing in the past.

Q. Mr. President, Mr. Darman also suggested that the Fed might be responsible for any recession down the road if interest rates don't come down. Do you agree with that, sir?

The President. Well, I'd like to go back, because I don't recall that part of it, and take that under advisement and let you know at a later date. [Laughter]

Situation in Lebanon

Q. What is the United States doing, if anything, to try and stop the destruction of Beirut that is underway? Is it a fear that if the Syrians succeed in driving the Christians out, that will seriously set back any progress that's been made on settling the West Bank and Gaza problem?

The President. The answer to your last question is yes, and the answer to the first part is, joining others in calling for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all foreign forces; support for the Arab League mission, which regrettably has hit an impasse right now, but encouraging those three countries involved to reenergize that initiative; joining where we can—I had a long talk with the Secretary-General [Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra] to see what role the United Nations can play, and indeed, I might take the opportunity to thank him for his timely dispatch of his emissary to the Middle East, although that wasn't a mission about Lebanon. It had to do with Colonel Higgins. I was deeply appreciative of his taking that action.

And so, we're in a very complicated situation in the Lebanon where I'm not sure any outside power can do other than exhort people in the country to have this cease-fire and to withdraw foreign forces, and then to take a look at whatever constitutional change is necessary so you have a representation there that all factions in Lebanon can feel comfortable with. And it's a long process, and in the meantime, I am literally heartbroken. I've bored some of you with this, but I've been to the Lebanon when I was in business and I recall it as the peaceful oasis in a then-troubled Middle East, and I saw Christians living peacefully with the Muslims. And someday again, I'd like to think that the Lebanon can be restored to that—

Q. If I could follow up—there are reports that the United States does not want to pressure Syria to back off because we need their help to get the hostages out.

The President. That's wrong. I've never heard such a report. But if there's such a report you've heard, it is wrong.

General Manuel Noriega of Panama

Q. Mr. President, in an interview last week, I believe with Hearst Newspapers, you seemed to say that you would be willing to kidnap General Noriega to bring him to justice. Is that your policy, and would that be an appropriate thing for the United States Government to do?

The President. We have an indictment out against General Noriega for drug traf-

ficking. I'm told that it's a good indictment, that it's an in-depth indictment. And I'm not saying what I would do or wouldn't do, but there was a case where a man named Jusef, I believe, Yunis, was apprehended and brought to justice. And I have an obligation to try to bring people to justice.

Q. Well, are there any constraints on what means you use, even though there's a legal indictment, or are there limits on what would be appropriate in enforcing such an indictment?

The President. There's always limits. There's always limits in matters of this nature. And the limits, as far as I'm concerned, are the lives, first, of Americans, and clearly innocent life. You've got to consider those things when you go about whatever it is, hostages or trying to bring Mr. Noriega to justice.

War on Drugs

Q. Mr. President, there has been some talk of sending the Green Berets to South America. Do you think—

The President. What was that question?

Q. Sending the Green Berets—there has been some talk of sending Green Berets to South America. Do you think that the DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] is inept to do this job, and why?

The President. To do the job of helping at the source? Well, you'd have to look at it country-by-country, and then I could tell you a little more about what the problem is. Some of the countries are faced with enormously well-organized and financed insurgencies, some of them are faced with the most highly financed cartels, and so you'd have to look individually. DEA isn't big enough or strong enough to solve the problems in these various South American countries. They can help a lot, and in some areas they have been very, very helpful. But I don't think that the DEA alone can solve the problems of the cartels in Colombia, for example.

Q. Are you considering sending the Green Berets to South America?

The President. No, I'm not considering that.

Q. On the drug plan—

Mr. Fitzwater. Final question.

The President. This is the final question, Marlin [Marlin Fitzwater, Assistant to the

President and Press Secretary] says, pre-vacation question.

Q. Secretary Bennett has indicated that part of the drug plan is to hold casual users of drugs accountable. Given that many, many State prisons are overflowing, and indeed, the Federal system has no more room at the present time, what type of accountability are you looking for? Would it be jail time, or something short of that?

The President. Well, it depends what the penalty is for the crime involved. And the tolerance, though, of casual users or the excusing of one echelon of society for using drugs and then going after another is unacceptable in a national strategy. And so I'd say we'd have to look at the individual case, but I think the day of tolerance for those who break the law in using drugs is over, and should be over. And so we will try to make the punishment fit the crime, if you will.

Thank you all very much. Listen, I hate to go, but I have to do it.

Q. What are you going to do on your vacation?

Espionage Case of Felix Bloch

Q. What's on the—about Felix Bloch, Mr. President? What about Felix Bloch?

Q. Do you have any political advice for Mario Cuomo?

The President. Let the legal process go on without a lot of hype. That's what I'd suggest—on Felix.

War on Drugs

Q. Are you a little concerned about raising expectations on drugs?

The President. No, I'm not, because I think the time has come to encourage every element of our society, the teacher, the family, the local communities, the States, the Federal Government, to pitch in. So I am not. I think it is time that we recognize there is a major national problem. There are signs that some things can happen through education, like the decline of the cocaine use. And I think given that ray of hope, we ought to put on a full-court press, not just in the Federal Government but all across society, to try to solve this problem.

Q. But isn't your reputation largely on the line given the promise you made at the inaugural?

The President. Well, more important than my reputation is that we solve this problem and we make progress against this scourge. So be it, and that's the way it is.

Note: The President spoke at 10:49 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

I know I can count on you all, and I thank you.

George Bush

Memorandum on Ethics in Government **August 15, 1989**

Memorandum to All Inspectors General of the Departments and Agencies

Subject: Ethics in Government

As a follow up to our meeting in late January, I wanted to reiterate my interest in and commitment to the highest ethical standards in government as well as my reliance on your vigilance to help me honor that commitment.

As you know, since we met, I submitted to the Congress in April legislation that would significantly revise federal ethics law to create a system that is reasonable and fair and yet upholds the highest standards of ethical conduct. I have now signed a message to the Congress transmitting another piece of legislation, one that would ban the receipt of honoraria by Members of Congress.

Even with adoption of these measures, I realize how much our system of ethical standards will still depend on the work of individuals, including particularly the specialists like you who devote their careers to the maintenance of high standards. We make every effort to select individuals of the highest integrity to work at each agency and to train everyone to understand what is required of them to uphold the public's trust. Nevertheless, your careful monitoring of agency activities and your diligence in investigating possible improprieties is essential both in ensuring that employees adhere to scrupulous standards and in ascertaining the facts and seeing that justice is done when employees fall short of proper conduct.

Nomination of James R. Locher III To Be an Assistant Secretary of Defense **August 15, 1989**

The President today announced his intention to nominate James R. Locher III to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense (Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict). He would succeed Charles S. Whitehouse.

Since 1978 Mr. Locher has served on the professional staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Prior to this, he served as an operations research analyst in the Naval Forces Division of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Program Analysis and Evaluation, 1974-1978, and an operations research analyst in the Mobility Forces Division of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Program Analysis and Evaluation, 1968-1972.

Mr. Locher received a bachelor's degree from the U.S. Military Academy in 1968 and a master's degree from Harvard Business School in 1974. He was born August 21, 1946. Mr. Locher resides in Springfield, VA.

Proclamation 6010—Women's Equality Day, 1989

August 15, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On August 26, 1989, we will commemorate the 69th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. The adoption of that amendment secured for women an equal voice in our representative system by guaranteeing their right to vote. Its ratification in 1920 marked a watershed in American history by ensuring that women, equally with men, could

enjoy fully the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

The active role of women during World War I was one important factor in gathering the force of public opinion behind the women's suffrage movement. Women already had the vote in some States, but during the war, as they became essential workers in many industries, women gained increasing voice and stature throughout the country. Thus, after years of hard work and persistent lobbying by women's rights groups, the Congress passed the 19th Amendment in June 1919. It was finally ratified by the Tennessee legislature on August 18, 1920, and proclaimed as part of our Constitution on August 26.

By securing for women the right to vote—and allowing them full participation in the political life of our country—the 19th Amendment affirmed the principles upon which our Nation was founded. In essence, it called us to remain faithful to the vision of our Founders, who had pledged their lives and fortunes to defending the belief “that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.” The ratification of the 19th Amendment was a poignant reminder that the civil and political rights enshrined in our Constitution are the birthright of all.

By recognizing previously disenfranchised members of our society, the 19th Amendment took a place among other great landmarks in American history, such as President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. These legal milestones, and others that have since followed, such as the 1964 Civil Rights Act, have marked our Nation's progress in ensuring that all members of our society have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

In recent years, women have continued their remarkable achievements in virtually every field of endeavor, gaining positions of leadership in government, education, business, medicine, and the arts. During our Nation's record peacetime economic expansion these past 80 months, 53 percent of the increase in employment has been among women; the wage gap has been closing; and today, increasing numbers of women are

obtaining undergraduate and professional degrees.

On this 69th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, it is appropriate that we recognize the many accomplishments of women, as well as their unique role in keeping our families, communities, and Nation strong. But today let us also renew our commitment to protecting the rights of all Americans, so that the United States might truly be a land of “liberty and justice for all.”

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1989, as Women's Equality Day—a day to commemorate the 69th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of August, 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 fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:28 p.m., August 16, 1989]

Proclamation 6011—National Drive for Life Weekend, 1989

August 15, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Although the proportion of traffic deaths related to alcohol has declined during the past few years, alcohol-impaired driving remains our Nation's number one highway safety problem.

Approximately one-half of all fatal motor vehicle crashes in the United States continue to be alcohol-related. Some 80 percent of these crashes involve a legally intoxicated

driver or pedestrian. During 1988 alone, alcohol played a role in more than 23,000 traffic deaths. The personal losses and suffering of the thousands injured by drunk driving and of those whose loved ones are killed in alcohol-related crashes are inestimable.

Drugs other than alcohol also pose a significant threat to our highway safety. Studies show that certain drugs—legal as well as illegal, and either alone or in combination with alcohol—contribute to highway crashes. All of us should be aware of the safety risks of driving after taking prescribed medications or over-the-counter drugs—especially those that have labels warning against operating a motor vehicle. We should also be mindful that combining drugs and alcohol increases those safety risks.

Two years ago, a coalition headed by Mothers Against Drunk Driving sponsored the first National Drive for Life Day and campaigned for all Americans to pledge not to drink and drive on that day. By pausing on National Drive for Life Day to demonstrate their commitment to the fight against drunk driving, Americans underscored the importance of keeping that pledge throughout the year. The success of that first day prompted calls for an expanded campaign, to which the Congress responded in 1988 by designating Labor Day weekend as National Drive for Life Weekend. By Senate Joint Resolution 127, the Congress has again called for a national campaign by designating the Labor Day weekend beginning September 2, 1989, as "National Drive for Life Weekend" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this weekend.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the Labor Day weekend, September 2 through 4, 1989, as National Drive for Life Weekend. I ask all Americans to help improve the safety of our Nation's highways by pledging not to drink and drive that weekend. I also call upon the Governors of the States, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and the people of the United States to observe that

weekend with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of August, 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 fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:29 p.m., August 16, 1989]

Proclamation 6012—National Pledge of Allegiance Day, 1989
August 15, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On September 8, 1892, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag first appeared in print. Today, nearly a century later, the words penned by Francis Bellamy in observance of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America are among the most widely recited verses of American literature.

The simple yet eloquent words of the Pledge of Allegiance capture both the character of the American people and the principles upon which our Nation was founded. They are a fitting tribute to our Flag.

The Flag is the unique symbol of our Republic and the freedom that we cherish. It embodies the faith and unity of the men and women who have carried forth this bold experiment in self-government, and it stands in honor of those who have sacrificed their lives to defend it. This proud emblem, the glorious banner of a great and blessed Nation, is worthy of our abiding respect and loyalty.

A diverse people, we Americans are united by what we believe. We believe in God; we believe that all men are created equal; we believe in freedom; and we believe in equal opportunity and justice for all. We rededicate ourselves to these eternal truths every time we pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States.

In recognition of the significance of the Pledge of Allegiance, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 253, has designated September 8, 1989, as "National Pledge of Allegiance Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation calling for the observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 8, 1989, National Pledge of Allegiance Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day by displaying the United States Flag, by reciting publicly the Pledge of Allegiance, and by participating in other appropriate activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of August, 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 fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:30 p.m., August 16, 1989]

Proclamation 6013—The Bicentennial Anniversary of the First U.S. Patent and Copyright Laws, 1990

August 15, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our Nation's Founding Fathers recognized not only the need to protect the rights and property of individual Americans, but also the importance of providing incentives to stimulate the economic and cultural growth of the United States. Thus, in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, they gave the Congress the power "To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries." Under this provision, the Federal Government can encourage the work of authors and inventors by protecting their right to reap the fruits of their labor.

In his first Annual Message to the Congress, President George Washington reminded its members of the importance of progress in science and the arts, proclaiming that "there is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science and literature." Less than 6 months later, the Congress passed two landmark laws: the first Patent Act, which President Washington signed on April 10, 1790, and the first Copyright Act, which he signed on May 31, 1790. These two Acts have played an important role in establishing the United States as an economic and cultural leader among nations.

During the past 200 years, our Nation's patent and copyright laws have, as Abraham Lincoln once observed, "added the fuel of interest to the fire of genius." American inventors have left their mark on industry and everyday life, and the world's history books include their names alongside those of other great pioneers. Our standard of living, which is in part the result of American technology and innovation, has long been the highest in the world.

Advances in technology have also produced new forms of authorship, and we have expanded our copyright laws accordingly. Copyright protection now covers such works as photographs, phonograms, motion pictures, and computer programs. These changes have enabled fledgling enterprises to become enduring industries. The success of new industries has, in turn, given aspiring authors, inventors, and artists greater faith in their dreams and further incentive to share the fruits of their talents with others.

As our patent and copyright laws enter their 3rd century, it is fitting that we recognize the role they have played in the scientific, economic, and cultural development of our Nation. On this occasion, it is also fitting that we encourage America's young people to follow in the footsteps of the many inventors and artists who have enriched our lives with their vision and creativity.

In recognition of the importance of the patent and copyright laws to the United States, the Congress, by Public Law 99-523, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation commemorating the

bicentennial anniversary of the first patent and copyright laws.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to foster recognition of the importance of our patent and copyright systems through appropriate educational and cultural programs and activities during 1990, the bicentennial year of our Nation's first patent and copyright laws.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of August, 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 fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:31 p.m., August 16, 1989]

Executive Order 12687—President's Education Policy Advisory Committee August 15, 1989

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), an advisory committee on the education policy of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee. The Committee shall be composed of members appointed by the President.

(b) The President shall designate a Chairman from among members of the Committee. The Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Policy shall serve as the Secretary of the Committee.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Committee shall advise the President with respect to the objectives and conduct of the overall education policy of the United States.

(b) In the performance of its advisory duties the Committee shall conduct a continuing review and assessment of education

policy and shall report thereon to the President whenever requested.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Committee such information with respect to education policy matters as the Committee requires for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) Members of the Committee shall serve without any compensation for their work on the Committee. However, they shall be entitled to travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707).

(c) Any expenses of the Committee shall be paid from funds available for the expenses of the Office of Policy Development.

Sec. 4. General. (a) Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, shall be performed by the Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Policy or his designee, except that the Administrator of General Services shall, on a reimbursable basis, provide such administrative services as may be required.

(b) The Committee shall terminate on December 31, 1990, unless sooner extended.

George Bush

The White House,
August 15, 1989.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:32 p.m., August 16, 1989]

Executive Order 12688—Transfer Authority Choctawhatchee National Forest, Florida August 15, 1989

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Pub. L. No. 668, 76th Cong., 3d Sess., 54 Stat. 655 (1940), to ensure that excess property under the control of the Department of Defense within and adjacent to the Choctawhatchee National Forest, Florida, is transferred to

the Department of Agriculture for inclusion in the National Forest, it is hereby ordered as follows:

The Secretary of Defense is hereby delegated the President's authority under Pub. L. No. 668, 76th Cong., 3d Sess., 54 Stat. 655 (1940), to transfer such property within or adjacent to the boundaries of Choctawhatchee National Forest, Florida, that is no longer required for military purposes, to the Secretary of Agriculture to be restored to national forest status. To the extent this order delegates the President's authority under Pub. L. No. 668, 76th Cong., 3d Sess., 54 Stat. 655 (1940), to the Secretary of Defense, it supersedes Executive Order No. 10355, which delegates the President's authority to revoke withdrawals and reservations of public lands to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of Defense will document the transaction by letter of transfer between the Departments. The Secretary of Defense, 30 days prior to taking any action to transfer property pursuant to this order, shall notify the Secretary of the Interior of the effective date and time for "opening" of the lands to relevant land laws. The authority delegated by this order may be further redelegated within the Department of Defense.

George Bush

The White House,
August 15, 1989.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:27 p.m., August 16, 1989]

Note: The Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 16.

Statement on Signing the Bill Allowing Government Retirees To Work Temporarily on the Census
August 16, 1989

I am pleased to sign into law today H.R. 1860, a bill that will help assure that we have the best possible people conducting the 1990 census. The bill allows government retirees to work temporarily on the census without having their pension bene-

fits reduced. With this change in the law, the Census Bureau adds two million qualified people to the pool of possible temporary employees for the 1990 census.

These former public servants bring with them a wealth of experience that will make them effective census workers. They will also bring to these jobs a demonstrated commitment to public service, based on their long careers in government. They are people who understand and respect the public trust and will serve us well in helping to carry out this most important undertaking. This law makes sense and is good public policy. It allows us to use the best people we can find to help us with the 1990 census, an activity that is at the heart of our constitutional democracy.

George Bush

The White House,
August 16, 1989.

Note: H.R. 1860, approved August 16, was assigned Public Law No. 101-86.

Executive Order 12689—Debarment and Suspension of Participants in Federal Programs
August 16, 1989

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to protect the interest of the Federal Government, to deal only with responsible persons, and to insure proper management and integrity in Federal activities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this order:

(a) "Procurement activities" refers to all acquisition programs and activities of the Federal Government, as defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(b) "Nonprocurement activities" refers to all programs and activities involving Federal financial and nonfinancial assistance and benefits, as covered by Executive Order No. 12549 and the Office of Management and Budget guidelines implementing that order.

(c) "Agency" refers to executive departments and agencies.

Sec. 2. Governmentwide Effect. (a) To the extent permitted by law and upon resolution of differences and promulgation of final regulations pursuant to section 3 of this order, the debarment, suspension, or other exclusion of a participant in a procurement activity under the Federal Acquisition Regulation, or in a nonprocurement activity under regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12549, shall have governmentwide effect. No agency shall allow a party to participate in any procurement or nonprocurement activity if any agency has debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded (to the extent specified in the exclusion agreement) that party from participation in a procurement or nonprocurement activity.

(b) An agency may grant an exception permitting a debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded party to participate in procurement activities of that agency to the extent exceptions are authorized under the Federal Acquisition Regulation, or to participate in nonprocurement activities of that agency to the extent exceptions are authorized under regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12549.

Sec. 3. Implementation. (a) The Office of Management and Budget may assist Federal agencies in resolving differences between the provisions contained in the Federal Acquisition Regulation and in regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12549. The Office of Management and Budget may determine the date of resolution of differences and then shall notify affected agencies of that date.

(b) To implement this order, proposed regulations amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation and the agency regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12549 shall be published simultaneously within 6 months of the resolution of differences.

(c) Final regulations shall be published simultaneously within 12 months of the publication of the proposed regulations, to be effective 30 days thereafter.

George Bush

The White House,
August 16, 1989.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:28 p.m., August 16, 1989]

Memorandum of Disapproval for the Bill Waiving Enrollment Requirements for the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989

August 16, 1989

I am withholding my approval of H.J. Res. 390, which waives the provisions of the United States Code requiring the printing by Congress of H.R. 1278, the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989. H.R. 1278 was presented to me in printed form and I have signed it into law.

Accordingly, H.J. Res. 390 is superfluous. Under these circumstances, it seems best for me to prevent H.J. Res. 390 from becoming a law by withholding my signature from it.

George Bush

The White House,
August 16, 1989.

Note: The President's last day for action on this joint resolution was August 18.

Remarks at a Campaign Fundraising Luncheon for Ileana Ros-Lehtinen in Miami, Florida

August 16, 1989

Thank you, Ileana, and thank all of you for that warm welcome. What a pleasure it is, an uplifting pleasure, to be with the next U.S. Representative from Florida's 18th district. I'll tell you, I heard my friend Tom talk about a 2-week campaign. I don't believe there is such a thing as a 2-week campaign. But sure enough, that's what we're facing and why I want to thank each and every one of you for making a significant contribution to this campaign.

This is exciting. And it's grassroots, and you can sense a ground swell for our outstanding candidate. And the people of Dade County are going to turn one great Florida State senator into one great United States Congresswoman. I see my friends Bill Grant and Craig James and Mike Bilirakis here today. They need company; they need it

bad in the United States House of Representatives. And so, I want to see her as the 11th member of an outstanding Florida delegation.

You know—she pointed it out, Ileana did—this is my first and last stop before going to Maine. And there aren't many things that are important enough to delay a vacation. I think we'd all agree on that. *[Laughter]* But electing Ileana Ros-Lehtinen to Congress is surely one of them. And anyway, it was right on the way—*[laughter]*—as she pointed out. And it is a pleasure—I mean it—it really is a pleasure to be here. And indeed, in a sense, it's, for me, like a—I won't say high school reunion, but like a reunion seeing so many friends and so many people to whom I'm personally indebted for their political support. And of course, it's a great pleasure to be with our—and I say that for a purpose—our outstanding United States Senator Connie Mack. What a job he is doing for this State and for our country.

And I'm pleased to see my friend the mayor, Mayor Suarez. I'm delighted that Jeannie Austin, who's brought her lessons as Florida's party chairman to the leadership role at the Republican National Committee—I'm pleased that she came down with us. She left some big shoes to fill in this State that's on the move politically. But if anybody can do it—and he is—it's Van Poole, who I've known for many, many years. And he's doing a great job as our State chairman. I wish that my national co-chairman, Bob Martinez, was here. But I understand he's on a development mission to Israel, and I wish for him a landslide reelection. You think of the redistricting, the importance of that, and it is vital.

I'm going to get in trouble if I single out all my friends at this dais or out in the audience, but I see Jorge Mas here. And all I would say to you, Jorge, is keep up your battle—sometimes lonely, always principled—for bringing truth to Cuba. I support what you are doing in terms of TV Marti, and we are not going to let the people down.

And I'd be remiss if I didn't mention my pal here, Alec Courtelis. I know some of you hate to see the guy—*[laughter]*—because every time you do, you're poorer. But the party or some good cause is richer. But

nevertheless, I think I'd be remiss if I didn't say that, in my view at least, Alec was a large part in our being boosted to a 40-State victory last November. And, Alec, thank you; and thank you, Miami, too.

Every time I start this we get in trouble for those we don't have time to single out—like what's-his-name, the old Republican Party chairman of Dade County, Jeb somebody. *[Laughter]* I called him and asked what I could do as President to help out during the final 2 weeks. He said I should fly to Miami at once and babysit his kids until after the election. *[Laughter]*

So this is an important election. The spotlight of the Nation is going to be on Dade County. I think you know that already. You can just feel it. You can sense it coming out of this primary season, as we move now 2 weeks before the general election. In our first 6 months, our administration has set out on a new course, sails filled with the new breeze that I talked about on the day I took office and launched upon the success of a great President whose name graces a Miami avenue not far from here: Ronald Reagan.

We've got plenty of problems around the world, but on the world scene, the United States stands tall and confident. We've recently returned from a successful NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] meeting, where we put on the table an innovative, imaginative program for conventional force reduction, which if we're successful—and we're negotiating it with the Soviet Union—will take a gigantic step to see that the world is going to be more peaceful for these young guys at this table over here. And that's a lot of what being a President is about. We've seen how democracy is surging forward around the world, taking roots in outposts like Poland and Hungary. The excitement I felt when I was in Poland and Hungary—I just wish I could have shared it with everybody in this room.

And at home we've launched a series of bold proposals designed to make great cities like Miami places where every family can prosper: proposals to educate our kids, help clean up our environment—air and water—and in attacking crime and drugs, do nothing less than take back our streets.

If progress is to continue, and if we're to make this vision a reality for Miami and all America, then we need to send principled, tough, experienced legislators, like Ileana, to fight the battle in Washington. And we need, I might say parenthetically—primary season over—we need to send leaders like Miguel De Grande, Representative Lincoln Diaz-Balart to fight the battle in Tallahassee. Do not forget the local level.

Let me click off a couple of examples as to why Washington is so impressed with Ileana. She's an effective teacher with a longstanding commitment to quality education. She's a smart leader, a veteran leader, with 7 outstanding years as a Florida legislator. We need experienced leaders like Ileana to win the war on crime and drugs, to maintain a strong foreign policy, and to help our children and our elderly fulfill the fullest potential of their lives. Florida's 18th, represented so long by Claude Pepper, is no place for rookies. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen is the only one with the experience to get the job done.

I expect that the number one issue in Miami—the number one issue, indeed, across America—is drugs and the violent crime they spawn. A strong foreign policy, hopes and plans for our children and our elderly—all our dreams and best intentions will be for naught if we cannot win the war against the thunder in the streets and the evil that men do. The answer calls for common sense. Every criminal in this nation must understand that if they commit a crime they will be caught. And if caught, they will be prosecuted. And if convicted, they will do time. We must enforce those three principles.

The comprehensive battle plan that we sent to Congress seeks to rid our streets of the violent criminals with an attack on four points: new laws to punish them, new agents to arrest them, new prosecutors to convict them, and new prisons to hold them.

Now, we've called upon the States for a long time to back us up with matching programs of their own. And here in Florida, Ileana hasn't just been with us, she's been leading the charge. She's led the fight for increased penalties for those caught selling drugs around our schools, passed the Drug-

Free Workplace Act, and toughened our bail standards.

The time for talk is over. Five police officers were killed here in Dade County last year—five. And Ileana wants that Federal death penalty for Miami's drug kingpins. She supports my personal pledge that anyone who kills a law enforcement officer should pay the ultimate price.

In the fall, we're going to be unveiling a total—first time—a total national drug strategy, and this law enforcement package is going to be a part of it. But with crucial votes ahead in the Congress, this is the kind of uncompromising, experienced crime fighter that we need in Washington right now.

And I know Marvin Weinstein wants to see her leadership on crime taken to Congress. I understand his daughter, Hillary, is here. Marvin Weinstein was victimized twice—once by the brutal murder of his daughter and once by a criminal justice system that kept his family out of the courtroom, treating the victims of crime as second-class citizens. Ileana—she responded. She responded with the victims bill of rights and the new victims amendment to the Florida Constitution. And today things are different in Dade County. The judge, in a long-delayed murder trial, ruled recently that Ileana's new amendment protected the victim's parents' right to attend. And they said: "We finally got justice. After all these years, we finally know what happened." Ileana, you have made a difference in south Florida, and I think all of us are very grateful to you for that.

She knows that crime is not the only threat to America's society. She also knows the world as it really is when it comes to foreign affairs. With Cuba—Castro's Cuba—90 miles away, she understands the horrors of totalitarianism. And listening to her, she also understands the blessings of freedom.

And on the subject of totalitarianism, let me simply state, I think I know the agony of divided families and the concern that many here today feel about their beloved Cuba. And, yes, someday I'd like to see improved, yes, normalized relations with Cuba. But that cannot be, and it will not be, as long as Castro violates the human rights of his own people; as long as he, almost

alone in the entire world now, swims against the tide that is bringing sweeping change and democracy and freedom to closed societies all around the world. As President, I will look for signs that Castro wants to move away from subverting his neighbors, move towards more openness, more freedom for his own people. But until I see demonstrable change, there will be no improvement in relations with Cuba. It simply cannot be.

Speaking of freedom, I want to recognize one special couple here, not just as Ileana's proud parents but as defenders of liberty who struggled against Communist tyranny. I saw them smiling back there when their daughter was speaking—Enrique and Amanda Ros. Why don't—Amanda, you and Enrique stand up now so we can see you. Some of you, not all of you, know the story, so let me repeat it here.

As successful American entrepreneurs, they've proven once again, like so many here today, that if you're willing to work hard America is still the home of freedom and opportunity like nowhere else on Earth. Ileana tells of how, in 1939, her grandfather took a small boat into Havana Harbor to rescue his cousin who was trapped aboard the SS *Saint Louis*, a Jew fleeing the Nazi Holocaust. Ileana's grandfather watched helplessly as the infamous "Voyage of the Damned" was turned away. And that's why her grandfather helped smuggle Jewish refugees out of Cuba when Castro's tyranny crushed freedom on the island, crushed religious freedom, crushed all freedom.

Her experiences give her an increased sensitivity to the problems of all oppressed minorities, wherever they may be. She's a strong supporter of Israel, of free emigration for Soviet Jews, and of the freedom fighters who are battling Communist oppression in this hemisphere and overseas. And that is principle. That is tough leadership. And that is Ileana Ros-Lehtinen.

She cares. You can feel it when you talk to her. Her concern for the helpless explains her focus on the needs of the children and the elderly. As a teacher and a mother—two children ages 2 and 4—she knows the potential in our youth, and she's witnessed the heartbeat [heartbreak] of drugs and missing children and lost oppor-

tunities. Ileana's election will help enfranchise two of the most underrepresented groups in Congress: America's teachers and America's working mothers.

And concern for others is why she successfully sought passage of legislation designed to provide a program for intermediate care for the elderly, creating an alternative between total-care nursing homes and living alone without any help. For the people of Florida's 18th, her efforts in Tallahassee complemented Congressman Pepper's leadership in Congress. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen will carry on the legacy of Claude Pepper: standing up for our elderly in Washington.

But standing here in Florida, our space program's home State, and hoping to boost the candidacy of a talented young American woman, we ought to take note of some auspicious signs. After I leave tonight, at just about sunset, a full moon is going to rise out of the waves to the east and shine over Miami. But it is no ordinary full moon because anybody watching tonight will witness the magic of a total lunar eclipse, an event not seen on these shores in nearly 7 years. So, go outside tonight and take your children, your grandchildren, some of you old ones. [Laughter] And with any luck and if the weather holds, I'll be up there on the coast of Maine, watching with four Miamians of my own, Colu, George, Noelle, and Little Jeb. And as you enjoy the magic of a summer night and as you think about the magic of a lunar eclipse, think also about the magic of America, a land where dreams come true, a land where anything is possible, a country without limits.

Ileana's dream is your dream. It's not a Republican dream or a Dade County dream, it's the American Dream. And we've got 2 weeks left. So, let's go out there and make that dream come true. Thank you. God bless you. God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 1:09 p.m. in the ballroom at the Omni International Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Florida State Treasurer Tom Gallagher; Congressmen Bill Grant, Craig James, and Michael Bilirakis; Xavier Suarez, mayor of Miami; Gov. Bob Martinez; Jorge Mas Canosa, Chair-

man of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba; Alec Courtelis, finance chairman of the Republican Party; Jeb Bush, businessman and former State secretary of commerce; Miguel De Grande, attorney and candidate for the State legislature; State Representative Lincoln Diaz-Balart; Columba Garnica Bush, daughter-in-law of the President; and the President's grandchildren, George Prescott Bush, Noelle Lucila Bush, and John Ellis Bush, Jr.

Memorandum on the Combined Federal Campaign

August 15, 1989

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

As I have said on a number of occasions in the past, I see Federal employees as the unsung heroes of America. One of the ways they have shown their heroism over the years is in their generosity to others by their participation in the Combined Federal Campaign. This generosity is exemplified not only by the many thousands of employees who contribute to the campaign but especially by those who show their support by taking leadership roles in the conduct of the campaign each year. That is what I am asking of you, to become part of the tradition of voluntary giving by Federal employees through your leadership of the Combined Federal Campaign.

Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward J. Derwinski has agreed to serve as Chairman of the 1989 Combined Federal Campaign of the National Capital Area. I am asking that you support Secretary Derwinski by personally serving as Chairman of the Campaign in your agency and appointing a top official as your Vice Chairman. Please confirm with Secretary Derwinski your willingness to serve and provide him with the name of your designated Vice Chairman.

As you know, your leadership is key to the Combined Federal Campaign, and your personal interest, visible support, and participation are essential to a successful 1989 Campaign. I know that you will make a special effort to encourage all of your employees, both in the Washington, D.C. area

and in all of the Combined Federal Campaigns worldwide, to support the campaign.

George Bush

Note: The memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 17.

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.

August 13

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD. In the evening, the President dined at the Vice President's Residence.

August 14

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;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In a ceremony in the Residence, the President received diplomatic credentials from Ambassadors Miguel Angel Salaverria (El Salvador), Nuzhet Kandemir (Turkey), Karan Singh (India), and Siosaia Ma'Ulupekotofa Tuita (Tonga).

In the afternoon, the President hosted a reception in the Residence for the George Bush for President committee and Victory '88 finance committee.

August 15

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 the Domestic Policy Council;
- Gov. Mario Cuomo of New York;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In the morning and in the afternoon, the President attended drug policy discussions in the Roosevelt Room.

August 16

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.

August 17

The President met at his home in Kennebunkport, ME, with Robert M. Gates, Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs.

Nominations Submitted to the Senate

Note: No nominations were submitted to the Senate during the period covered by this issue.

Checklist of White House Press Releases

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as items nor covered by entries in the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

Released August 14

Fact sheet:
Disaster Assistance Act of 1989

Released August 16

Advance text:

Remarks at a fundraising luncheon for congressional candidate Ileana Ros-Lehtinen in Miami, FL

Acts Approved by the President

Approved August 11¹

H.R. 2705 / Public Law 101-76

Relating to the method by which Government contributions to the Federal employees health benefits program shall be computed for 1990 or 1991 if no Government-wide indemnity benefit plan participates in that year

H.J. Res. 363 / Public Law 101-77

To designate 1989 as "United States Customs Service 200th Anniversary Year"

S.J. Res. 78 / Public Law 101-78

To designate the month of November 1989 and 1990 as "National Hospice Month"

S.J. Res. 126 / Public Law 101-79

Commemorating the bicentennial of the United States Coast Guard

S.J. Res. 127 / Public Law 101-80

Designating Labor Day weekend, September 2 through 4, 1989, as "National Drive for Life Weekend"

Approved August 14

H.R. 2799 / Public Law 101-81

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 for the 1990 crops to allow the planting of alternative crops on permitted acreage and to amend the provisions regarding the designation of farm acreage base as acreage base established for oats

¹ *These acts were not received in time for inclusion in the appropriate issue.*

Administration of George Bush, 1989

Approved August 14—Continued

H.R. 2467 / Public Law 101-82
Disaster Assistance Act of 1989

H.J. Res. 221 / Public Law 101-83
To designate the week beginning September 1, 1989, as "World War II Remembrance Week"

S.J. Res. 55 / Public Law 101-84
To designate the week of October 1, 1989, through October 7, 1989, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 67 / Public Law 101-85
To commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wilderness Act of 1964 which established the National Wilderness Preservation System

Approved August 16

H.R. 1860 / Public Law 101-86
To provide that a Federal annuitant or former member of a uniformed service who returns to Government service, under a temporary appointment, to assist in carrying out the 1990 decennial census of population shall be exempt from certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to offsets from pay and other benefits

H.R. 2847 / Public Law 101-87
To extend by 1 year a program under which the Government is allowed to accept the voluntary services of private-sector executives

H.J. Res. 225 / Public Law 101-88
To authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating the third Sunday of August of 1989 as "National Senior Citizens Day"

Approved August 16—Continued

H.J. Res. 231 / Public Law 101-89
Designating September 1989 as "National Library Card Sign-Up Month"

H.J. Res. 253 / Public Law 101-90
Designating September 8, 1989, as "National Pledge of Allegiance Day"

H.J. Res. 379 / Public Law 101-91
Commending the citizens of the Sioux City, Iowa, tri-State area for their heroism and spirit of volunteerism in selflessly providing assistance and life-saving services to the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 232

H.R. 840 / Public Law 101-92
To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1990 for the Federal Maritime Commission, and for other purposes

H.R. 1426 / Public Law 101-93
Drug Abuse Treatment Technical Corrections Act of 1989

H.R. 2727 / Public Law 101-94
Court of Veterans Appeals Judges Retirement Act

Editor's Note

On Wednesday, August 16, the President began a 3-week vacation at Walker's Point, the family compound in Kennebunkport, ME. Releases and announcements issued during his stay in Maine but not received in time for inclusion in this issue will be printed next week.

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