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THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

4/15/88

Peter Arnold 7928

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, April 15, 1988

CONTACT: 202.456-6772

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1988

Let me give you an unsolicited political prognostication: The economy is thriving and will continue to thrive. And there will be no more important issue in the fall election than experience in foreign policy.

The foremost responsibility of any President is the national security of the United States and the encouragement of peace and freedom around the world. Beyond that, the growing importance of international trade means that foreign policy and economic policy are becoming more and more intertwined.

As we look to the '90s and the 21st century, I believe American foreign policy should be guided by a few central principles:

-- Number one, we must operate from a position of strength. We achieved the historic INF agreement by rebuilding America's defenses, by responding to the Soviet missile buildup in Europe, and by remaining resolute at the bargaining table for verifiable and asymmetrical arms reductions.

I took the case to Europe in 1983 for deploying our Pershing II missiles there, in the face of violent protests by the so-called peace movement. The European leaders and ultimately the public recognized the moral strength of our position, which was based on our proposal to eliminate these weapons altogether.

When I returned later that year, demonstrators attacked our motorcade with rocks and bottles. One young man broke through the police lines. I vividly remember his face, filled with hate, as he slammed his rock-filled jacket against the car that Chancellor Kohl and I were riding in.

If we'd listened to those at home and abroad who said the answer was a nuclear freeze, we would have locked in about 1000 Soviet warheads in Europe when NATO had none. It was only our determination to counter the Soviets' monopoly that brought progress in Geneva.

-more-

Principle Number two: The United States must remain engaged around the world. If we are to support those who strive for freedom and democracy -- and I believe we must -- we cannot do it with words alone.

The Soviets have agreed to withdraw from Afghanistan and end their cruel and barbaric invasion of that country because of American willingness to stay engaged -- to supply arms to the heroic mujaheddin. As a result, we've won a great triumph for freedom.

Principle Number three: The United States cannot withdraw from the world economic arena any more than it can withdraw from the political arena. We must be a force for open markets -- at home and abroad -- not cower behind protectionist barriers that proclaim our inability to compete.

When the President was here on Wednesday, he talked a bit about foreign policy, and I will not revisit the same ground. Instead, I would like to tick off some areas that will demand our attention in the '90s.

If these areas are neglected, they could become a source of tension and trouble for the United States; if they are handled with sensitivity and skill, they could equally become the locus of the next American triumph.

Let me turn first to Mexico. You cannot live in Texas as long as I have and not have a special feeling for our proud and fiercely independent neighbor to the south. The rapid growth of the Hispanic population and culture in the Southwest -- indeed, even in my own family -- has greatly enriched this melting pot called America.

We have long had a close, even fraternal relationship with our other neighbor, Canada, capped by a free trade agreement that I believe will rank as one of the most significant achievements of our Administration.

I want to strive for the same kind of relationship with Mexico -- a relationship of economic competition, strategic cooperation, and mutual trust, a relationship that recognizes our differences, yet moves us toward our common goals -- greater prosperity and individual freedom.

Last year I met privately at Loreto with President de la Madrid -- no notetakers -- for a good, frank four-hour visit, and I hope to visit soon with the victor of the Mexican presidential election in June.

My staff has already met with representatives of Mr. Salinas, the leading candidate, to talk about the future. I am

impressed by his economic agenda, with its theme of "The Modernization of Mexico."

As President, I will work toward creation of a free trade zone embracing Mexico, Canada, and the United States. Such a North American compact would take years to achieve, but I believe it would work to the benefit of all -- Canadians, Mexicans, and Americans -- by spurring economic growth throughout the continent.

We share with Mexico a host of bilateral interests -- the interdiction of narcotics, the management of Mexico's debt, as well as matters of immigration, energy, the environment, and trade, but there is none more important than our own national security. With a long and porous southern border, we must do whatever we can to bolster the strength of democracy and free enterprise in Mexico.

Democracy is on a roll in Latin America. Since we took office, the following countries have changed from military to democratic rule: Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Honduras, Grenada, El Salvador, Brazil, Uruguay, and Guatemala. 90 percent of the population of Latin America now lives under democracy.

This pattern of political evolution suggests that once the current leadership of Chile and Paraguay passes from the scene, it may be possible for these countries also to move significantly closer to democracy.

We must stand up to protect these sometimes fragile democracies -- as when a country like Nicaragua vows a "revolution without borders" and builds up an army of unprecedented size, or when Cuba attempts to subvert the tiny nation of Grenada -- and yet be sensitive to the scars of the past.

Currently we are engaged in an effort to protect civilian rule in Panama against Noriega. So far he has stood up to the considerable economic pressures we have applied, and I can tell you one reason why: Several reliable sources indicate that he is receiving millions of dollars in support from Libya.

We support democracy in Panama, as we do throughout Latin America. Noriega should go, and Noriega will go.

Now let me turn to Asia... where we continue to enjoy the benefits of postwar reconstruction in Japan, our defense of South Korea, and the renewal of our ties to China, where I served in 1974 and 1975.

The key is to do all we can to improve relations between two of our close friends -- India and Pakistan -- an effort in which we have been involved over the past seven years.

The stability of the Subcontinent is threatened by nuclear competition between these two nations. India has exploded a nuclear device, and Pakistan is not far behind. I believe it is in the interest of neither country to move further in this direction.

On a 1985 trip to China, I raised this issue with Deng Xiaoping, who fully endorsed our efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. The cycle of nuclear proliferation must end. It is in response to the Chinese nuclear capacity that the Indians originally developed their capacity. Now the Pakistanis say they must match the Indians.

Because regional tensions underlie each country's desire for weapons, as President I will do all I can to move Islamabad and New Delhi toward a bilateral agreement that would verifiably constrain any further development of nuclear weapons there.

A fundamental priority of American foreign policy must be to contain the spread of nuclear weapons -- for it appears quite clear that such weapons are more likely to be used in a regional conflict or in a terrorist attack than in a standoff between the superpowers.

As President, I will push for more progress in this area, more support for the International Atomic Energy Agency, with a more visible Presidential interest in containing this threat in every way possible.

I believe wholeheartedly in the IAEA and applaud its efforts, but we must press for more on-site inspections and more agreements to control proliferation. Here at home, I will insist that our safeguards against the transfer of nuclear technology are enforced rigorously and reviewed regularly.

Finally, let me turn to South Africa. Our goal there is clear -- the complete ending of apartheid. To achieve that goal, I believe we must stay engaged.

We have tried economic sanctions, and we have tried disinvestment, and they haven't worked. I do not support breaking diplomatic relations. I do not support a retreat from the Sullivan Principles through complete American disinvestment. Disinvestment has already hurt black workers -- the very people we are seeking to assist.

Increased economic development in South Africa, in contrast, would require more trained workers from among the black population. It is only these workers, many working for American firms, who have begun to enjoy even a small amount of the freedom they deserve.

I will work actively to cause South Africa to free Nelson Mandela -- with no conditions.

I will encourage Mandela to do that which he has been unwilling to do -- renounce violence and walk in the path of non-violence trod by Gandhi and Martin Luther King.

I will encourage an immediate dialogue between the Government of South Africa and Mandela and other responsible black leaders, including Chief Buthelezi of the Zulus, Bishop Tutu, and other religious leaders as well.

There are no easy answers to the problem of South Africa. As President, I will work to end apartheid there. I will also work to see that our own strategic interests are not diminished by the emergence of a pro-Soviet radical regime. Peaceful change, based on racial equity and democracy, must be our goal.

By keeping America strong and engaged in the world, we can be more than just an example, more than just an inspiration to others -- we can be a force for change, a force for freedom, in Latin America, in Asia, in Africa, and throughout the world.

All around the globe, freedom and democracy are on the march, and collectivism is in retreat. Our task in the years ahead must be to encourage that trend -- for our own self-interest and because it is the right and moral thing to do.

This is the United States of America -- the freest, fairest, most generous country that has ever existed on the face of the Earth. We can do no less.

Thank you very much.

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Health Care

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, April 18, 1988

CONTACT: 202/456-6772

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
THE CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUNDATION
CLEVELAND, OHIO
MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1988

I want to talk with you about the biggest challenge facing the United States in the years ahead -- how we're going to stay competitive in this increasingly aggressive world marketplace.

The steps we take to meet the competition will determine America's prosperity -- our standard of living -- long into the future. Some people would have us copy what our competitors are doing. Others would have us hide behind protectionist barriers.

But that's not competing, that's retreating.

We will succeed by doing what we do best -- by exploiting our comparative advantage. And our greatest single strength for the future is not mining or manufacturing or even agriculture -- it is our ability to expand the limits of our knowledge. From that will flow the scientific and technological advances that will enable us to compete and to raise the living standards of all the nations of the world.

The people working in places like this around the nation, pushing back the frontiers of human understanding, will have more of an impact on 21st century America than all of us down in Washington, D.C.

In the past year I have seen firsthand -- at the Monsanto Research Center in St. Louis and at Burroughs-Wellcome in North Carolina's Research Triangle Park, at Yale's new nuclear accelerator, from the Silicon Valley to Route 128 in Massachusetts -- the leading edge of science, and it is so impressive.

I have seen the future in these laboratories -- wheat that will withstand drought, strawberries that will repel frost, drugs that will combat AIDS.

Our Administration has recognized the importance of science to our national security and our economic health. Despite the extraordinary pressures on the budget, the President last year challenged all Americans to embark on "A Quest for Excellence," and he recommended that funding for the National Science Foundation be doubled over the next 5 years.

As the Foundation's director, Erich Bloch, put it, "Basic research and education are our key assets in the battle for international competitiveness. Where we have a clear lead, we must preserve it; where we are lagging, we must catch up."

"Investing in basic research and education will not immediately reduce the trade deficit, but it will provide the new knowledge and technically educated people that are prerequisites for anything we do in commerce, industry, defense, or health."

Sometimes the best thing the federal government can do is simply make less of a nuisance of itself. The task force that I head, the President's Task Force on Regulatory Relief, has been watching very closely an experiment at five Florida universities that dramatically reduces the red tape and paperwork requirements that accompany federal research grants.

We recently approved a substantial expansion of that experiment. We need researchers spending their time working in the laboratory, not filling out government forms.

S&T { The key to our success in the years ahead will be our people -- how well they're educated, how well they're trained and managed, how well they do their jobs. Of these, the most important is education, and that's why I've said throughout this campaign that I want to be the Education President.

Some say American workers can't compete any more, but I don't believe that. American workers are the best in the world. If we give them the tools, they can compete, and they will prevail.

Better education means better American workers, and better workers means better American products. And one thing we have learned from the Germans and Japanese is this: When it comes to competing in the world economy, quality sells itself.

Here at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation you're leading the way in quality, and helping America lead the world.

You're leading the way in kidney and heart transplants, cardiac catheterization, chemotherapy, hip and joint replacement, and in many other areas almost too numerous to count, and certainly too technical for me to describe.

In advancing specialized medical care, you are improving the quality of living for your patients, and as others follow your lead, for all Americans.

I understand the Cleveland Clinic was the first hospital to perform heart bypass surgery, and now, with \$5.6 million from the National Institutes of Health, you are working on the first totally implantable artificial heart.

The Cleveland Clinic Foundation is both a pathfinder and a pacesetter. That's why our Administration named you the first National Referral Center for multi-specialty medical care.

You believe in treating the whole patient. This is the direction in which medicine must go.

You have been a bold pioneer in case management -- working with patients throughout their illness, not just when they are in the hospital. The result is better quality care, as well as reduced costs, because the patients don't get as sick.

You also have been a leader in the aggressive marketing of health care services, most recently with the opening of Cleveland Clinic Florida in Fort Lauderdale.

Because Cleveland Clinic physicians are salaried, you can't pay for surgical patients, removing the financial burden at a time of crisis.

Salaries and operating expenses are high, including medical education, and technical

Malpractice insurance is not the problem here that it is in other settings -- again, because of your situation. Malpractice is a problem elsewhere.

Survey done of 500 Iowa doctors who reported that 50 of them said they had stopped practicing because the cost of malpractice insurance in the last two years. The implications of that are simply alarming.

It is not that physicians are exposed to an unpredictable length of time. Medical malpractice suits have increased in this state, just as they have in the rest of the country.

What is ahead is to restore common sense to the malpractice system. One way to do that is with reasonable regulation.

No matter what we're doing, we need to find better ways of getting the job done, as I toured your clinic today.

Under your microscopes, with your breakthroughs are born. You haven't seen the future. You've made it happen.

Please read the operating instructions on the reverse side. / Prière de lire les instructions au verso.

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That's the spirit, that's the American spirit we will need in the years ahead -- not just in health care, but in every field of endeavor -- if America is going to continue to lead the world.

With that spirit America can stand as tall in the 21st century as it does today -- the freest, the fairest, the most compassionate, the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth, and you all are doing far more than your share in making that happen.

Thank you very much.

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Document No. 560399VP

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/18/88 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: IMMEDIATE/COB TODAY

SUBJECT: VICE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS: STATE ASSOCIATION OF TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS
Hersey, PA 4/19/88

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GREENLEAF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IRASTORZA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KELLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COLLAMORE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McINTYRE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DETHON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ATWATER</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TEETER</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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REMARKS: Pls pass any comments to Reid by COB today, with an info cy to my office. THANKS.

RESPONSE:

Return to: Thomas J. Collamore
Staff Secretary
Room 276

PROPOSED REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
STATE ASSOCIATION OF TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS
HERSHEY, PENNSYLVANIA
TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1988

((THANK YOU VERY MUCH.))

AS YOU CAN IMAGINE, THE PACE OF MY CAMPAIGN HAS SLOWED IN RECENT WEEKS. BUT I STILL INTEND TO CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE END OF THE PRIMARY SEASON... BECAUSE IN POLITICS THE COMMUNICATION IS 2-WAY... YOU HEAR FROM ME, AND I HEAR FROM YOU... ABOUT THE PROBLEMS WE FACE, AND THE STEPS WE'RE TAKING TO SOLVE THEM.

2

IT'S GOOD TO BE OUT ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL, FIGHTING MY OWN FIGHT. YOU KNOW, AS VICE PRESIDENT, IT'S IMPORTANT NOT TO UPSTAGE YOUR BOSS... AND I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW DIFFICULT IT'S BEEN THE LAST 7 YEARS, KEEPING MY CHARISMA IN CHECK SO I DON'T UPSTAGE THE PRESIDENT.

TO TELL YOU THE TRUTH, THIS ELECTION WILL BE A RELIEF... IT'S THE FIRST ONE WHERE I DON'T HAVE TO WORRY IF MY COATTAILS ARE LONG ENOUGH TO CARRY RONALD REAGAN.

I'VE BEEN CRISSCROSSING AMERICA. PEOPLE TALK ABOUT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE REGIONS, BUT WHAT I NOTICE ARE THE SIMILARITIES.

3

WE MIGHT SOUND A LITTLE DIFFERENT OR DRESS DIFFERENT, BUT WHEN IT COMES RIGHT DOWN TO IT, WE ALL WANT THE SAME THINGS...

WE WANT OUR CHILDREN TO TURN OUT WELL AND TO HAVE A FUTURE AS BRIGHT AS THE ONE WE HAD. WE WANT PEACE... THE FOREMOST RESPONSIBILITY OF ANY PRESIDENT IS THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES. THAT MEANS KEEPING AMERICA STRONG SO THAT WE WILL BE AT PEACE.

AND WE WANT PROSPERITY, BUT NOT ONLY FOR OURSELVES... WE WANT IT TO SPREAD SO IT TOUCHES EVERY CITIZEN IN THE LAND... A PROSPEROUS NATION IN A PEACEFUL WORLD.

4

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP PEOPLE WHO AREN'T PART OF THE CURRENT PROSPERITY? WELL, THE NEXT PRESIDENT'S GOING TO HAVE A BIG PART IN ANSWERING THAT QUESTION. THE NEXT PRESIDENT WILL DECIDE WHETHER WE BUILD ON WHAT WE'VE ACCOMPLISHED AND GO FORWARD -- OR GO BACK TO THE OLD ANSWERS AND THE OLD REMEDIES, TO REMEDIES THAT HAVE FAILED.

WE MUSTN'T TURN BACK. I HAVE BEEN PART OF A MAJOR CHANGE IN PUBLIC POLICY... ONE THAT MADE A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN HOW WE VIEW THE FUNDAMENTALS... HOW MUCH OF YOUR MONEY THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD GET IN TAXES, AND WHAT YOU SHOULD EXPECT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN RETURN.

5

YOU KNOW THE RESULTS. THE LONGEST PEACETIME EXPANSION EVER. INFLATION DOWN. INTEREST RATES DOWN. PERSONAL INCOME UP. THE TOP TAX RATE CUT IN HALF.

WE'VE CREATED MORE THAN 15 1/2 MILLION NEW JOBS. THE EUROPEANS CALL IT "THE AMERICAN MIRACLE" -- AND WITH GOOD REASON: THAT'S MORE JOBS CREATED IN THE LAST 5 YEARS THAN EUROPE AND JAPAN HAVE CREATED IN THE LAST 20.

AND DON'T BUY THE BALONEY THAT THOSE JOBS ARE BAD JOBS. NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THEM HAVE BEEN IN SKILLED OCCUPATIONS, AND OVER 90 PERCENT ARE FULL-TIME. WE ADDED MORE THAN 100,000 MANUFACTURING JOBS LAST YEAR ALONE.

6

I COULD GO ON, BUT I REMEMBER WHAT MRS. ROBERT TAFT, THE WIFE OF THE GREAT OHIO REPUBLICAN, ONCE SAID.... "I ALWAYS FIND THAT STATISTICS ARE HARD TO SWALLOW AND IMPOSSIBLE TO DIGEST. THE ONLY ONE I CAN EVER REMEMBER IS THAT IF ALL THE PEOPLE WHO GO TO SLEEP IN CHURCH WERE LAID END TO END, THEY WOULD ALL BE A LOT MORE COMFORTABLE."

THE AMERICAN MIRACLE... I KNOW HOW WE GOT THERE, AND I WANT TO KEEP IT GOING... TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD IN AMERICA.

7

THE WAY I SEE IT, MAINTAINING A STRONG ECONOMY THAT ENABLES THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO CREATE JOBS IS ONE OF THE MOST COMPASSIONATE THINGS THE GOVERNMENT CAN DO. THE BEST ANSWER TO POVERTY IS A JOB, WITH DIGNITY, IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

WE SHOULD ALSO PROVIDE INCENTIVES FOR GROWTH -- FOR EXAMPLE, WITH ENTERPRISE ZONES.

ENTERPRISE ZONES OFFER SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS TO ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT AND JOB CREATION IN AREAS THAT ARE HURTING. ON THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVEL, ENTERPRISE ZONES HAVE PROVEN THEIR VALUE, AND I SUPPORT THEM FOR BOTH RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

8

NEW BUSINESSES AND NEW JOBS MEAN MORE REVENUES FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THAT'S THE BEST WAY TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEFICIT.

I WANT TO BALANCE THE BUDGET, BUT I WANT TO DO IT BY KEEPING THE ECONOMY GROWING -- AND NOT BY RAISING TAXES ON THE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN OF THIS COUNTRY.

YOU KNOW, I'VE YET TO HAVE ANYONE WALK UP TO ME AND SAY, "MR. VICE PRESIDENT, WE'RE NOT TAXED ENOUGH. I HOPE YOU'LL BE THE PRESIDENT TO RAISE MY TAXES." THE PROBLEM IS NOT THAT WE'RE TAXED TOO LITTLE, BUT THAT WE'RE SPENDING TOO MUCH. REVENUES ARE UP 25 PERCENT OVER THE PAST 3 YEARS.

9

I WANT TO PUT A LID ON SPENDING -- WITH THE TOOL THAT 43 GOVERNORS HAVE, AND THAT'S THE LINE-ITEM VETO. GIVE ME THE LINE-ITEM VETO, AND WATCH THE SPENDING COME DOWN.

WE ARE HEADED INTO A NEW DECADE AND, BEFORE LONG, INTO A NEW CENTURY, AND ALREADY ONE THING IS CLEAR -- WE WILL FACE UNPRECEDENTED COMPETITION -- NOT JUST MILITARILY, FROM OUR TRADITIONAL ADVERSARIES, BUT ALSO ECONOMICALLY, FROM OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES.

TO DEAL WITH THIS CHALLENGE, SOME WOULD HAVE US LOOK ELSEWHERE FOR HELP AND INSPIRATION -- TO OTHER COUNTRIES, IN EUROPE AND ASIA -- TO OTHER WAYS OF LIFE. I DON'T BUY THAT.

10

I DON'T THINK WE SHOULD BECOME MORE LIKE THE GERMANS OR MORE LIKE THE JAPANESE. I THINK WE SHOULD LOOK INSIDE OURSELVES -- FOR WHAT I CALL THE AMERICAN SOLUTION.

AND WHAT DOES THAT MEAN -- "THE AMERICAN SOLUTION"?

IT MEANS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OUR ABILITY TO INNOVATE AND CREATE NEW PRODUCTS. IT MEANS STRIPPING AWAY CORPORATE FAT AND CREATING COMPANIES THAT ARE LEAN AND TRIM AND READY TO FIGHT. IT MEANS ENCOURAGING AND REWARDING EXCELLENCE IN OUR LABOR FORCE AND QUALITY IN OUR PRODUCTS.

MOST IMPORTANTLY TO YOU, THE AMERICAN SOLUTION FOR THE '90S MEANS RESTRAINING THE GROWTH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

11

IT MEANS ELIMINATING GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS THAT OVERLAP WITH EACH OTHER OR COMPETE WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR. IT MEANS CUTTING OUT REGULATIONS THAT IMPAIR OUR ABILITY TO COMPETE. AND IT MEANS PROVIDING MORE FLEXIBILITY TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

UNDER OUR ADMINISTRATION, POWER HAS STOPPED FLOWING TO WASHINGTON AND HAS STARTED FLOWING BACK WHERE IT BELONGS -- TO YOU IN THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS -- CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE AND CLOSE TO THEIR NEEDS.

12

A LIMITED FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS GOOD FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM, GOOD FOR DIVERSITY AND GROWTH, AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM THAT SETS US APART FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

I HAVE BEEN PRIVILEGED TO CHAIR THE ADMINISTRATION'S TASK FORCE ON REGULATORY RELIEF. NEEDLESS GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS AND PAPERWORK COST AMERICANS BILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR, AND NOBODY KNOWS IT BETTER THAN YOU IN THIS ROOM.

WE ESTIMATE THAT REGULATORY CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY THE TASK FORCE HAVE MEANT SAVINGS OF MORE THAN \$150 BILLION OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD -- WITHOUT COMPROMISING IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, OR SAFETY OBJECTIVES.

13

BUT MUCH MORE CAN BE DONE. IN THE 1986 TAX BILL, CONGRESS REQUIRED INCREASED PAPERWORK FROM CITIES AND TOWNS, AND FOR SMALLER TOWNS, THAT'S A SIGNIFICANT BURDEN. OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS ALSO ENTAIL EXCESSIVE REGULATIONS AND RECORDKEEPING.

AS WERNER VON BRAUN ONCE SAID OF THE SPACE PROGRAM, "WE CAN LICK GRAVITY, BUT SOMETIMES THE PAPERWORK IS OVERWHELMING." WE MUST LOOK FOR WAYS TO LIGHTEN THE LOAD.

WE HAVE MOVED TOWARD BLOCK GRANTS TO GIVE MORE FLEXIBILITY TO THE OFFICIALS WHO ARE CLOSEST TO THE SCENE, AND THAT IS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

14

AND WHILE WE INSIST THAT EVERYONE PAY THEIR FAIR SHARE OF TAXES, IT'S TIME TO PROTECT THE TAXPAYER FROM IRS HARASSMENT. YOU'VE HEARD, AS I HAVE, HORROR STORIES ABOUT HOMES IMPROPERLY SEIZED AND SALARIES STOPPED. WE NEED TO SPELL OUT THE LIMITS OF IRS POWER. WE NEED A TAXPAYERS' BILL OF RIGHTS.

LET ME CONCLUDE WITH A STORY -- A TRUE STORY. A MAN IN VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA, WHO WEIGHED 305 POUNDS, WANTED TO LOSE WEIGHT IN THE WORST WAY -- SO HE WENT TO THE HOSPITAL FOR AN OPERATION TO HAVE HIS STOMACH STAPLED. A SURGEON IMPLANTED MORE THAN 70 TINY STAPLES TO CONSTRICT PART OF HIS STOMACH.

TWO DAYS LATER THE MAN WALKED DOWN A HOSPITAL HALLWAY AND SPOTTED A REFRIGERATOR.... NEXT THING YOU KNOW, HE'S SUING THE HOSPITAL FOR \$250,000 -- BECAUSE HE ATE SO MUCH HE POPPED HIS STAPLES.

NOW, DOES THAT REMIND YOU OF CONGRESS, OR WHAT?

HERE'S A CROWD THAT APPROPRIATES EVERY DIME THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDS AND RUNS \$200 BILLION DEFICITS IN THE MIDST OF SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH. THEY GO TO THE HOSPITAL FOR SOME GRAMM-RUDMAN SURGERY.... THEN THEY SEE A REFRIGERATOR FILLED WITH PORK, AND BOOM! THERE GO THE STAPLES.

16

((YOU KNOW, THIS UNHAPPINESS WITH CONGRESS IS NOTHING NEW. MORE THAN 100 YEARS AGO, LINCOLN LOOKED EAST ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND SAID, "I HAVE BEEN TOLD I WAS ON THE ROAD TO HELL, BUT I HAD NO IDEA IT WAS JUST A MILE DOWN THE ROAD WITH A DOME ON IT."))

YES, WE FACE CHALLENGES IN THE '90S -- CHALLENGES LIKE PUTTING CONGRESS ON A DIET -- BUT CHALLENGE IS JUST ANOTHER WORD FOR OPPORTUNITY.

17

LET US FACE THOSE OPPORTUNITIES TOGETHER... WITH FAITH
IN THE FUTURE, WITH FAITH IN EACH OTHER... SO THAT AT THE
TURN OF THE 21ST CENTURY, IN THE YEAR 2000, AMERICA WILL
STILL BE WHAT IT IS TODAY -- THE FREEST, FAIREST, MOST
PROSPEROUS NATION THAT HAS EVER EXISTED ON THE FACE OF THE
EARTH.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

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Document No. 560427 VP

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/22/88 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, Monday, 4/25

SUBJECT: VICE PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: Ohio Broadcasters Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, Tuesday, April 26.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GREENLEAF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IRASTORZA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KELLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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HART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PORTER ROSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments to Reid Detchon no later than NOON, Monday, 4/25. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Return to: Thomas J. Collamore
Staff Secretary

PROPOSED REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
OHIO BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION
CINCINNATI, OHIO
TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1988

((THANK YOU VERY MUCH.))

((I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW HAPPY I AM TO ADDRESS MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRY THAT SPAWNED DAN RATHER.))

((I WAS SURPRISED ON MY WAY INTO TOWN TO HEAR "SHOCK RADIO" IN CINCINNATI. THEN I REALIZED I WAS LISTENING TO THE DEMOCRATS DEBATE.))

((CAMPAIGNS ARE EXCITING... I'M STILL RIDING HIGH FROM MY SURPRISE UPSET WIN LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK.))

((NOW IT'S GREAT TO BE BACK IN CINCINNATI -- HOME OF ONE OF MY FAVORITES, PETE ROSE. LET ME TELL YOU, I'M GOING TO BE THE CHARLIE HUSTLE OF THIS CAMPAIGN.))

((TO TELL YOU THE TRUTH, THIS ELECTION WILL BE A RELIEF FOR ME... IT'S THE FIRST ONE WHERE I DON'T HAVE TO WORRY IF MY COATTAILS ARE LONG ENOUGH TO CARRY RONALD REAGAN.))

((YOU KNOW, AS VICE PRESIDENT, IT'S IMPORTANT NOT TO UPSTAGE YOUR BOSS... AND I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW DIFFICULT IT'S BEEN THE

LAST 7 YEARS, KEEPING MY CHARISMA IN CHECK SO I DON'T UPSTAGE THE PRESIDENT.))

I SPENT PART OF THE MORNING AT PROCTER & GAMBLE'S R&D FACILITY. WHAT AN IMPRESSIVE OPERATION THAT IS. IT GOT ME THINKING ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY.

JAMES HOUGHTON, THE CHAIRMAN OF CORNING GLASS, BELIEVES THAT QUALITY IS THE ANSWER TO THE CHALLENGE OF FOREIGN COMPETITION. AND ONCE YOU HEAR HIS DEFINITION, YOU'LL UNDERSTAND WHY. HIS DEFINITION OF QUALITY IS THIS: "UNDERSTAND THE CUSTOMER'S REQUIREMENTS AND MEET THEM 100 PERCENT OF THE TIME."

WELL! KIND OF TAKES YOUR BREATH AWAY, DOESN'T IT? "UNDERSTAND THE CUSTOMER'S REQUIREMENTS AND MEET THEM 100 PERCENT OF THE TIME." THAT'S A TOUGH STANDARD... BUT YOU'VE GOT TO ADMIT... IF YOU MEET IT, YOU'RE GOING TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

PROVIDING WHAT THE CUSTOMER WANTS... THAT'S THE DRIVING FORCE THAT DEFINES FREE ENTERPRISE. THE CUSTOMER IS KING. IN YOUR BUSINESS, YOU KNOW THAT BETTER THAN MOST... YOU LIVE WITH RATINGS EVERY DAY.

PROCTER & GAMBLE GREW TO BE THE GIANT THAT IT IS BECAUSE IT UNDERSTOOD THIS PRINCIPLE SOONER THAN ANYONE ELSE IN ITS FIELD.

ITS MARKET TESTING IS LEGENDARY, AND ITS R&D EFFORTS, AS I SAW TODAY, ARE STATE-OF-THE-ART.

QUALITY IS IMPORTANT NOT JUST TO COMPETE IN THE EXPORT MARKET -- QUALITY IS IMPORTANT TO COMPETE RIGHT HERE AT HOME. EACH OF US WILL BUY MORE AMERICAN PRODUCTS WHEN WE SHOP IF EACH OF US, WHEN WE WORK, MAKE THOSE PRODUCTS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

OUR COUNTRY IS IN THE MIDST OF AN INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL, BUT YOU'D NEVER KNOW IT FROM LISTENING TO THE DEMOCRATS. THEY THINK IT'S "MIDNIGHT IN AMERICA." LET ME RECITE A FEW FACTS:

BETWEEN 1974 AND 1984, LARGE COMPANIES ELIMINATED NEARLY A MILLION AND A HALF FACTORY JOBS... BUT AT THE SAME TIME, 41,000 NEW COMPANIES CREATED ALMOST AS MANY NEW INDUSTRIAL JOBS.

WE'RE IN THE MIDST OF THE LONGEST PEACETIME EXPANSION EVER -- MORE THAN 15 1/2 MILLION NEW JOBS. THE EUROPEANS CALL IT "THE AMERICAN MIRACLE" -- AND WITH GOOD REASON: THAT'S MORE JOBS CREATED IN THE LAST 5 YEARS THAN EUROPE AND JAPAN HAVE CREATED IN THE LAST 20... JOBS FOR EVERYBODY:

- WHITE EMPLOYMENT UP 2.4 PERCENT A YEAR;
- BLACK EMPLOYMENT UP 4.7;
- HISPANIC EMPLOYMENT UP 6.8... AND HERE'S THE BEST NUMBER:

-- BLACK TEEN EMPLOYMENT UP 8.2 PERCENT A YEAR. LAST YEAR, BLACK TEEN EMPLOYMENT GREW ALMOST AS MUCH AS IT DID IN THE ENTIRE 5-YEAR EXPANSION FROM 1975 TO 1980.

AND DON'T BUY THE BALONEY THAT THOSE JOBS ARE BAD JOBS. NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THEM HAVE BEEN IN SKILLED OCCUPATIONS, AND OVER 90 PERCENT OF THEM ARE FULL-TIME. WE ADDED MORE THAN 100,000 MANUFACTURING JOBS LAST YEAR ALONE.

EXPORTS ARE UP DRAMATICALLY. REAL EXPORTS LAST YEAR INCREASED 17 PERCENT. HALF OF THIS YEAR'S ECONOMIC GROWTH IS PROJECTED TO COME FROM EXPORTS. NEXT YEAR THE U.S. SHARE OF THE WORLD MARKET IS PROJECTED TO BE 50 PERCENT LARGER THAN THAT OF WEST GERMANY OR JAPAN.

((I COULD GO ON, BUT I REMEMBER WHAT MRS. ROBERT TAFT, THE WIFE OF YOUR GREAT OHIO SENATOR, ONCE SAID.... "I ALWAYS FIND THAT STATISTICS ARE HARD TO SWALLOW AND IMPOSSIBLE TO DIGEST. THE ONLY ONE I CAN EVER REMEMBER IS THAT IF ALL THE PEOPLE WHO GO TO SLEEP IN CHURCH WERE LAID END TO END, THEY WOULD ALL BE A LOT MORE COMFORTABLE."))

YOU KNOW, I GET SICK AND TIRED OF HEARING THE LIBERALS ON THE OTHER SIDE BASH REPUBLICANS ABOUT NOT HAVING COMPASSION... THE DEMOCRATS ALWAYS PROMISE COMPASSION... BUT THEY ALWAYS DELIVER HARDSHIP.

THE WAY I SEE IT, MAINTAINING A STRONG ECONOMY THAT ENABLES THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO CREATE JOBS IS ONE OF THE MOST COMPASSIONATE THINGS THE GOVERNMENT CAN DO. THE BEST ANSWER TO POVERTY IS A JOB, WITH DIGNITY, IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

TO MAINTAIN A STRONG ECONOMY, WE'VE GOT TO GET THE FEDERAL BUDGET DEFICIT DOWN... AND WE'VE GOT TO DO IT BY HOLDING THE LINE ON SPENDING, NOT BY RAISING TAXES ON THE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN OF THIS COUNTRY.

SOME PEOPLE ON THE OTHER SIDE SAY, "RAISE TAXES." WELL, I'VE BEEN IN GOVERNMENT A LONG TIME, AND I'VE SEEN WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE GOVERNMENT RAISES A DOLLAR IN REVENUES... CONGRESS SPENDS A DOLLAR FIFTY.

I'VE YET TO HAVE ANYONE WALK UP TO ME AND SAY, "MR. VICE PRESIDENT, WE'RE NOT TAXED ENOUGH. I HOPE YOU'LL BE THE PRESIDENT TO RAISE MY TAXES."

THE FACT IS THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S TAX BITE IS JUST ABOUT AS BIG NOW AS IT WAS UNDER JIMMY CARTER. THE FACT IS THAT FEDERAL REVENUES HAVE RISEN 25 PERCENT OVER THE LAST 3 YEARS. THE PROBLEM IS NOT THAT WE'RE TAXED TOO LITTLE, THE PROBLEM IS THAT WE'RE SPENDING TOO MUCH.

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THE ANSWER TO THE DEFICIT IS FOR THE PRESIDENT TO MAKE THE TOUGH CALLS AND TAKE THE HEAT -- NOT TO RAISE THE TAXES ON THE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN OF THIS COUNTRY. THAT'S WHAT A PRESIDENT IS THERE FOR -- TO LEAD. AND THAT'S WHY I WANT THE SAME TOOL THAT 43 GOVERNORS HAVE -- THE LINE-ITEM VETO.

ULTIMATELY, THOUGH, OUR SUCCESS IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY WILL DEPEND MUCH LESS ON WHAT WE DO IN WASHINGTON THAN ON WHAT OUR PEOPLE DO EVERY DAY IN THEIR JOBS.

THAT'S WHY I HAVE BEEN SAYING I WANT TO BE THE EDUCATION PRESIDENT. BETTER SCHOOLS WILL MEAN BETTER AMERICAN WORKERS, AND BETTER WORKERS WILL MEAN BETTER AMERICAN PRODUCTS... AND IF WE'VE LEARNED ONE THING FROM OUR FOREIGN COMPETITORS, IT IS THIS: QUALITY SELLS ITSELF.

AT FORD THEY SAY, "QUALITY IS JOB ONE." WELL, IF I MAY BORROW A PHRASE FROM THE COMPETITION, "WHAT'S GOOD FOR FORD IS GOOD FOR THE COUNTRY."

LET ME CONCLUDE WITH A STORY TOLD BY JAMES HOUGHTON, THE CHAIRMAN OF CORNING GLASS. IT SEEMS THERE WAS A FELLOW NAMED JOHN JELLIFF WHO RAN A SILK-SCREENING MACHINE IN ONE OF THE CORNING PLANTS. HE DIDN'T THINK IT WORKED VERY WELL:

"SO JOHN -- WHO'S GOT A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION -- DECIDED TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT. HE WENT OUT AND STARTED TINKERING IN HIS BASEMENT.

"AND THEN JOHN WENT TO HIS MANAGERS, WHO WERE ALL BUSY PREACHING THE GOSPEL OF QUALITY. AND HE SAID SOMETHING LIKE, 'IF YOU REALLY BELIEVE IN WHAT YOU'RE SAYING, YOU'LL LET ME MAKE MY OWN MACHINE.'

"WELL, THEY HEMMED AND THEY HAWED AND SCRATCHED THEIR HEADS, BUT IN THE END, THEY SAID YES. THEY OFFERED SOME HELP IN THE FORM OF NUTS AND BOLTS AND A MINOR PART OR TWO.

"SURE ENOUGH, SOME TIME LATER, HERE CAME JOHN, LUGGING THIS CONTRAPTION IN THROUGH THE PARKING LOT.

"JOHN SET UP HIS MACHINE. AND, WONDER OF WONDERS, IT WAS A BETTER MACHINE. IT TOOK 45 PERCENT LESS TIME TO SET UP. WHAT'S MORE, IT INCREASED PRODUCTION BY 40 PERCENT."

HOUGHTON CONCLUDES, "THESE PEOPLE ARE OUR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE."

THE REAL ANSWER LIES RIGHT HERE AT HOME, IN OUR HEARTS AND IN OUR HEADS -- IN OUR PEOPLE. CAN WE COMPETE? OF COURSE WE CAN -- AND WE MUST.

LET'S REMEMBER WHO WE ARE. WE'RE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. WE SPANNED A CONTINENT WITH RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS AND JET PLANES; WE PUT A MAN ON THE MOON. WE'RE THE GREATEST COUNTRY -- THE FREEST, FAIREST, MOST PRODUCTIVE COUNTRY -- THAT HAS EVER EXISTED ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

WOULD YOU TRADE PLACES WITH ANY OTHER COUNTRY? No. So LET'S STOP THE BELLYACHING AND GET ON WITH IT.

LET'S REVIVE THE VALUES THAT MADE OUR FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM THE GREATEST ENGINE OF PROSPERITY THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN -- OUR DETERMINATION TO SUCCEED, OUR PRIDE IN WHAT WE MAKE, OUR CONFIDENCE IN OURSELVES, OUR INGENUITY AND FLEXIBILITY AND OPENNESS TO CHANGE. LET'S REVIVE THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA.

AS A NATION, WE WILL FACE COMPETITIVE CHALLENGES IN THE YEARS AHEAD -- BUT CHALLENGE IS JUST ANOTHER WORD FOR OPPORTUNITY.

AND WE DON'T NEED TO LOOK ELSEWHERE FOR AN ANSWER. THE SOLUTION -- THE AMERICAN SOLUTION -- IS WITHIN OURSELVES.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

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Document No. 560411VF

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**OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

DATE: 4/22/88 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 5 p.m. TODAY

SUBJECT: VICE PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: Pittsburgh Area Chamber of Commerce,
Monday, April 25, 1988.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GREENLEAF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IRASTORZA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KELLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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PORTER ROSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please submit any comments to Reid Detchon no later than 5 p.m. today. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

ECONOMY

PROPOSED REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
PITTSBURGH AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1988

((Thank you very much.))

((It's great to be back in Pittsburgh -- the meeting place of 3 great rivers -- the Allegheny, the Ohio, and the one I can't pronounce.)) [the Monongahela (muh-NON-guh-hee-la)]

((Campaigns are exciting... I'm still riding high from my surprise upset win last week in New York.))

((To tell you the truth, this election will be a relief for me... It's the first one where I don't have to worry if my coattails are long enough to carry Ronald Reagan.))

((You know, as Vice President, it's important not to upstage your boss... and I can't tell you how difficult it's been the last 7 years, keeping my charisma in check so I don't upstage the President.))

As you can imagine, the pace of my campaign has slowed in recent weeks. But I still intend to campaign through the end of the primary season... because in politics the communication is 2-way... You hear from me, and I hear from you... about the problems we face, and the steps we're taking to solve them.

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I'm going to give you a tough talk today... but that's okay... this is a tough town.

You took it on the chin here in Pittsburgh: Lost 40% of your blue-collar jobs in just 10 years. Unemployment stayed in double digits. Gulf Oil and Jones & Laughlin -- gone. The steel industry in what seemed like terminal decline.

((I know what it's like to be knocked on the canvas... I found that out in Iowa. But it may have been the best thing for me -- it made me fight back... just as you did with this spectacular downtown revival... unemployment down by more than 60 percent in the last 5 years... and your famed Rand McNally rating.)) [Most livable city, 1985]

What went wrong? Well, maybe a lot of things we can second-guess with hindsight. But I think the straight answer is -- it happens. It's happening right now in my home state of Texas.

Free enterprise is messy. There are winners, and there are losers. The other guys went out and took away our customers. They made some things cheaper and some things better, and people bought those things. They bought Japanese TVs and German cars and Saudi oil. You bought 'em, we all bought 'em.

That hurt. It hurt our pride. It hurt our confidence in ourselves. And we're still hurting.

Some people are looking for political advantage. "Let Uncle Sam fix it," they say. "It's not our fault; it's those dirty foreigners breaking the rules."

Well, there's some of that, I admit, and I'm the first one to say it stinks and it ought to be stopped. But that's only a small piece of the problem.

The real answer lies right here at home, in our hearts and in our heads -- in our people. Can we compete? Of course we can -- and we must.

Let's remember who we are. We're the United States of America. We spanned a continent with railroads and highways and jet planes; we went to the Moon. We're the greatest country -- the freest, fairest, most productive country -- that has ever existed on the face of the Earth.

Would you trade places with any other country? No. So let's stop the bellyaching and get on with it.

Let's revive the values that made our free enterprise system the greatest engine of prosperity the world has ever known -- our

determination to succeed, our pride in what we make, our confidence in ourselves, our ingenuity and flexibility and openness to change. Let's revive the spirit of America.

Look back through this great state's history, at giants like Benjamin Franklin and Andrew Carnegie, and you will see those values. Look around you today at the men and women who are succeeding in this fiercely competitive global economy, and you will see those values.

You can see those values at Allegheny Ludlum, rated the world's best producer of sheet and strip stainless steel... a company that is shipping to the Japanese, not the other way around.

Chairman Dick Simmons says of his company, "We don't talk about change, we talk about velocity of change. It's not enough to change. You have to change faster than your competitors. You have to have an organization that not only accepts change, but that actually creates change."

Change is a fact of life in a free market. It creates opportunities for success... and failure. It's exciting, it's invigorating... and it's scary. It's like canoeing on the ((uh-oh, here's another one of those rivers)) Youghioghny

[Yogi-o-gany] -- you've got to keep paddling if you want to keep control of your boat.

It's natural to want to protect yourself from risk, but risk and reward go hand in hand. That's why the key to success in the '80s is to be entrepreneurial... innovative... flexible and adaptive.

You've recognized that here with programs like the Ben Franklin Partnership and The Enterprise Corporation.

There is an industrial revival going on in this country, but you'd never know it from listening to the Democrats. They think it's "midnight in America." Let me recite a few facts:

Between 1974 and 1984 large companies eliminated nearly a million and a half factory jobs... but at the same time, 41,000 new companies created almost as many new industrial jobs.

And not just in high-tech, either... you've seen it happen in the steel industry, too, with new, niche-oriented mini-mills.

We're in the midst of the longest peacetime expansion ever -- more than 15 1/2 million new jobs. The Europeans call it "the American miracle" -- and with good reason: That's more jobs

created in the last 5 years than Europe and Japan have created in the last 20... jobs for everybody:

- White employment up 2.4 percent a year;
- Black employment up 4.7;
- Hispanic employment up 6.8... and here's the best number:
- Black teen employment up 8.2 percent a year. Last year, black teen employment grew almost as much as it did in the entire 5-year expansion from 1975 to 1980.

And don't buy the baloney that those jobs are bad jobs. Nearly two-thirds of them have been in skilled occupations, and over 90 percent of them are full-time. We added more than 100,000 manufacturing jobs last year alone.

((I could go on, but I remember what Mrs. Robert Taft, the wife of the great Ohio Republican, once said.... "I always find that statistics are hard to swallow and impossible to digest. The only one I can ever remember is that if all the people who go to sleep in church were laid end to end, they would all be a lot more comfortable."))

You know, I get sick and tired of hearing the liberals on the other side bash Republicans about not having compassion... Let me tell you, they promise compassion... but they deliver hardship.

The way I see it, maintaining a strong economy that enables the private sector to create jobs is one of the most compassionate things the government can do. The best answer to poverty is a job, with dignity, in the private sector.

Where we need to do better is in matching the people to the jobs. Newspapers are filled with help-wanted ads at the same time that people are out of work. We are turning out skilled jobs faster than we are turning out skilled workers.

I went this morning to the Bidwell Job Retraining Center to see the important work they're doing there. If a worker needs retraining, we ought to help. If a worker needs to upgrade his skills to get a better job, we ought to help.

We can't simply discard good, hard-working men and women because time has passed them by. They need us, and we need them. If we can spend billions on the young people of our country -- as we should -- surely we can spare something for our working men and women.

Some say American workers can't compete any more, but I don't buy that for a minute. American workers are the best in the world. If we give them the tools, they can compete, and they will prevail.

That's why I have been saying I want to be the Education President. Better schools will mean better American workers, and better workers will mean better American products... and if we've learned one thing from our foreign competitors, it is this: Quality sells itself.

Can we continue our economic expansion? I believe we can, if we do 2 things: provide incentives for growth and reduce the federal budget deficit.

To stimulate growth, I favor cutting the tax on capital gains to 15 percent.

New businesses create new jobs. I once started a business, and I know how tough it is. Investors want a reward to match their risk.

Taxing capital gains at the same rate as ordinary income takes away the incentive to invest... West Germany and Japan don't tax long-term gains at all.

Some liberals say that cutting the capital gains tax will cost the government money, but experience shows the opposite is true. It will provide more revenue along with economic growth.

10 years ago, when Congress was considering whether to cut the tax on capital gains from 49 to 28 percent, the Treasury Department predicted it would cut those revenues by 25 percent. Instead, they increased by 45 percent.

More importantly, we got a profusion of new companies, and thousands and thousands of new jobs... high-tech companies like Apple Computer and Compaq that have had explosive growth.

The U.S. electronics industry has created an estimated 1 million new jobs since then... that's 3 times the total employment of the U.S. steel industry.

New businesses and new jobs mean more revenues for the federal government. That's the best way to reduce the federal deficit.

Some people on the other side say, "Raise taxes." Well, I've been in government a long time, and I've seen what happens when the government raises a dollar in revenues... Congress spends a dollar fifty.

You know, I've yet to have anyone walk up to me and say, "Mr. Vice President, we're not taxed enough. I hope you'll be the President to raise my taxes."

The fact is that the federal government's tax bite is just about as big now as it was under Jimmy Carter. The fact is that federal revenues have risen 25 percent over the last 3 years. The problem is not that we're taxed too little, the problem is that we're spending too much.

The answer to the deficit is for the President to make the tough calls and take the heat -- not to raise the taxes on the working men and women of this country. That's what a President is there for -- to lead. And that's why I want the same tool that 43 governors have -- the line-item veto.

((You know, speaking of "taking the heat"... You may not know that President Truman got the idea for one of his most famous phrases when he was visiting Pittsburgh. One of the desk clerks at his hotel said, "Are the Pirates staying across town?" And the other clerk said, "No... the Bucs stop here."))

Getting the budget deficit down will help get interest rates down, and that will help get the trade deficit down as well. But I said it once, and I'll say it again -- Uncle Sam is not the only answer.

Some in Congress are calling for protectionism. That's like the Steelers going into the "prevent" defense when the game is

ted. It's a prescription for defeat. We need to get the ball and go back on offense.

Our emphasis must be on quality... the quality of our work force and the quality of what they produce.

Quality is important not just to compete in the export market -- quality is important to compete right here at home. Each of us will buy more American products when we shop if each of us, when we work, make those products the best in the world.

At Ford they say, "Quality is Job One." Well, if I may borrow a phrase from the competition, "What's good for Ford is good for the country."

Let me conclude with a story told by James Houghton, the chairman of Corning Glass. It seems there was a fellow named John Jelliff who ran a silk-screening machine in one of the Corning plants. He didn't think it worked very well:

"So John -- who's got a high school education -- decided to do something about it. He went out and started tinkering in his basement.

"And then John went to his managers, who were all busy preaching the gospel of quality. And he said something like, 'If

you really believe in what you're saying, you'll let me make my own machine.'

"Well, they hemmed and they hawed and scratched their heads, but in the end, they said yes. They offered some help in the form of nuts and bolts and a minor part or two.

"Sure enough, some time later, here came John, lugging this contraption in through the parking lot.

"John set up his machine. And, wonder of wonders, it was a better machine. It took 45 percent less time to set up. What's more, it increased production by 40 percent."

Houghton concludes, "These people are our competitive advantage."

Being an entrepreneur doesn't have to mean starting a business, the way I did... the way many of you did. It doesn't have to mean taking over a big corporation like Allegheny Ludlum. It can simply mean, as John Jelliff did, finding a way to make things better and getting it done.

As a nation, we will face competitive challenges in the years ahead -- but challenge is just another word for opportunity.

And we don't need to look elsewhere for an answer. The solution -- the American solution -- is within ourselves.

Thank you very much.

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THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARYFOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, May 12, 1988CONTACT: 202/456/6772EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
ROTARY CLUB LUNCHEON
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1988

Here in Albuquerque you are in the center of our high-tech defense effort.

I spent an hour this morning at the Honeywell plant, seeing their defense avionics systems, looking inside the cockpit of a B-1 bomber. It's fascinating technology, and utterly vital. It's what we need to stay one giant technological step ahead of our adversaries. It's what we need to help deter aggression and keep the peace.

I am very proud of the progress we have made in this administration in arms control. We have negotiated the first agreement in the nuclear age that will verifiably eliminate an entire category of nuclear weapons.

That's good arms control policy, good national security policy, and it's good for our children and grandchildren. It will contribute to a safer world.

But just as important as the agreement itself is the way we achieved it -- a fact that has been lost on some observers. We didn't get the INF treaty through unilateral concessions, and we didn't get it through a nuclear freeze: If we had listened to those in 1984 who called for a freeze, we would have frozen in 1000 Soviet warheads in Europe to zero for NATO.

Instead, we brought both sides to zero, and we did it through strength -- by rebuilding our military, deploying our own missiles in Europe to offset the Soviet monopoly, and hanging tough, along with our allies, until the Soviets were ready to negotiate seriously.

The INF treaty did not just fall from heaven. It was the product of an American foreign policy that remained strong and consistent for seven years.

The presence of Mr. Gorbachev notwithstanding, the Soviets remain a powerful and determined adversary willing to press an advantage whenever and wherever they perceive weakness. They respect only strength.

Mr. Gorbachev gives the illusion of being a different kind of a Soviet leader. And stylistically, he is. As one politician watching another, I had to admire his performance at the Washington summit.

But let's not kid ourselves. Glasnost is a far cry from the Bill of Rights. Listen for a minute as I read you something... Here is how Mr. Gorbachev begins the American edition of his new book, Perestroika:

"The purpose of this book is to talk without intermediaries to the citizens of the whole world about things that, without exception, concern us all. I have written this book because I believe in their common sense. I am convinced that they, like me, worry about the future of our planet."

Sounds pretty good. Now, here is how he begins the Hungarian edition of his book:

"In our work and worries, we are motivated by those Leninist ideals and noble endeavors and goals which mobilized the workers of Russia 7 decades ago to fight for the new and happy world of socialism. Perestroika is a continuation of the October Revolution."

I recall what Andrei Gromyko told his colleagues when Mr. Gorbachev took power. Gromyko said: "Comrades, this man has a nice smile, but he's got iron teeth." Gromyko meant that as a compliment; we should take it as a warning.

The most basic responsibility of any President is the national security of the United States. We need to be vigilant as we negotiate with this man and this country. We need to keep our eyes wide open.

We are approaching an election in the fall that will offer the country a fundamental choice about our national direction, particularly in our foreign policy.

In my judgment, we cannot afford a President who opposes every step we are taking to keep our defenses at the technological edge, who opposes the MX, who opposes the Midgetman, who opposes testing of nuclear weapons, who opposes flight testing of ballistic missiles, who opposes testing of anti-satellite weapons, who opposes the building of a strategic defense, who flirts with withdrawal of our troops from South Korea. These programs are part of the very muscle of our defense. And also they are needed if we are to negotiate a START agreement that is in our interest.

Let me tell you, things look different from the White House, when you have the responsibility to keep the peace and serve as the leader of the free world.

I am one who firmly believes in talking with our adversaries -- and I intend to advance our arms control agenda on strategic, conventional, and chemical weapons. But a President must never bargain from a position of weakness. And I never will.

Here in Albuquerque and throughout this great land, we are forging the arsenal that is keeping America strong... and by keeping America strong, we are keeping America safe and promoting the cause of freedom around the world.

Thanks to American weapons and thanks to the heroism of the mujaheddin, the Soviets have announced they are leaving Afghanistan. Thanks to American troops, the people of Grenada live free today. Thanks to American aid, and despite the vacillation of Congress, the freedom fighters of Nicaragua have battled the Marxist regime in Managua.

Why must it always be America? Because we are the only nation strong enough and committed enough to our ideals to stand up for freedom around the world.

I've been to 75 foreign countries as Vice President. And every time I come back, I count my blessings for the freedoms that we take for granted every single day. If you ever want to appreciate what we have, you should live in Communist China, as Barbara and I did for a year and half.

We are the freest, the fairest, the most decent nation that has ever existed on the face of the Earth, and we have no higher calling than to work for peace and freedom and human rights. If we don't lead the free world, then nobody else will, because nobody else can.

There are those who, in Jeane Kirkpatrick's famous phrase, always "blame America first." As for me, with God's help, I will defend this great land and help her spread the light of freedom. And I will never apologize for the United States of America.

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George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, May 13, 1988

CONTACT: Alixe Glen
202/842-1988

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
HUGHES AIRCRAFT -- GROUND SYSTEMS GROUP
FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA
FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1988

I want to say that I am proud of what you're doing. You're in a unique and absolutely vital line of work. People depend on you -- whether they're passengers on a commercial flight, astronauts involved in the space program, or American servicemen and women risking their lives to defend our great nation, and our allies. If you let them down, the mistake may be measured in lives.

Workers like you are America's competitive edge in this increasingly competitive world market.

I'm optimistic about America's future. There are some who see a cloud in every silver lining, but I'm not one of them. And I don't mind telling you that our future looks so bright, in part, because of the economic accomplishments of our Administration.

In the last five-and-a-half years, we've created more than 16 million new jobs -- and the vast majority of them are good, high-paying jobs. Unemployment is at its lowest level in 14 years, and we're going to keep ratcheting it down until every man and woman in America who wants a job, has one.

The high-tech industry has been at the forefront of that rapid growth, providing a wide range of employment opportunities, from entry-level through senior engineers. I have visited electronics and defense centers throughout the country and I have spoken to the graduates of company training and education programs that have moved out of poverty and up the socio-economic ladder.

Yet, despite all this success, some are saying that the government should look elsewhere to serve the needs of our people. They ignore the importance of defense research to science and technology, manufacturing and trade... expanding the frontiers of our knowledge... and contributing to our prosperity.

Undermining America's aerospace and defense industry will come back to haunt us -- not just in terms of our national security, but in terms of our economic security. The labor force of tomorrow depends on the technology that we produce today.

Here at Hughes you're investing more than \$400 million this year in research and development -- the most you've ever spent in this area. That money will pay dividends not only for Hughes, not only for our defense effort, but for the entire country.

We are approaching an election in the fall that will offer the nation a fundamental choice about our direction, particularly as it relates to our national security.

Michael Dukakis opposes virtually every step we are taking to keep our defenses at the technological edge. He opposes the MX. He opposes the Midgetman. He opposes testing of nuclear weapons. He opposes flight testing of ballistic missiles. He opposes testing of anti-satellite weapons. He opposes the building of a strategic defense.

These programs are part of the very muscle of our defense. And they are needed if we are to negotiate arms control agreements that are in our interest.

In my judgment, the governor's views are naive at best, and if implemented would be dangerous to the defense of this country.

The presence of Mr. Gorbachev notwithstanding, the Soviets remain a powerful and determined adversary, willing to press an advantage whenever and wherever they perceive weakness. They respect only strength.

To think that they would agree to cuts in their strategic and conventional arsenals in the face of unilateral America abandonment of major weapons programs is the height of folly. The Dukakis Doctrine is a Doctrine of Wishful Thinking.

It is the thinking of George McGovern, not Harry Truman. Even Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale supported systems that Governor Dukakis opposes.

I am one who firmly believes in talking with our adversaries -- and I intend to advance our arms control agenda on strategic, conventional, and chemical weapons.

But a President must never bargain from a position of weakness. And I never will.

I want the young people of this country to know that under my leadership America will stand for a safer world, America will stand for freedom and democracy, America will stand for consistency.

and commitment, stability and strength.

I also want our young people to know that America will have what it takes economically as well as militarily.

It's widely recognized that in electronics and defense work, American workers are the best in the world. I happen to believe that American workers are the best in the world, period. If we give them the tools to compete, if we give them the training and the education, they will not only compete, they will prevail. } *labor*

But we can't sit back and let the future come to us. We have to make it happen. That's how America has come this far, and that's the only way we're going to stay ahead of the pack.

In the years ahead, we will need a better educated workforce. We must put more emphasis on retraining workers and upgrading their skills. And we must do a better job of teaching our children today the skills they will need for the jobs of tomorrow.

I have been going around the country saying that I want to be known as the Education President, and the reason is simple:

Opportunity is what America is all about, and education is the key to opportunity. It's a ticket out of poverty. Give any American kid an equal chance, and just watch what he or she can do. A poor education denies that kid an equal place at the starting line.

Better schools will mean better jobs for our young people, and that will mean a more competitive America. We need a full team to compete in the world... but the way it is now, part of our team isn't ready to play: 1 out of every 8 of our is functionally illiterate -- unprepared for the demands of our rapidly changing society.

It disturbs me that so many of our children are computer illiterate, that so many of our children have a poor background in math, and that so few of our children go on to get advanced degrees in the sciences. We need to turn those numbers around.

Today, America stands as the freest, the fairest, the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth. That's how I want America to enter the 21st Century -- out in front leading the pack. We can do it if we continue to create more good jobs, if we maintain our technological edge, if we make a national commitment to provide our kids with the best education in the world, and if we don't compromise our national security by cutting into the muscle of defense.

So let me end today the same way I began. The work you're doing here is absolutely vital to America's future. We need your creativity and innovation to keep America strong technologically.

We need your pride and dedication to keep America strong
militarily.

Together, we can keep America on top, never second to
anyone, anywhere on earth.

Thank you very much.

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5/16/88 Environment

George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, MAY 16, 1988

CONTACT: 202-842-1988

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
WASHINGTON BUSINESS LUNCHEON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
MONDAY, MAY 16, 1988

I think of Seattle as one of America's most environmentally conscious cities -- perhaps because of the extraordinary beauty of your surroundings. And so I want to talk to you today about the environment -- about how we can better protect and enjoy the great gifts of nature that God has bestowed upon us.

Let me say right at the outset that I don't think we've been doing enough to protect our environment in recent years. We need to do more. The condition of our land and water and air affects the health and quality of life of each and every one of us.

We have been blessed in this country with a bountiful land. Fertile soils, abundant water, great forests, productive fisheries, teeming wildlife, rich mineral resources -- these have been our heritage.

Ours is also a land of incomparable natural beauty -- of vast open spaces and magnificent mountains, of majestic rivers and shining lakes, of rolling plains and splendid sea coasts. These, too, are part of our heritage and have helped shape and inspire the American spirit.

We hold this natural bounty in trust for future generations of Americans. It is not ours to squander and despoil, but ours to use and manage wisely -- not only for our own benefit, but for the benefit of our children and our children's children.

For this reason, the protection of the environment and the conservation and wise management of our natural resources -- this whole notion of stewardship -- must have a high priority on our national agenda.

I love to hunt and fish, and I've been lucky enough to experience much of America's great outdoors. Just yesterday, I went fishing on the Rogue River in southern Oregon. Four hours under a cloudless sky, running the white water and drifting in the still blue pools, flicking my lure for steelhead and salmon while the ospreys and herons wheeled overhead.

-more-

All of us have moments and places that have a special hold on our memories and our hearts. For me, one such moment came last summer, seeing the magnificence of the Grand Tetons through the eyes of our 10-year-old grandson. And always, I cherish my time each summer chasing bluefish in the choppy blue waters off the rocky coast of Maine.

In the same way, somehow, pollution is uniquely personal -- for when we think about pollution, we think first of man's insults to the places we love: plastic 6-pack rings floating in the ocean, trash washing up on the shore.

We still have much to do.

I am proud of the leadership shown by Republicans on protecting the environment. It was a Republican President, Teddy Roosevelt, who declared 80 years ago that nothing short of defending this country in wartime "compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us."

And it was under President Nixon 20 years ago that we moved forward with landmark legislation on clean air and water and created the EPA.

We have made great progress in protecting our environment. Make no mistake about it. We have made very real headway in cleaning up our air and water. And we have done this at the same time that our population has grown and our economy expanded. It has been an effort that all Americans can take pride in.

The United States also has long been the world leader in the establishment of national and state parks, the protection of wilderness areas, the conservation of wildlife, and the creation of a system of national forests and other landmarks -- preserving reminders of the wildness that once was America.

Likewise, we have done much to conserve our cultural and historic heritage, the historic structures and sites that are the visible symbols of our American past.

In this, as in so many other areas of our life, it has been not only government that has made the difference, but the voluntary efforts of private organizations and dedicated individuals in every part of the country.

There are some in the environmental movement who paint a picture of ecological disaster, who say our situation is all but hopeless.

Well, we've proved that isn't so. We've proved that once the American people put their minds to it, these problems can be solved. The solutions are not always easy or cheap. These are typically complex problems, the products of our complex, thriving, technological society.

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

I stress the word all because no one pays a higher price for a degraded environment than the poor of our central cities. It is there that air pollution exacts its greatest toll on health and lead contamination is at its worst. It is there that the lack of open space and decent outdoor recreation opportunities blight the lives of young and old alike.

We all have a stake in a healthy environment. We all want an EPA that is committed unequivocally to environmental protection. We want environmental regulation based on good research and sound data, developed with a clear eye and an open mind, and vigorously and uniformly enforced. And under my leadership, that's what we'll have.

A new administration is a time for change, a time for renewal. I will put the very best people we can find to work on our environmental agenda.

I believe that most corporations want to be good environmental citizens, that they see the need for sustainable development. It is in the economic self-interest of industry to avoid polluting by recycling wastes, by minimizing wastes at the source, or by changing to a non-polluting process, just as it is in the economic self-interest of farmers to avoid excessive use of chemicals that can contaminate both surface and ground waters.

In my view, environmental action has too often been marked by confrontation among competing interests. The fact is that more often than not, there is a common ground if the parties will make an effort to find it.

Over the long run a process of cooperation and consultation will produce the most protection for the environment in the fastest time and in the most cost-effective way.

Of the many major environmental issues facing us today, some have long been with us, and some are just emerging. Some seem almost intractable. Most are much more complex than they were a decade ago.

The challenge for industry is to identify and provide innovative technological solutions. Breakthroughs that we can already identify -- such as biodegradable plastics made from corn -- and others that we can only guess at -- for example, in biotechnology -- hold great promise for cleaning up the environment.

The challenge for government is to encourage, not stifle, these new approaches to our problems, and to work just as hard at anticipating and preventing problems as we do in reacting to them.

A Bush administration will enforce environmental laws aggressively, putting the responsibility for cleanup where it belongs -- on those who caused the problem in the first place -- but we will also understand that micromanagement from Washington leads only to paralysis.

Let me highlight now a few critical problems that are part of our unfulfilled agenda:

There is hardly a community in the land that is not afflicted with the problem of toxic waste. We have put major funding into the Superfund program, yet it is seriously lagging. Any further delay where there is a threat to public health is simply intolerable. We must speed up the cleanup of toxic waste dumps.

There is a need to push harder on enforcement. There is a need to streamline and accelerate the process, to promote voluntary settlement procedures, and to reduce the regulatory barriers to new and innovative cleanup technologies.

Unfortunately, some of the worst offenders are our own federal facilities. As President, I will insist that in the future federal agencies meet or exceed environmental standards: The government should live within the laws it imposes on others.

The problem we have created is so large and so hugely expensive that we cannot expect to correct it overnight, but attack it we will, as rapidly as we can.

Closely related to the problem of toxic waste is the growing threat of contamination of our nation's groundwater. More than half of the American people depend on this source for their drinking water.

The safety of our groundwater is threatened by cancer-causing chemicals from toxic waste dumps, industrial wastes, agricultural runoff, and septic systems. Once groundwater is contaminated, the damage can be almost irreversible. We must give a high priority to groundwater protection, with federal leadership and state implementation. We must take action now.

Clean air has been on our environmental agenda for decades. We have made good progress in reducing emissions from cars, factories, and power plants. We have the toughest automobile emission standards in the world. But nearly 80 metropolitan areas are flunking federal clean air standards.

As our regulatory objectives grow more stringent, regulation becomes more costly and disruptive. We should also look to the marketplace for innovative solutions.

For example, repeal of the Fuel Use Act has resulted in greater use of clean natural gas, reducing both sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions. Similarly, approval of the Canadian Free Trade Agreement will bring more natural gas on the market.

The use of oxygenated fuels, such as ethanol and methanol, holds the promise of significantly reducing smog and acid rain caused by automobile emissions. As head of the President's Task Force on Regulatory Relief, I've fought to reduce regulatory barriers to these fuels.

This is an important but little-recognized initiative. Here in Seattle, you are showing the way with 10 methanol-powered buses on the road. In the Denver area, drivers are required to use oxygenated fuels in gasoline blends during winter months.

With regard to acid rain, we can no longer afford to simply study the problem -- we must begin to take effective action. There must be a national commitment to continue to reduce emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxides.

I support our \$5 billion program to develop new clean-coal technology and other pollution control incentives. We should pursue the initiatives that have emerged from our dialogue with Canada, and if they do not produce results, establish specific emission reduction goals that promise steady progress toward cleaner air.

Like acid rain, many of our most serious environmental problems respect no borders. Some can only be addressed effectively by worldwide cooperative efforts and with an understanding of the international political sphere.

For example, evidence is continuing to mount that the stratospheric ozone layer -- essential to protecting all life from destructive ultraviolet radiation from space -- is being dangerously depleted by the emission of chlorofluorocarbons and other gases from man-made products.

I am proud to have played a role in getting our administration to take the lead in developing and promoting a multilateral agreement on this matter, and I am pleased to see other nations beginning to ratify the Montreal Protocols.

American companies have already begun to take action. I applaud the decision of du Pont and Dow and other companies to withdraw CFCs from the market in the near future.

Some of the most acute of the world's environmental problems occur in the Third World, where growing human populations are increasingly out of balance with their natural resource base.

These problems include the rapid spread of deserts, the extinction of species, and massive soil erosion. The destruction of tropical rain forests may contribute to climate changes that cause drought in other parts of the world.

Other international challenges confront us as well -- pollution of the oceans and global climate change -- the so-called "greenhouse effect."

We are all passengers together on a boat that we have damaged -- not with the cataclysm of war, but with the slow neglect of a vessel we thought was impervious to our abuse. In the last analysis, we all have a stake in maintaining the ecological health of the planet. International environmental cooperation will be one of my foreign policy priorities.

We must spread the word that economic development and environmental protection are not just compatible, they're intertwined. In the long run, economic development must be sustainable development. Conservation, as Gifford Pinchot once said, provides "the greatest good for the greatest number over the longest time."

We can also join together on expeditions into space to look back at our Earth, to discover what it is we are doing to ourselves, and to alter our self-destructive course.

Such a "Mission to Planet Earth," as proposed by a NASA commission headed by Sally Ride, would establish a global observational system in space, aimed at developing a fundamental understanding of the Earth system.

We must remember as we chase our dreams into the stars that our first responsibility is to our Earth, to our children, to ourselves. Yes, let us dream, and let us pursue those dreams, but let us first preserve the fragile and precious world we inhabit.

Finally, let me say a word about the world we see and treasure firsthand -- about our own outdoors. I have long sought creative new ways of protecting our outdoor and recreational resources. As a congressman from Texas, I sponsored legislation to create a 150,000-acre national park in an ecologically critical area of east Texas.

More recently, I was a strong supporter of the Wallop-Breaux amendment, which provides money from user fees on fishing equipment to manage and enhance sport fishing opportunities -- perhaps the most important legislation benefitting the 60 million sport fishermen in this country.

I support many of the recommendations made last year by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors -- for example, the encouragement of public-private partnerships for recreation; the creation of greenways and the strengthening of urban parks, to provide open spaces close to where people live; the protection of rivers and streams and our fast-disappearing wetlands.

The Commission also recommended the encouragement of an outdoor ethic -- "a new appreciation of air, land, water, and all living things."

There is, after all, much that we can do ourselves, individually, to benefit the environment: We can reduce our municipal solid waste problem with a greater commitment to recycling. We can improve the outdoor experience simply by picking up the trash we see and not leaving any of our own behind.

Nature was once the great enemy of Man -- a ferocious and fearful force, to be conquered, tamed, and harnessed to our needs. Now we find that we must protect her from ourselves.

Walt Kelly was talking about polluters when he penned his famous words, "We have met the enemy, and they is us."

Let us resolve today to find a truce with that enemy within. Let us seek once again a world where our air and water are metaphors for purity and not threats to our very lives. Let us join together to protect the glorious but fragile beauties of America.

Thank you very much.

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THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, May 16, 1988

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Fact Sheet

George Bush today outlined his views on environmental policy.

General principles

- o We all have an obligation to protect our environment. Not only can government make a difference in preserving our environment, but so can the voluntary efforts of private organizations and dedicated individuals in every part of our country.
- o We want environmental regulation based on good research and sound data that is vigorously and uniformly enforced.
- o In the long run, environmental protection and economic development are not only compatible, they are intertwined.
- o We should strive for cooperation, rather than confrontation, among competing interests in the environmental arena. George Bush believes it is in the economic self-interest of industry to avoid polluting by recycling wastes, minimizing wastes at the source, or changing to a non-polluting process.
- o We should encourage industry to identify and provide innovative technological solutions to environmental challenges.

Agenda for action

- o **Toxic wastes**
 - George Bush called for speeding up the cleanup of toxic waste dumps. We must push harder on enforcement, streamline and accelerate the process, promote voluntary settlement procedures, reduce regulatory barriers to new and innovative cleanup technologies, and bring the states more actively into the effort.
 - As President, George Bush will direct federal agencies to ensure that future activities of federal facilities meet or exceed environmental standards.

Vice President Bush and Environment
Page two

o Solid waste

- There is no single solution to this problem. We must provide incentives for minimizing waste, target research and development in this area, and promote recycling. We must provide safe, environmentally-sound ways to dispose of waste that cannot be recycled.

o Groundwater

- Once groundwater is contaminated, the damage can be almost irreversible. That is why we must give a high priority to groundwater protection, with federal leadership and state implementation.

o Clean air

- Despite good progress in reducing emissions from cars, factories, and power plants, approximately 80 metropolitan areas are still not meeting federal clean air standards. George Bush called for looking to the marketplace for innovative solutions, like the use of oxygenated fuels. As head of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, Bush has taken the lead in encouraging greater use of ethanol and methanol, which hold the promise of significantly reducing smog and acid rain caused by automobile emissions.

o Acid rain

- We can no longer afford simply to study the problem of acid rain. We must begin to take effective action. George Bush called for a national commitment to continue to reduce emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxide. He supports efforts to develop new clean-coal technology and other pollution control incentives. We should pursue initiatives that have emerged from our dialogue with Canada, and, if they do not produce results, establish specific emission reduction goals that promise steady progress toward cleaner air.

o International cooperation

- Our nation is well-equipped, especially in technical expertise, to give strong international leadership to global environmental problems, like extinction of species, massive soil erosion, and destruction of tropical rain forests. International environmental cooperation will be a foreign policy priority in a Bush Administration.

Vice President Bush and Environment
Page three

o Stratospheric ozone

- George Bush is proud of his role in getting the Administration to take the lead in developing and promoting a multilateral agreement to reduce the use of chloroflourocarbons around the world. This treaty sets a major precedent. For the first time, we have a multilateral treaty that commits countries to take effective action against a worldwide environmental problem.

o Mission to Planet Earth

- George Bush called for establishing a global observation system in space, which could help us develop a fundamental understanding of the Earth system. First proposed in a report headed by former astronaut, Dr. Sally Ride, this "Mission to Planet Earth" would provide scientists with the ability to answer fundamental questions about our environment.

o Outdoors

- George Bush supports many of the recommendations made last year by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, for example, the encouragement of public-private partnerships for recreation, the creation of greenways and strengthening of urban parks, and protection of rivers, streams, and wetlands.

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

DRUGS/CRIME

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, May 18, 1988CONTACT: 202/456-6772EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
LOS ANGELES POLICE ACADEMY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1988

This has been both a sobering and inspiring day for me -- sobering to talk with Chief Gates about the drug problem in this city and see the crack house that took a battering ram to enter; inspiring to see Officer Boles teaching sixth-grade kids, like the ones right here, about saying no to drugs.

I've been part of the effort to stop the flow of drugs across our borders since 1982, and we've done a lot in that time.

We brought the military into the fight for the first time. We brought in the intelligence community, which I led back in 1976 as Director of the CIA. We opened up, and improved, communication among all of the agencies involved in fighting drug smugglers.

During our administration, we've gotten many more countries involved in eradicating drug crops on their soil. We've seized record amounts of drugs. We've appointed tougher judges, tougher prosecutors, and we've raised our conviction rate.

So we've made some progress. We've won some battles. But I know and you know that we still have miles to go. And we can't rest --

-- not when sections of our cities have been turned into combat zones, where even city buses require a police escort, and where fear makes people prisoners within their own homes;

-- not when police officers are being shot in cold blood, as young Eddie Byrne was recently in New York;

-- not when 70 percent of the men arrested for serious crimes test positive for drugs;

-- not when thousands upon thousands of babies are born damaged for life because their mothers used cocaine or used dirty needles to get high.

To fight this war, we've got to do -- in Chief Gates' words -- "whatever it takes, for as long as it takes." For America, drugs have become the ultimate "Fatal Attraction."

I've been involved as Vice President as a part of the federal effort against drugs -- trying to cut down the flow across our borders. But I've concluded that's not enough. If I'm elected, I will put my Vice President in charge of every aspect of federal drug policy.

A lot of energy and billions of dollars are being spent on the drug problem at the federal level -- from the Justice Department to the Education Department to the Department of Health and Human Services, from the FBI to the CIA to the INS to the DEA, not to mention the Coast Guard, Customs, and the Navy.

I will ask the Vice President to head a Cabinet-level Council of War, to pull the effort together, to develop and coordinate a national strategy, to make sure it's carried out. The Vice President will lead the effort. Cabinet members themselves will attend the strategy sessions. I'll ask the nation's governors to form an anti-drug leadership coalition -- because they are on the front lines. And I'll ask the other democratic countries in this hemisphere to form an alliance of mutual assistance. Together we can coordinate an attack on the drug trade that will be nothing less than a modern D-Day.

In a few weeks, I will address myself in more detail as to how I'd restructure the federal government to guarantee the most effective action against narcotics.

To those who think America will shrink from this challenge, I say this: We have not spent the last 200 years defending our country from despots and dictators, only to lose our streets to drug dealers and gangs.

The war against drugs must begin at home, and it must begin with law enforcement. Drug dealers are domestic terrorists, killing kids and cops, and they should be treated as such. I won't bargain with terrorists, and I won't bargain with drug dealers either, whether they're on U.S. or foreign soil.

Congress and the state legislatures are going to have to get tougher. Chief Gates has asked for the authority to wiretap in pursuit of major drug dealers. The legislature has finally responded, and I commend them for it.

I will demand stronger penalties for drug offenses. Mike Dukakis and Jesse Jackson criticize the anti-drug effort, but where are they on tougher penalties for those who poison our kids with drugs?

We should have mandatory sentencing for drug dealers. The message should be clear: If you're going to deal drugs, you're going to do time. I want to see drug dealers behind the iron bars of prison -- not law-abiding citizens behind protective bars at home.

And I'll appoint judges who will show more compassion for the victims than they do for the criminals.

For major drug traffickers, and for those who commit drug-related murders, the penalty should be death. I challenge the Democrats to stand up on this point: You say this is war... then treat it as such. Don't let these killers back on the streets.

One idea we should not consider is the legalization of drugs, as some Democratic officials have proposed. That is absolutely the wrong way to go. That would be capitulation.

We also need to fight this war abroad. Sad as it may be, drugs have become a leading export for some countries in this hemisphere. It's time we told the leaders of these countries, unless you act to eradicate these crops, you will jeopardize your relationship with the United States. Our national security demands no less.

At the same time, we must do more to help them with this effort, and we must look for ways to encourage their farmers to grow and sell alternative crops.

We should also consider creating an international antidrug force, under the auspices of the United Nations or another multilateral group, because drug trafficking is a problem that respects no borders.

Finally, we must crack down on drug users -- from the kid on the street to the beautiful people, be they from Watts or Beverly Hills. We should not just turn our heads or permit a double standard.

The way to cut drug use is to make users pay a price. We should send them a message -- not just to punish, but to deter. The penalty doesn't have to be jail time to be effective.

In San Diego, U.S. Attorney Pete Nunez led the way with his policy of "zero tolerance," now being implemented nationwide -- confiscating cars or boats if they're carrying drugs. We should have similar laws in every state of the Union.

Often the penalty should involve treatment. There's no point in just arresting and releasing users time and time again. We should identify and support treatment programs that have proven effective.

Fundamentally, the drug problem in America is not one of supply, but of demand. As much as we do to bust the smugglers and the dealers, as much as we do to eradicate crops and stop the flow of drugs into this country, as long as Americans are willing to pay billions of dollars for illegal drugs, somebody somewhere in the world will provide them.

This fight will never be won by law enforcement alone; it will only be won by a change in public attitude, from tolerance to intolerance -- of drug use and drug users.

And that's what DARE is all about -- encouraging an attitude of intolerance toward drugs. The best way to put drug dealers out of business is for students like you to never use drugs.

Drugs are Public Enemy Number 1, but your generation can be Public Hero Number 1. It takes guts to resist peer pressure, and it takes guts to resist what looks like easy money, and anyone who has the courage to resist is a hero in my book.

But if you resist, and if you say no, you'll be the winner in the long run. You won't end up strung out on drugs, or shot dead in the street, or stuck behind bars. You'll show the world that you can deal -- with reality -- and get high -- on life.

And with "DARE to Read" you're working on the most important tool you need to succeed -- literacy.

Programs like DARE should be in every school in the country and at every level of the schools. Nothing is more important to winning the war on drugs than spreading the word that drugs are not cool, drugs are evil, drugs will chew you up and spit you out, and ultimately, drugs will kill you.

I want to close by reading you a letter that was published recently in the Miami Herald. It was handed to the publisher as he visited the Dade County Jail, and it was signed "Another Crack Addict. Here is what it said:

"Cocaine is death. Anyone who has tried it knows what I mean. I was a golden boy with looks, extreme intelligence, charisma, and plenty of everything, transformed into a common junkie doing anything and everything to feed my vicious habit. In the past six years, I have gone from winning gold medals in high school to sleeping in alleys and fighting daily to stay alive and stay high just one more day.

"I lay cringing and watching cocaine steal my life and dreams from me. I am but 19 years old, and cocaine has pushed me to prostitution, crime, self-hatred, embarrassment, and utter despair.

"My last ride on the crack express found me alone in a sleazy motel with \$200 worth of crack, bought with stolen money, trying to overdose. I merely ended up vomiting all over myself. By the end of the night, I was begging God to let me die.

"I know many will read this and discard it, but, if my message can help save the life of one person out there, I'm satisfied. My crack use is what brought me to the deepest of bottoms, and I have used it only for five months. Please listen and learn, don't discard this and die."

That says it all: "Please listen and learn, don't discard this and die." Let us, each of us, learn that message and pass it along.

Thank you very much.

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DRUGS

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FACT SHEET

VICE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ON DRUG POLICY -- MAY 26, 1988

Speaking before the Hackensack Chamber of Commerce, the Vice President outlined a comprehensive program to combat the drug crisis, saying, "If elected President, I intend to fight this war, to win it, and to end it."

Four Fronts on Which We Must Fight the Drug War

- ✓ S ○ Eradication and Interdiction -- shrink the supply of drugs by destroying crops and laboratories, and by vigorously patrolling our borders;
- ✓ S ○ Tougher Enforcement -- increase the certainty and severity of punishment for dealers and users alike;
- ✓ D' ○ Prevention -- deter drug use with testing and with education that begins early in life and continues into the work place;
- ✓ D ○ Rehabilitation -- help those who need help to escape addiction's trap.

Presidential Leadership

- ✓ SDC ○ President Bush will make his Vice President his drug czar, putting the Vice President in charge of a Cabinet-level Council of War on drugs.
- President Bush will call for a hemispheric summit to discuss how countries in Latin America can end their economic dependence on drugs.
- ✓ J ○ President Bush will make adoption of drug-free programs a condition of obtaining federal contracts and will ask states to do the same.

Eradication and Interdiction

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- o We must turn our attention from the middle of the drug flow -- the dealers -- to the beginning and the end -- the producers and the users.
- o Our military forces have already made a substantial contribution to our interdiction effort, and today they are being called upon to do more. Their primary target should be the production of drugs abroad.
- o We need to wipe out crops wherever they're grown and take out labs wherever they exist.
- o We should create an international strike force to hit back, quick and hard and often, at foreign drug operations.
- o We should fully involve our intelligence community in this effort.

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Prevention

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- o Education is the first step -- conveying the message through our schools and our churches and our media, and most importantly, through our homes - that drugs are not cool, drugs are evil, drugs will chew you up and spit you out, and ultimately, drugs will kill you.
- o Employers can play a major role in discouraging drug use with programs of testing and follow-up. The military can serve as a model. Absenteeism improves, productivity rises, and accident rates drop.
- o Testing for drug use should be required of anyone responsible for the public safety -- airline pilots, for example, or prison guards. Indeed, testing should be required of anyone whose actions at work could put others at risk.

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Tougher Enforcement

- o Tougher penalties are needed for those who poison our kids with drugs. For major traffickers, for those who commit drug-related murders, the penalty should be death.
- o We should crack down hard on criminals who get children to do their dirty work.
- o We must treat drug use as the crime that it is -- not legalize it, as some have suggested. That is exactly the wrong way to go.
- o The Zero Tolerance policy is important, not because it will stop the flow of drugs into this country, but because it sends the right message: if you're using drugs, you're abusing your country.
- o If people can lose their cars for parking violations, surely they should lose them for carrying drugs. Zero Tolerance should be the policy of every state.
- o Drug possession should lead to arrest and a sentence.
- o We require counseling for drunk drivers, and we should do the same for drug users.
- o Failure to stay drug-free after arrest should mean time in jail. The message should be unambiguous: if you won't stop, then we'll stop you.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, June 14, 1988

CONTACT: Alixe Glen
202/842-1988

FACT SHEET
VICE PRESIDENT BUSH REMARKS TO
PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS/TEACHER RECOGNITION LUNCHEON
WASHINGTON, DC

Today, Vice President George Bush briefly discussed his views on American education and outlined several proposals that would improve our education system. He will discuss these and other education ideas in the months ahead.

George Bush believes that we need a national education strategy embodying the following principles:

- o We must reward success.

Our teachers and principals are talented and able. But many of them toil for long hours and little recognition. If we want better performance out of our schools, we must reward it.

- o We must provide greater choice.

We should take steps to encourage more choice within the public school system.

- o We must focus federal assistance on at-risk students.

Children from disadvantaged backgrounds face the threat of being left behind in a world that requires more advanced job skills. A poor education for these children means not only a greater likelihood of unemployment when they become adults; it also means a less competitive America. Until we help out every child-at-risk, our nation will remain at risk.

George Bush outlined several proposals that should make up part of a national education strategy.

Merit Schools

George Bush proposed creating a new \$500 million federal program of "Merit Schools" that would provide awards to individual schools that improve the education of its students.

Schools now have little incentive to improve their students' education. A school gets the same amount of funding each year whether its students rise to the 99th percentile or fall to the 1st percentile. We must provide schools incentives to perform well.

Under the Bush proposal, every elementary and secondary public school in the country that significantly improves the education of its students would receive special recognition.

It would be up to each state to determine the criteria for academic success. Examples of criteria could be higher test scores or lower drop-out rates.

For each school meeting the state criteria, the federal government would recognize it as a "National Merit School."

For each school serving a significant proportion of disadvantaged students that meets the state criteria, the federal government would also provide an average award of \$100,000, depending on its size. It would be up to each winning school to decide how to allocate its award. Ideally, the money would be used, for example, to reward teachers and principals and to buy better lab equipment and new library books.

There are 84,000 elementary and secondary public schools in the country. The U.S. Department of Education estimates that about 25,000 of those schools have a significant proportion of disadvantaged students. If the federal government provided an average award of \$100,000 to 20 percent of these schools, the program would cost \$500 million a year.

George Bush believes that his proposal would:

- o Provide -- perhaps for the first time in a federal education program -- specific incentives for schools to improve the education of its students. A school could not receive an award unless it met state-determined criteria, such as improved student performance on test scores, drop-out rates, or some other measurement.
- o Encourage cooperation between principals and teachers in any school because they benefit only if the entire school improves its performance.
- o Directly help disadvantaged students, those students in our society facing the greatest risk of being left behind in an economy that will require even more advanced skills.

Magnet Schools

George Bush supports proposals giving federal matching funds to states creating more magnet schools.

Xerox president David Kearns and educator Dennis Doyle have proposed giving matching funds to local school districts establishing more magnet schools. Secretary of Education Bill Bennett has proposed giving \$50 million to states for matching grants to create or support magnet schools.

George Bush supports these proposals. We have seen magnet schools succeed in upgrading the quality of an entire school system. We should encourage the development of these schools.

Experimental Fund

George Bush proposes expanding a new federal fund to finance experiments in education reform.

The Department of Education worked with the Congress to create the Fund for Innovation and Reform of Schools and Teaching (FIRST). The Congress is expected to approve funding of about \$12 million for fiscal year 1989.

George Bush proposed quadrupling funding to \$50 million and providing about \$1 million to each state that selects one school district for experimentation. These experiments could include parental choice to send their children to any school in the district, merit pay, year-round schools, or other significant reforms.

Every major development in our history was a result of experimentation. The assembly line, transistor, gene-splicing, and even the United States Constitution came about because curious minds wanted to try new ways of doing things.

George Bush wants to encourage research and experimentation in all 50 states. Our country can watch these 50 experimental school districts around the nation and learn from those experiments which reforms work and which do not.

Teacher Evaluation

George Bush supports a proposal to develop teacher evaluation models.

Former Tennessee Governor Lamar Alexander has called for funding from public or private sources at least half a dozen different efforts to construct teacher evaluation models. These models could help local school boards adopt a generally accepted system for rewarding outstanding teaching. I support his proposal.

College Savings Bonds

George Bush urged the Congress to enact a College Savings Bond to help families save for their children's college education.

Last July, Bush proposed that the federal government create a new College Savings Bond. The bond would work just as regular U.S. Savings Bond do now, except that the interest earned on the bond would be tax-free if the bond is applied to expenses at any 2- or 4-year college.

He proposed that the tax benefits of this program start phasing out for taxpayers with incomes of \$60,000 a year and phase out completely for those with incomes of \$80,000 a year.

George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, June 14, 1988

CONTACT: Alixe Glen
202/842-1988

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1988

First, let me tell you why I'm here. I'm here because I believe the best thing we can do is invest in our young people. I believe in you students.

I'm here because I believe in you teachers. Dale Quin, Carol DuBard's teacher from Vestavia Hills, Alabama, put it well when she said, "Although I may never have any great impact in shaping the world, I am helping to impact the lives that will one day shape the world."

And I am here because I believe in education. Education is critical to our future, both individually and as a nation. If we are to improve our standard of living, protect and defend our democratic freedoms, and strengthen our moral character as a nation, nothing is more important than education.

This is just as true now as it was 22 hundred years ago, when Aristotle wrote, "All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth."

Our rapidly changing, increasingly complex society will require a better educated work force if we are to compete successfully with our economic and military rivals around the world.

The problem in years ahead will not be finding enough jobs for our people, but finding the people for our jobs. A recent study predicts that more than half of all new jobs between now and the end of the century will require some education beyond high school, and almost a third will require a college degree, compared to 22 percent today.

Better schools will mean better jobs for our young people, and that will mean a more competitive America. Our program for the future must be built around a strategy of investing in our children.

On a personal level, education is the key to opportunity, and opportunity is what America is all about. Give any American kid an equal chance, and just watch what he or she can do. A poor education denies that kid an equal place at the starting line.

You are the success stories of our public schools, both students and teachers. But even as we salute you, we must recognize that our schools are absolutely not as good as they must be. You've heard the horror stories, but here's just one: More than two-thirds of the 17-year-olds taking one test could not place the Civil War in the correct half-century.

There is much on our national agenda for education, and most of it must happen at the state and local levels, which provide 93 percent of the financial support -- as they should. When it comes to better schools, almost all of the wisdom and the good answers and the money to pay the bills should come from outside Washington, D.C.

No one answer is appropriate for a nation as diverse as ours. Los Angeles is not Little Rock, Chicago is not Cheyenne. I have visited schools all over the country, and it is clear to me that the federal government cannot hope to duplicate the variety of approaches that I have seen.

What works in New York City won't necessarily work in the West. Governors like Tom Kean of New Jersey, Bob Orr of Indiana, and Lamar Alexander of Tennessee have been outstanding leaders in education, providing innovative and different solutions for their states.

But I want to take a moment today to discuss a few of the steps we should take at the federal level to promote excellence in our schools. Business and education are very different, but some of the lessons learned from making business more competitive do apply to education: To achieve quality results, we must set and enforce standards, provide incentives, and permit the freedom and flexibility on the local level to experiment with new ideas.

First, there must be an emphasis on accountability -- setting goals, objectively measuring progress toward those goals, changing what doesn't work, and rewarding what does. It seems like common sense, but it is too seldom done.

Let me say right away, I am for teachers. The sacrifice they make and the dedication they show for relatively low pay are overwhelming. We should give them the support they need to control their own classrooms and concentrate on teaching.

All across this country I have met teachers and principals who give their students more than just textbooks and tests, who give of themselves and make a difference in their students'

lives, who transmit the values that lead to a successful life. There are 140 of them here today. Now, wouldn't it be nice if we could find a way of rewarding those special teachers who teach the best and care the most?

In that context, I can't resist singling out one teacher here as being more than a little bit special. He's from Walt Whitman High School in Bethesda, Maryland, and Eric Butters is his fourth Presidential Scholar -- Walter Bartman.

I support funding, either from public or private sources, at least half a dozen different efforts to construct teacher evaluation models so that any local school board could adapt and adopt a generally accepted system for rewarding outstanding teaching.

In the meantime, I propose that we give awards to individual schools that significantly improve their performance. Let the states determine the criteria for improvement; each school meeting the criteria would be recognized as a "National Merit School."

For schools that primarily serve disadvantaged students, a federal award based on school size and averaging \$100,000 would accompany this recognition. For \$500 million a year, the federal government could provide such awards to one fifth of all the schools with a significant proportion of disadvantaged students.

Each winning school could use the money as it pleased -- for lab equipment, library books, or rewards for teachers and principals. The real beneficiaries would be the students, whose teachers and principals would be motivated to work together to improve the school's performance.

We should also take steps to encourage choice within the public school system. Under the leadership of Governor Rudy Perpich, Minnesota has taken a dramatic step in this direction, and I will be watching that experiment closely.

In the meantime, I support the idea of providing federal matching funds -- up to \$50 million -- to encourage states to create or support magnet schools. Magnet schools are a way of promoting excellence and upgrading the quality of an entire school system.

We should also encourage experimentation and innovation in our public school system. I support expanding the so-called FIRST program, the Fund for Innovation and Reform of Schools and Teaching. We should provide \$1 million to every state for experiments in such areas as parental choice, merit pay, or year-round schools.

Only by testing these concepts in practice will we be able to learn which reforms work and which do not.

Finally, I cannot leave the subject of education without discussing my proposal last year to create a College Savings Bond. In order to encourage parents to save for their children's college costs -- a sometimes staggering expense confronting you students and your parents right now -- such a bond would enjoy tax-free growth if used for college education.

Last Friday John Duncan and 56 other members of the House introduced our Administration proposal to create a College Savings Bond. Time still remains in this session of Congress to pass this legislation, and I urge the House and Senate to approve it as soon as possible.

Finally, I'd like to close today by talking about Terry Weeks, the fellow who teaches history to seventh and eighth graders at the Central Middle School in Murfreesboro, Tennessee -- the man we honor today as Teacher of the Year.

I could tell you about his energetic and innovative teaching techniques, about the way he comes to class dressed as anyone from Andrew Jackson to Anwar Sadat in order to bring his subject to life, or about the fact that he spends up to four hours a night devising scripts and other activities on his home computer, and makes \$25,000 a year after 15 years in the classroom.

But what I want to tell you about is his attitude toward teachers and teaching. He says, "Good teachers possess common traits. They have a constant hunger for knowledge and a genuine desire to share that which they have learned.

"Bringing to the classroom an unlimited supply of energy and enthusiasm, their very presence invites students to follow them on a journey to discover things new and exciting. As if by magic, their enthusiasm becomes contagious."

Terry is a teacher not just of dates and events, but of reasoning and values -- values that too often are not passed on in our students' homes and churches. And it seems particularly fitting today, on Flag Day, as we honor our country's emblem, as we recite the Pledge of Allegiance, to consider the importance of that task within our schools.

Terry says, "Values instruction flows through just about everything I do. We talk about honesty, hard work, patriotism or loyalty, being the best, seeing a wrong and trying to correct it. Why? Because these citizens will one day have to make intelligent decisions in a voting booth and because, as Americans, they live in a country that is often called on to correct some of the ills of the world."

A dozen of you students plan to become teachers. I wish it were twice that number. Terry Weeks says, "The people I most admired in the world were teachers. All my classmates, those who

made the good grades, seemed to look up and admire our teachers, too. It was those teachers who gave me a positive self-image. They made me feel good about myself. It was only natural I would emulate those people. I thought, if I could have people look up to me like that and have an impact on people -- I couldn't imagine anything more satisfying."

I've quoted this much from Terry Weeks because I think he describes and speaks for many of the teachers in this room, who wouldn't be here if they didn't have that special gift that ignites a student's imagination and makes teaching so special.

But there's one way that Terry is different from the rest of the teachers here, simply because he is Teacher of the Year. That has given him a special perspective -- one that I commend not just to the teachers, but to the students here as well.

Terry says, "I'm experiencing what a lot of teachers haven't seen. I get calls from Philadelphia and Las Vegas. They say, 'If I had it to do over again, I would be a teacher.'"

I can understand that -- because in my view, Terry Weeks and all of you here are American heroes.

Thank you very much, and God bless you all.

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PRESS RELEASE

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

GENERAL CAMPAIGN
DRUGS, EDUCATION,
HOUSING
G 8/26/88

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, June 15, 1988

CONTACT: 202/456-6772

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The following letter from Vice President George Bush was delivered yesterday at the U.S. Conference of Mayors. It addresses a wide range of issues of mutual concern.



GEORGE BUSH

June 13, 1988

The U.S. Conference of Mayors
c/o The Honorable Richard Berkley
President
U.S. Conference of Mayors
Red Lion Inn
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Dear Friends:

Though scheduling difficulties have prevented me from being in Salt Lake City for your annual conference, I wanted to write to tell you of my tremendous respect for the fine work you, our nation's mayors, are doing for our country. I would particularly like to congratulate Dick Berkley for his leadership of the Conference this year.

I want to take this opportunity to discuss several issues that are of mutual concern to us. As we prepare to enter the 1990's, it's clear that America needs a new working relationship between the federal government and the cities. We tried a different relationship in the 1960's with an increased federal role including federally imposed solutions and increased amounts of federal dollars. But that effort, well-intentioned though it was, ultimately failed to achieve its ambitious goals.

The Reagan-Bush Administration established, within the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, a division specifically assigned to local officials. However, budget constraints that forced us to make unpopular cuts in funding for cities brought new challenges to local governments.

Now we need to forge a new relationship. I intend to be an activist President involved in helping you to find solutions. One of the reasons that federal programs in the 1960's weren't more successful was that they did not account for the diversity among our cities. From my travels around the country, it is clear to me that the most innovative solutions have been designed at the local level.

Though massive amounts of federal aid are not available, my goal is to shape a federal role that serves as a catalyst to help the cities solve their problems. One of the ways I'd like to do

Page two

this is to set up an ongoing Presidential Task Force on Urban Affairs. The task force's membership will come primarily from your ranks. I want to hear ideas directly from you and your colleagues. We will not always agree, but the dialogue will be important, and it will be in everybody's interest if we can, together, devise strategies for the urban agenda.

The most pressing matter on the urban agenda is the scourge of drug abuse. The very fabric of our society is being threatened by narcotics, and the economic cost is staggering. Illegal drugs cost the United States hundreds of billions of dollars each year. The social costs, though, are devastating. This is a problem that, though there is definitely a federal role, you, the leaders of our cities, deal with directly every day.

Our Administration has made some progress. But, frankly, we are barely holding our own. We've convinced more countries to become involved in eradicating drug crops on their soil. We've seized record amounts of drugs, and we've appointed tougher judges, tougher prosecutors and raised our conviction rate. As we all know, we still have much to do. We must do more in interdiction, law enforcement, education and rehabilitation. In other words, we must focus on BOTH the supply and the demand for drugs.

As President, I will insist on stronger penalties for drug offenses. We should have mandatory sentences for drug dealers and the message we send should be clear: if you're going to deal in drugs, you're going to do time. I want to see drug dealers behind the iron bars of prison.

For major drug traffickers, and for those who commit drug-related murders, the penalty should be death. I salute Senator D'Amato and his allies in the Senate for their actions to punish drug kingpins. The vote for this bill included majorities in both parties.

Also, the glamour of drug use must be reduced, profit margins of drug sales must be eliminated, and penalties strengthened. I am particularly saddened at the extent to which children have become involved in the tragic cycle of drug abuse and the drug economy.

Page three

However, this is a global problem. As such, it will be given an even higher priority in our dealings with foreign governments. Eradication of drug supplies from home and abroad will be one of the highest priorities of the Bush Administration. We should create an international strike force to hit back, quick, hard and often at foreign drug operations. Stepped-up intelligence is essential in this effort.

Last month I announced I will put my Vice President in charge of a Cabinet-level "Council of War" on drugs. The Vice President will take the lead in every aspect of federal drug policy -- interdiction, law enforcement, education and rehabilitation. The Vice President will have the power and the authority from the President that is required to do the job.

In short, I am personally committed to make available every federal resource to fight and win the war against drugs. I know you share my commitment.

Another issue of critical importance on the American agenda is excellence in education. Better education is the best way to keep America number one. Better schools mean better jobs. We must focus on results: we need more testing of students, and we must give teachers and principals incentives to perform better.

Of course, education is primarily a local and state responsibility. However, the federal government can do more to be a catalyst for improvement. We should focus federal resources on economically disadvantaged students in programs such as Chapter One. We should provide more for Head Start, and we should explore new federal, state and local cooperative efforts to do even more for those children most at risk. Many of these students are in your cities. Moreover, we must educate our children about fundamental values -- values like hard work, honesty, good citizenship and simple right and wrong.

Just as elementary and secondary education is important, so too, is higher education. We must make higher education more affordable, and that's why I have proposed college savings bonds. In this way, families could save about \$25 a month, and by the time their child enrolled in college, they'd have enough saved to pay the tuition costs. We owe this to our children. And, for those economically disadvantaged families that cannot otherwise pay for college education, I support Pell grants.

Page four

Another issue of much significance to urban America is child care. There are three different concerns that the next President will have to address: affordability, availability and quality. I favor a plan that provides help to those parents who need it most -- those struggling to keep families together. For example, no family should have to stay on welfare or go onto welfare simply because access to child care is lacking.

Also, we need to keep the decision making in the hands of the family -- not the federal government. We need to provide parents with a diversity of choices so that parents choose what kind of care their children will get. Ultimately, parents know far better than the federal government what's best for their children.

Housing is another significant concern as we enter the 1990's. We need affordable housing, especially in and around our cities. One way to accomplish this is to enhance the voucher program and increase its accessibility for lower-income individuals. Another way is to give more control to public housing tenants -- control that could evolve into ownership. More Americans should own their homes. Besides, the more control tenants have, the higher the quality of the physical conditions of housing units. At the same time we need to find low-cost ways to maintain our public housing stock in those communities where it is needed.

Finally, the tragedy of homelessness in America needs to be addressed forcefully by public and private action. We need to ensure the availability of emergency shelter, food and medical care. To do this, we must recommit ourselves to the enforcement of existing laws like the McKinney Act. All federal agencies, especially the Department of Defense, should identify vacant space and make it available for use by the homeless. Also, the government should make food stamps more readily available through continued efforts to cut red tape. We should increase funding for community-based mental health clinics, as well as for low-income housing assistance. And we should develop initiatives involving federal/state/private partnerships to increase stock of single room occupancy shelters.

Page five

These are some of my thoughts on what is needed in America's cities. I don't pretend to have all of the answers. But I am committed to working with you to bring our present economic expansion into every neighborhood of our cities, to every family -- so that freedom, opportunity and prosperity are realized by all Americans.

Three principles should guide our efforts: 1) to bring people from dependence to independence, 2) to keep families together, and 3) to encourage people to work and, thus, contribute to our nation's economy.

Again, I'd like to congratulate all of you on the fine work you are doing. As President, I will actively seek your guidance on matters that directly impact upon your communities.

Best wishes for a successful conference.

Sincerely,



George Bush

TRUBBT

Agriculture / Drought / Disaster Relief

George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, June 15, 1988

CONTACT: Alixe Glen
202/842-1988

STATEMENT BY VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JUNE 15, 1988

Senator Bob Dole and Secretary of Agriculture Dick Lyng have just given me a briefing about the terrible drought confronting our nation's farmers. I am very concerned about the highly adverse weather conditions affecting this important sector of our economy. If the drought continues, it would be a devastating tragedy for agriculture and a serious blow to the entire country.

This drought is affecting large sections of the country, including the Pacific Northwest, the Northern Plains States, parts of the Corn Belt, Texas, California, and the Southeastern states. The rain received in the past few weeks has not been nearly enough.

Particularly hard hit so far have been pasture, range and forage crops in many areas of the country, especially in the North Central states. The nation's corn crop is now entering a very crucial growing period. While it is too early to fully assess any damage from the drought, without rain there is the potential for this to be a catastrophe.

USDA has provided relief through a number of programs: the emergency haying and grazing program, the emergency feed program, and the new 0-92 prevented planting disaster program. Farmers in over 800 counties in 21 states are receiving some form of emergency relief.

The Administration is working closely with the members of the Senate and the House, and we hope to do whatever we can to minimize the effect of this drought on U.S. agriculture. But sad to say, nothing will take the place of rainfall, and we have to be concerned about the plight of this nation's farmers.

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GEORGE BUSH

*Citizens / Fed-Aid
Drugs
Education
Housing
Homelessness*

June 13, 1988

The U.S. Conference of Mayors
c/o The Honorable Richard Berkley
President
U.S. Conference of Mayors
Red Lion Inn
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Dear Friends:

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Now we need to forge a new relationship. I intend to be an activist President involved in helping you to find solutions. One of the reasons that federal programs in the 1960's weren't more successful was that they did not account for the diversity among our cities. From my travels around the country, it is clear to me that the most innovative solutions have been designed at the local level.

Though massive amounts of federal aid are not available, my goal is to shape a federal role that serves as a catalyst to help the cities solve their problems. One of the ways I'd like to do

this is to set up an ongoing Presidential Task Force on Urban Affairs. The task force's membership will come primarily from your ranks. I want to hear ideas directly from you and your colleagues. We will not always agree, but the dialogue will be important, and it will be in everybody's interest if we can, together, devise strategies for the urban agenda.

The most pressing matter on the urban agenda is the scourge of drug abuse. The very fabric of our society is being threatened by narcotics, and the economic cost is staggering. Illegal drugs cost the United States hundreds of billions of dollars each year. The social costs, though, are devastating. This is a problem that, though there is definitely a federal role, you, the leaders of our cities, deal with directly every day.

411030
Our Administration has made some progress. But, frankly, we are barely holding our own. We've convinced more countries to become involved in eradicating drug crops on their soil. We've seized record amounts of drugs, and we've appointed tougher judges, tougher prosecutors and raised our conviction rate. As we all know, we still have much to do. We must do more in interdiction, law enforcement, education and rehabilitation. In other words, we must focus on BOTH the supply and the demand for drugs.

411060
As President, I will insist on stronger penalties for drug offenses. We should have mandatory sentences for drug dealers and the message we send should be clear: if you're going to deal in drugs, you're going to do time. I want to see drug dealers behind the iron bars of prison.

For major drug traffickers, and for those who commit drug-related murders, the penalty should be death. I salute Senator D'Amato and his allies in the Senate for their actions to punish drug kingpins. The vote for this bill included majorities in both parties.

Also, the glamour of drug use must be reduced, profit margins of drug sales must be eliminated, and penalties strengthened. I am particularly saddened at the extent to which children have become involved in the tragic cycle of drug abuse and the drug economy.

~~Passion~~

Drug Interdiction 411030

Enforcement Programs 411060

Drug Interdiction

However, this is a global problem. As such, it will be given an even higher priority in our dealings with foreign governments. Eradication of drug supplies from home and abroad will be one of the highest priorities of the Bush Administration. We should create an international strike force to hit back, quick, hard and often at foreign drug operations. Stepped-up intelligence is essential in this effort.

Last month I announced I will put my Vice President in charge of a Cabinet-level "Council of War" on drugs. The Vice President will take the lead in every aspect of federal drug policy -- interdiction, law enforcement, education and rehabilitation. The Vice President will have the power and the authority from the President that is required to do the job.

In short, I am personally committed to make available every federal resource to fight and win the war against drugs. I know you share my commitment.

Another issue of critical importance on the American agenda is excellence in education. Better education is the best way to keep America number one. Better schools mean better jobs. We must focus on results: we need more testing of students, and we must give teachers and principals incentives to perform better.

Of course, education is primarily a local and state responsibility. However, the federal government can do more to be a catalyst for improvement. We should focus federal resources on economically disadvantaged students in programs such as Chapter One. We should provide more for Head Start, and we should explore new federal, state and local cooperative efforts to do even more for those children most at risk. Many of these students are in your cities. Moreover, we must educate our children about fundamental values -- values like hard work, honesty, good citizenship and simple right and wrong.

Just as elementary and secondary education is important, so too, is higher education. We must make higher education more affordable, and that's why I have proposed college savings bonds. In this way, families could save about \$25 a month, and by the time their child enrolled in college, they'd have enough saved to pay the tuition costs. We owe this to our children. And, for those economically disadvantaged families that cannot otherwise pay for college education, I support Pell grants.

Another issue of much significance to urban America is child care. There are three different concerns that the next President will have to address: affordability, availability and quality. I favor a plan that provides help to those parents who need it most -- those struggling to keep families together. For example, no family should have to stay on welfare or go onto welfare simply because access to child care is lacking.

Also, we need to keep the decision making in the hands of the family -- not the federal government. We need to provide parents with a diversity of choices so that parents choose what kind of care their children will get. Ultimately, parents know far better than the federal government what's best for their children.

Housing is another significant concern as we enter the 1990's. We need affordable housing, especially in and around our cities. One way to accomplish this is to enhance the voucher program and increase its accessibility for lower-income individuals. Another way is to give more control to public housing tenants -- control that could evolve into ownership. More Americans should own their homes. Besides, the more control tenants have, the higher the quality of the physical conditions of housing units. At the same time we need to find low-cost ways to maintain our public housing stock in those communities where it is needed.

Finally, the tragedy of homelessness in America needs to be addressed forcefully by public and private action. We need to ensure the availability of emergency shelter, food and medical care. To do this, we must recommit ourselves to the enforcement of existing laws like the McKinney Act. All federal agencies, especially the Department of Defense, should identify vacant space and make it available for use by the homeless. Also, the government should make food stamps more readily available through continued efforts to cut red tape. We should increase funding for community-based mental health clinics, as well as for low-income housing assistance. And we should develop initiatives involving federal/state/private partnerships to increase stock of single room occupancy shelters.

Page five

These are some of my thoughts on what is needed in America's cities. I don't pretend to have all of the answers. But I am committed to working with you to bring our present economic expansion into every neighborhood of our cities, to every family -- so that freedom, opportunity and prosperity are realized by all Americans.

Three principles should guide our efforts: 1) to bring people from dependence to independence, 2) to keep families together, and 3) to encourage people to work and, thus, contribute to our nation's economy.

Again, I'd like to congratulate all of you on the fine work you are doing. As President, I will actively seek your guidance on matters that directly impact upon your communities.

Best wishes for a successful conference.

Sincerely,



George Bush

Drugs

George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wednesday, June 15, 1988

CONTACT: Alixe Glen

202/842-1988

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP TASK FORCE ON DRUGS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1988

Thank you, Bob. I am delighted to be here today as you unveil this hard-hitting, innovative, and comprehensive new offensive in the war on drugs.

I want to commend the work done by the Republican Policy Committee, under Jerry Lewis, and the Republican Research Committee, under Mickey Edwards, but most especially the leadership shown by Bill McCollum in chairing this task force. I know as sure as I'm standing here today that this package is better than anything the Democrats are going to dream up.

I am also heartened by the progress that the Senate has made on forging a bipartisan bill on this issue -- thanks to Republican leadership. We all owe a debt to Senator D'Amato for his work in winning approval of the death penalty for drug dealers convicted of murder.

I challenge the Democrats to stand up on this point: You say this is war -- then treat it as such. Don't let these killers back on the streets.

I have been talking about drugs everywhere I go in this country, and the more I travel, the more I see how corrosive the problem is to our society, and how important it is that we regain the initiative and take control of our streets and our schools and, yes, our homes. For America, drugs have become the ultimate "Fatal Attraction."

We've heard a lot of rhetoric about this issue and a lot less substance. This package is all substance, and while I have not examined every particular, it clearly addresses every aspect of the problem. Many of the proposals contained in this legislation reflect what I have been saying on the road.

We must fight the drug war on four fronts at once:

-- Shrinking the supply by destroying crops and labs, and by patrolling our borders vigorously;

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Paid for by George Bush for President

-- Increasing both the certainty and the severity of punishment, for dealers and users alike;

-- Deterring drug use with testing and with education that begins early in life and continues on into the work place;

-- And finally, rehabilitating those who need help to escape addiction's trap.

To those who think America will shrink from this challenge, I say this: We have not spent the last 200 years defending our country from despots and dictators, only to lose our streets to drug dealers and gangs.

And to those who say drugs should be legalized, I say this -- legalization is just another word for surrender -- and surrender is not in America's vocabulary.

To fight this war, we've got to do -- in the words of Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates -- "whatever it takes, for as long as it takes."

This legislation is a magnificent starting point for that effort, and I salute you for it.

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Drugs

George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, June 16, 1988

CONTACT: ALIXE GLEN
202/842-1988

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
68TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES JAYCEES
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1988

Today, I want to talk with you about how you can best serve your fellow Americans in the years ahead. It is an area where you have already shown leadership. But today I am going to urge you to turn your commitment into a crusade.

Every day, it seems, you read or hear about another tragedy caused by drugs -- a young police officer is gunned down in cold blood by a drug dealer; babies are born, hundreds of them, damaged for life because their mothers are addicts; a 10-year-old boy drowns in a lake, and the autopsy reveals cocaine in his bloodstream.

You Jaycees have felt it, too. In Batesburg, South Carolina, a young man named Bill Lundy was elected to serve as the Charter President of the town's new chapter. Bill was the police chief of nearby Leesville -- 31 years old, with a wife and two young kids. In February, three months after joining the Jaycees, Bill was killed in a drug raid.

What happened to Bill is a tragedy, and he deserves to be remembered as a hero. As a member of the South Carolina Jaycees, the Number One Jaycees in the nation, Bill was the best of the best.

I have been talking about drugs everywhere I go in this country, and the more I travel, the more I see how corrosive the problem is to our society, and how important it is that we regain the initiative -- to take control of our streets and our schools and, yes, our homes. For America, drugs have become the ultimate "Fatal Attraction." They threaten our personal safety, our economic well-being, our future as a society.

To those who think America will shrink from this challenge, I say this: We have not spent the last 200 years defending our country from despots and dictators, only to lose our streets to drug dealers and gangs.

And to those who say drugs should be legalized, I say this -- legalization is just another word for surrender -- and surrender is not in America's vocabulary.

The American people have called for a war on drugs, and to fight it, we've got to do -- in the words of Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates -- "whatever it takes, for as long as it takes."

We must fight the drug war on four fronts at once:

-- Preventing drug use with education that begins early in life and continues on into the work place;

-- Treating those who need help to escape addiction's trap;

-- Shrinking the supply by destroying crops and labs, and by patrolling our borders vigorously;

-- And finally, increasing both the certainty and the severity of punishment, for dealers and users alike.

That means more prosecutors and more prisons. That means tougher judges, showing more sympathy for the victims of crime than they do for the perpetrators. And for major drug dealers, drug kingpins, and for those who commit drug-related murders, it means the death penalty.

This is not a war for government alone. The police cannot win this war all by themselves, not even with the help of our armed forces. They have done much, and they need our support, and they can do more. But this is a war that everyone must fight together -- parents, teachers, brothers, sisters, preachers, coaches, students, businessmen.

That's why you're so important. As Jaycees, you're recognized as leaders. You're parents and bosses, active in your community. You know you can change the world because you already have. You love your country. You are resourceful. You work hard. If there is one group of young men and women we need out front in the war on drugs, it's the United States Jaycees.

Your contribution to the "Just Say No" campaign has been outstanding. From New Iberia, Louisiana to Redondo Beach, California; from Albuquerque, New Mexico to Somerset, Kentucky, you have helped thousands of young people to say "Yes" to their dreams and "No" to drugs.

In Franklin, Tennessee, the Jaycees asked ex-drug addicts who were about to be paroled from prison to lead drug education and awareness discussions. In Oceana, West Virginia, you

organized Kids Against Drugs, and sponsored monthly dances to promote your efforts. And in Yankton, South Dakota, children proudly wear T-shirts with anti-drug slogans, which they created at a booth sponsored by the local Jaycees.

During the past year, Gary made "Yes, we can" a theme of his presidency. Well, when it comes to winning the war on drugs, we need that same attitude. Can we win this war? Yes, we can.

Fundamentally, the drug problem in America is not one of supply, but of demand. As long as there is a demand for drugs, there will always be a supply of drugs.

The biggest problem at New York's Attica State Prison is illegal drugs. The barbed wire fences, the armed guards, the patrol dogs, and the concrete walls can't keep out the drugs. That's how tough it is to stop the supply.

But if we can dry up the demand -- at Attica or in your neighborhood -- then we can put the drug dealers out of business.

In some communities, casual drug use is treated less seriously than jaywalking. That's got to stop. There's nothing casual about the drug trade that's tearing our cities apart, and drug users are the fuel of the fire, whether they live in the suburbs or downtown.

TESTING

The new "zero tolerance" policy -- the one that's led to the seizure of cars and planes and yachts -- is important not because it will stop the flow of drugs into this country, but because it sends the right message: No amount of drug use is acceptable.

I don't mind inconveniencing a yacht owner or a car driver if it results somehow in saving the life of a kid.

Some call this policy controversial. I think it makes great sense. If people can lose their cars for parking violations, surely they should lose them for carrying drugs. "Zero tolerance" should be the policy of every state in the Union.

"Zero tolerance" should also be the policy of the American workplace. Drug abuse among American workers costs businesses anywhere from \$60 billion to \$100 billion a year in lost productivity, absenteeism, drug-related accidents, medical claims, and theft.

In this increasingly competitive world marketplace, we can't afford to show up for work impaired. We can't beat foreign competitors if we don't beat foreign substances.

TESTING

Employers can discourage drug use with testing, assistance, and follow-up. The military has such a program, and it has cut the incidence of drug use by two-thirds in the last eight years -- from 27 percent to nine percent.

Testing for drug use should be required of anyone responsible for the public safety -- airline pilots, for example, or prison guards. Indeed, testing should be required of anyone whose actions at work could put others at risk.

The federal government should not dictate what kind of drug-free program a company should have, but it should require any federal contractor to have one in place.

These programs don't cost, they pay. Absenteeism improves, productivity rises, and accident rates drop -- dramatically. One study has shown that drug users are five times more likely to file a workmen's compensation claim.

West Coast Grocery, in Tacoma, Washington, began with an employee assistance program. Then it added drug testing. Within one year, it had cut its accident rate and its \$1 million annual workmen's compensation costs by 30 percent -- a \$300,000 return on an investment of \$40,000. And those savings are matched by an increase in productivity.

At United Airlines, the absentee rate for participants in its employee assistance program went down by 74 percent in Chicago and 80 percent in San Francisco. Every \$1 spent on the program will return nearly \$17 over the employees' careers.

Kimberly-Clark cut absenteeism by 43 percent and accidents by 70 percent among program participants. AT&T showed declines of 78 percent in absenteeism and 81 percent in on-the-job accidents.

The point is that stopping drug use in the workplace is not just a profit-and-loss issue, it's a matter of protecting the health and safety of the workers. It's no less important than OSHA regulations on the condition of machinery. It is a point on which management and labor should agree. Drug use is job abuse.

There are those who say that drug testing is an invasion of individual rights. But the use of drugs is not just a personal matter, like buying a dress or a car -- it's a matter that affects the lives of others. We've run out of patience, and we've run out of pity. And it's time to say: We've had enough.

What can you do? You can demand a drug program where you work. You can get programs started in your community, in your churches, and in your schools. You have the talent and the expertise and the track record to make it happen. I know you can do it -- because you're Jaycees.

And each of you, personally, can stand up against drug use. You may have heard about the concept of "enabling behavior" -- what some people do to make others think it's okay to use drugs.

I ask you to think about it... Do you have some "enabling behavior" that tolerates drug use in your friends or your colleagues or your children?

Are you embarrassed or afraid to talk to them about it? Don't be. I met some kids out at Chaffey High School in Ontario, California, who talked openly about their battles with drugs. They talked about parents who won't listen and teachers who look the other way -- behavior that in effect condones drug use.

The same thing happens in the workplace, when workers cover for a colleague who comes in stoned or gets high at lunch. And unless you act, unless you stand up to end that behavior, you share in the blame when an accident occurs, or when the dealer downtown takes a gun he bought with drug money and kills a young cop, or a kid.

The message "Just Say No" isn't just for yourself. It's for your friends and colleagues, too. Tell them you know. Tell them you care. Tell them to stop. Because we're all in this together, and together we can win.

Thank you very much.

† † † †

George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, June 17, 1988

CONTACT: Alike Glen
202/842-1988

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
PRESS CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON D.C.
FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1988

I'd like to take a moment to talk about the investigations into bribery at the Defense Department that have recently been made public. I won't mince words. I am offended and shocked, like most Americans, at the abuse of public trust these allegations represent.

Corruption anywhere in government is bad enough, but these people, should the allegations prove true, were not just stealing money from the Treasury, they were stealing from our national defense and undermining our national security.

Given the pace of our legal system, any criminal charges will likely come to trial during the next administration. The public should know that a Bush administration will see to it that any and all charges are aggressively prosecuted and that the full force of the law is applied to anyone convicted. I will not tolerate lawlessness -- in the Pentagon, in the streets or in the Congress.

I have believed in and advocated a strong national defense my entire public life, because I know it is only through a strong America that peace can remain secure in this world and freedom flourish. And I promise you that as President I will do everything necessary to ensure that our defenses remain strong. We must not let the actions of a few individuals tarnish all the rest who serve their country faithfully, with little thought of personal gain. We must not allow the crimes of some to undermine our commitment to keeping America strong.

We should never forget 8 years ago, when America was weak and freedom seemed on the retreat around the globe. By rebuilding our defenses, we have turned that situation around. Because we were strong, we were able to negotiate the first reduction of an entire class of nuclear missiles in history. And because the United States is strong, the totalitarians have been forced to reconsider their expansionist policies and confront the contradictions in their own societies. We see the Soviet Union pulling out of Afghanistan, and considering

revolutionary reforms in their system. We see the free world entering an age of prolonged growth, prosperity and technological innovation unrivaled in history -- made possible by the security provided by American strength.

The real lesson here is how precious freedom is. Nothing that undermines it, that weakens it in any way can ever be tolerated.

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Sara
DRUGS

George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, June 21, 1988

CONTACT: Alixe Glen
202/842-1988

STATEMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

Today I reviewed our national drug interdiction program with the Regional Coordinators of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), which I head. We candidly discussed the tough challenge being faced by those on the front lines in our battle against drugs. I was pleased to hear that cocaine seizures over the last six months have doubled from 12,000 pounds to 24,000 pounds, as compared to the same six-month period last year.

As a result of today's review, the intelligence organizations involved in drug interdiction must substantially increase the amount and type of intelligence support they provide to drug law enforcement. Although these intelligence organizations have already made a substantial contribution to this effort, there is clearly a critical need for further increases in intelligence support.

Additionally, drug production and export estimates must be improved to enable drug law enforcement agencies to better target the use of their intelligence and operational assets. I will make every effort to ensure this is done.

We reviewed the positive action taken at the Toronto Economic Summit to form a seven-country special task force to propose methods of improving cooperation in the fight against narcotics, particularly in the area of money laundering. This is an idea that I proposed following Prime Minister Mulroney's most recent visit to Washington. In an April 29 letter to the Prime Minister, I again expressed my hope that the question of money laundering by drug traffickers would be placed on the Summit agenda. I also reemphasized the importance of an international response to this epidemic. I am pleased these ideas have been implemented.

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End for by George Bush for President

drugs

George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, June 22, 1988

CONTACT: ALIXE GLEN
202/842-1988

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
NATIONAL SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1988

I want to begin this morning by saluting you all.

The story we just heard about Sergeant Wilkerson dramatizes vividly the heroism each of you shows, although in smaller ways, every day -- with courage and quick thinking, putting your bodies between the good and decent people of this country and those who would do them harm.

You are on the front lines of law enforcement and America should stand behind the people behind the badge. And I always will.

In the past two days you've heard a lot of talk about drugs, from Judge Sessions' remarks on Monday to your nine seminars on the subject. But I want to add a few more words on where we go from here -- in law enforcement and as a nation.

I don't need to tell you how severe the problem is -- you can see it, whether you live in Circleville, Ohio, in rural Pickaway County, like Sheriff Radcliff, or in the urban environs of New Haven, Connecticut, like your incoming President, Sheriff Healey.

I don't have to tell you about the problem because you know about Jack Miller, a narcotics detective for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, shot and killed in a cocaine raid January 8 -- 33 years old, married, father of two.

And you know about Terry McNett, a deputy sheriff for the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Department, shot and killed in a crack raid in Wichita February 3 -- 36 years old, married, father of two.

Two volunteers in the war on drugs. Two tragic casualties. Two dead heroes.

I am one who believes we can do more to put and keep the killers of cops and kids behind the iron bars of prison -- not law-abiding people behind the protective bars of home.

We've heard a lot of tough political talk about drugs, but when are we going to see some tough action? We need the death penalty for those who commit drug-related murders. We need the death penalty for the drug kingpins who are poisoning our kids. These people are dealing in death, and that's what they should get. If this is war -- then let's treat it as such. Let's get these killers off the street.

And for anyone who kills a cop, no penalty is too tough.

For too many years, we've been held hostage by well-meaning but misguided politicians and judges who get their legal views from the ACLU. The rights accorded criminals must never overshadow the wrongs done to victims.

Exhibit A: Last year the liberals in the Senate single-handedly derailed the sentencing guidelines needed to implement a federal death penalty. That's outrageous.

Our Administration, I'm proud to say, has appointed tougher judges and tougher prosecutors, and they're getting results -- two and a half times as many drug offenders charged, convicted, and sent to prison last year, compared to 1980. We've increased our conviction rate from 75 percent to 84 percent, and the sentences are one-third longer than they were.

But our work is far from over. Countless criminals will continue to walk the streets as long as there are judges who show more compassion for the criminals than they do for the victims of crime.

America is the land of the free and the home of the brave -- and we have to be brave when so many criminals go free.

Certainty of sentencing is the key to deterrence. We need to send a simple and unambiguous message through the narcotics underworld: If you deal drugs, you're going to do time.

We can start by implementing the new federal sentencing guidelines that mandate consistent, tougher sentences for drug offenders. We can't allow the work of the United States Sentencing Commission to be thwarted by judges who give criminals little more than a slap on the wrist. If the judges won't adopt these guidelines, we should enact them into law.

We also need to change the legal technicalities that set criminals free. There's something wrong with the system when the modern-day version of a prison break is crawling through a loophole.

Last October our Administration proposed the Criminal Justice Reform Act, but Congress has yet to act. Two key provisions would reform habeas corpus and the exclusionary rule. Federal judicial intervention in completed state criminal cases

now can go on far too long. We need reasonable limitations on such actions and a rule that federal courts must generally defer to "full and fair" state court proceedings.

As for the exclusionary rule, suppressing evidence obtained in an objectively reasonable and good-faith belief that the seizure was in compliance with the law serves no legitimate purpose and can result in truly dangerous offenders being released on an unsuspecting public.

The "good faith" exception, already approved by the Supreme Court for searches conducted pursuant to warrant, should be codified and extended to warrantless searches as well.

We must also recognize that some people who are sent to prison deserve to stay there. The view that all convicts can be rehabilitated is not just naive, it's dead wrong. When first-degree murderers sentenced to life without parole get unsupervised weekend furloughs and commuted sentences, that view goes from naive to dangerous, from well-meaning to irresponsible.

If a judge says "life without parole," it should mean just that.

But the single most important thing we can do to reduce the crime rate -- at a time when 70 percent of the men arrested for serious crimes test positive for drugs -- is to find new and creative approaches to discouraging the use and sale of drugs.

To win the war on drugs, we must go forward on four fronts at once:

-- First, preventing drug use with education that begins early in life and continues on into the work place;

-- Second, shrinking the supply by destroying crops and labs, and by patrolling our borders vigorously;

-- Third, increasing the certainty and the severity of punishment, for dealers and users alike;

-- And fourth, rehabilitating those who need help to escape the quicksand of addiction.

I am pleased to report that at the economic summit in Toronto, the President led the effort to form an international task force on drugs, with a special emphasis on finding ways to halt the laundering of drug profits abroad. It's a subject I raised with Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada this spring, and I am glad to see progress made.

But fundamentally, the drug problem in America is not one of supply, but of demand. As long as there is a demand for drugs, there will always be a supply. And the way to cut drug use is to make users pay a price. We can't just turn our heads.

We hear this from our neighbors to the south. How can we crack down on drug crops, they ask, when you do nothing to stop drug use?

In some communities, casual drug use is treated less seriously than jaywalking. That's got to stop. There's nothing casual about the drug trade that's tearing our cities apart, and drug users are the fuel of the fire, whether they live in the suburbs or downtown.

Some say drug use is just a health problem; I say even more it's a criminal problem. We should deny bail or parole to those who fail to stay drug-free after arrest and release, with periodic drug testing. Drug users and possessors should know that they may end up in prison if they don't straighten out.

The new "zero tolerance" policy -- the one that's led to the seizure of cars and planes and yachts -- is important not because it will stop the flow of drugs into this country, but because it sends the right message: No amount of drug use is acceptable.

I don't mind inconveniencing a yacht owner or a car driver if it somehow saves the life of a kid. If people can lose their cars for parking violations, surely they should lose them for carrying drugs. "Zero tolerance" should be the policy of every state in the Union.

Zero tolerance can work. Asset seizures can work. The mayor of Newark told me of one offender who didn't agree -- at first. The mayor said, "We took away his Mercedes. He said, 'I'll get another one.' We took away that one," the mayor said, "and now he's riding a bicycle."

In the Washington, D.C., suburbs, asset seizures have paid for new Berettas, for high-powered binoculars and surveillance cameras, and for the cash needed for drug buys.

At the federal level, we must provide the resources to fight this war. For Congress to cut our budget request for the Coast Guard last year by \$72 million -- to provide more money for mass transit and Amtrak -- was shocking and irresponsible. Unbelievably, Congress also cut the DEA by \$28 million; the FBI by \$10 million; the U.S. Attorneys by \$22 million; and the U.S. Marshals Service by \$11 million.

Such behavior arises in part from the fragmented approach to drugs within Congress. There are 15 committees and subcommittees in the House with jurisdiction over narcotics, and 17 in the Senate. Congress needs to get its own house in order on this issue.

But don't listen to the demagogues who say that nothing has been done. You know better, and I know better. You here in this room have much to be proud of in this fight. Your participation in programs like DARE, Drug Abuse Resistance Education, helps carry the right message to the schools. And your anti-drug coloring book helps start the education process early, when it's most effective.

And you've been part of the interdiction team. Pinellas County Sheriff Gerry Coleman was in on the bust in Tarpon Springs, Florida, last month that netted 92 hundred pounds of cocaine -- street value, \$400 million -- the biggest seizure ever in this country.

There is danger for you on the front lines -- substantial danger -- as the cases of Jack Miller and Terry McNett remind us all too well, and we must do all we can to improve your safety. These efforts should include:

-- Establishing tough mandatory penalties for any violent crime against a law enforcement officer;

-- Clarifying the FBI's authority, upon the request of the appropriate law enforcement agency, to institute a full field investigation of the murder or serious attack of any law enforcement officer; and

-- Ensuring that every law enforcement officer in the nation who wants body armor has access to it.

To those who think America will shrink from this war against drugs, I say this: We have not spent the last 200 years defending our country from despots and dictators, only to lose our streets to drug dealers and gangs.

We are all the victims of these thugs -- our families and our communities, peaceful, orderly places that are all too often now just a memory -- places where doors weren't always locked, and parents didn't worry about their children when they went out to play, where school corridors were safe, and teachers didn't worry about going home alive.

To fight this war -- to recapture America -- we've got to do, in the words of Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates, "whatever it takes, for as long as it takes."

As I look out at this group here today, I am confident you have what it takes. Together we can win this war on drugs.

Thank you very much.

###

George Bush for President

Sara

Contact: Alixe Glen
202/842-1988

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, June 24, 1988

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
REPUBLICAN UNITY DINNER
CINCINNATI, OHIO
FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1988

Thank you Frank for that kind introduction. Thank you all very much.

We are united today because we know that the choice our nation will have to make this November is as profound as any we have ever faced. It is a choice not just between two different styles of government, but between two fundamental values and principles -- between two fundamentally opposed views of what America is and what it should be.

Low tax rates, growth and opportunity; new ideas and the courage to take them on; a belief in American might and faith in America's destiny as leader of the free world -- these are the hallmarks of the Republican party and of my candidacy, and they are what divides us so profoundly from our opponents.

Today, I want to talk about the differences, to bring them into sharp focus, because sometimes it seems to me the other side is trying to obscure them. Sometimes, in fact, if you just listen to their campaign rhetoric, they almost sound like Republicans. Unfortunately, for them, they also have a record -- and we're going to make them run on it.

Take the economy, for instance. Mike Dukakis talks about growth, but his policies as Governor have been straight out of the text book on big government economics. During his first term, pushed through the largest tax hike in that state's history -- helping earn the label Taxachusetts for his state.

Massachusetts prosperity began while he was out of office and it was built the Republican way -- with the tax cuts of Proposition 2 and 1/2, passed by a popular referendum and opposed by Mike Dukakis at the time. The Reagan defense build-up didn't hurt either.

I said that I want to use this campaign to talk about the fundamental differences between our party and our opponents. Those differences were brought into high relief with the announcement yesterday by the Governor of Massachusetts of a \$115 million dollar tax hike for his state. In his announcement, he said this represented a "sharp contrast" with the policies of this Administration. I couldn't agree more.

By cutting taxes 25 percent across the board for all Americans, and bringing rates down to the lowest level in half a century, we ignited the longest peacetime economic expansion in American history. Our allies marvel at the American job machine: 16 million new jobs created since the beginning of the expansion, at a rate of almost a quarter of a million new jobs a month. And these are better, higher-paying jobs, too. Employment is at record heights, inflation remains low, and the economy is entering its 68th month of continuous expansion with strong stable growth.

That's the difference -- as plain as day -- between us. Tax cuts versus tax hikes. Mike Dukakis has refused to rule out a tax increase -- saying simply he won't raise taxes as a first resort.

I promise you, I'll not raise taxes as a first, second or last resort. I am not going to raise your taxes, period.

We don't need more taxes, we need a President who can hold the line against Congressional overspending. We need a flexible freeze and a President that can set priorities for spending -- unlike the Democrats in Congress who cut \$72 million from the Coast Guard -- our front-line against drug smuggling -- and raised subsidies to AMTRAK.

Mike Dukakis says he would target specific industries for government assistance. Basically, he's proposing an "industrial policy" -- which is just a plan for letting the politicians take over the economy. In my opinion, there's too much political tinkering with our economy as it is -- we should get the politicians out of the economy, and we should cut the Capital Gains tax to raise revenue and bring more investment in.

An industrial policy would put us in the same boat as Europe -- where job growth has been zero for the last 15 years. We have a different vision. We think Europe should become more like us -- more open, more creative, more dynamic. To borrow the rhyme scheme, if not the message, from one of our opponents -- we want America to compete, not retreat.

We don't want to withdraw into economic isolationism -- we want to share the model of American free enterprise, entrepreneurship and economic development with the world.

Our differences couldn't be starker when it comes to Foreign Policy. Let's go back to the late 70's and early 80's, when the Soviet Union, in an unprovoked escalation, aimed hundreds of SS-20 nuclear missiles at the capitals of Western Europe. Then, the Kremlin exerted all the political leverage at its command to keep us from deploying our Pershings in response. Michael Dukakis supported a nuclear freeze that would have locked in the Soviet advantage.

Many governments in Europe were shaky on this issue -- but fortunately this Administration was firm. I took two trips to Europe in 1983 to convince our allies they must go ahead with our two-track policy of deployment and negotiation -- and because we did go ahead, we have the INF treaty today, the first ever to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons.

Recently, the likely Democratic nominee gave a major speech outlining his foreign policy. I was surprised to see that speech described as "moderate" -- it was a serious departure from the bi-partisan, post-war consensus on deterrence. With no MX, no Minuteman, no deployed SDI, our nuclear deterrent would become increasingly obsolete and vulnerable. I support the policy of deterrence that has kept that peace for forty years -- and I support SDI.

You see it comes down to fundamental values -- take our position on crime. Just as the Democrats, when it comes to foreign policy, always "blame America first", so, too, when it comes to crime, it seems as if they always blame society first.

I support "zero tolerance" -- my opponent does not. I support mandatory sentencing for drug dealers -- my opponent vetoed it in Massachusetts. And I support the death penalty for drug kingpins -- Mike Dukakis opposes the death penalty.

I have said I want to be the education President. It seems to me a large part of the answer to the drug problem is through education. In this regard our First Lady has been a superb educator raising the nation's consciousness on drug abuse. I believe the fight she's waged against drugs will earn her a place in history as one of the country's great First Ladies.

Why does it seem that there's less and less justice in the criminal justice system? It's gotten to the point where it's almost harder in some places to be sent to jail than to win a gold medal in the Olympics. And there's another dimension to all this -- the crime problem in this country is largely a court problem.

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I will appoint judges to the court who will not legislate from the bench but who will interpret the constitution. I will appoint judges who have more concern about the victims of crime and less concern about the criminals.

Let me say a few words about the Massachusetts furlough program for criminals. Let's get the facts straight -- unil March of this year, Massachusetts had the most liberal weekend release program in the nation, the only state program permitting inmates sentenced to life without parole to take unsupervised leave from prison grounds--a weekend pass for 1st degree murders. In no other state would a cold-blooded murderer like Willie Horton have been set free to terrorize innocent people.

In fact, the Dukakis furlough program still applies to convicted drug dealers -- giving them the chance to maintain their contacts in the criminal world and peddle their illicit wares.

At the Press Conference today I was asked about my differences with Governor Dukakis on the pledge of allegiance. Well, he vetoed a law requiring teachers to lead students in the pledge of allegiance, saying his advisors told him it was unconstitutional because it violated the first amendment rights of teachers. I would have signed that bill because I believe teachers should say the pledge of allegiance. The Governor calls himself -- quote -- "a card-carrying member of the ACLU" -- I haven't joined. I never will.

Once again, it just comes down to fundamental values. Our hearts soar at the words, "One nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The pledge is one way our children learn the fundamental lesson of what America is -- and what America should always be, a shining light of freedom to the world, a refuge for the oppressed and down-trodden, those huddled masses yearning to breathe free.

That is why it is our duty, not just to our children, but to all the children of this human race, to keep America strong, prosperous and free -- to keep the fire of the American dream burning brightly in our hearts, so that we can share it with all the world.

Thank you all very much and God bless you.

Now -- on to New Orleans.

George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Sunday, June 26, 1988

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EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
COLUMBUS, OHIO
SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1988

I want to begin this morning by saluting you all. The policeman, as Raymond Burr once said, "is the little boy who grew up to be what he said he was going to be."

Last year 155 of those grown-up little boys -- and girls -- were killed in action. They were heroes.

But the dead aren't the only heroes. You are heroes, too, the living, you who go out every day knowing that the next memorial service could be for you... who every day witness the human wreckage left by crime -- ruined lives, children corrupted, good and decent people assaulted and killed... you who face those awful realities of life and go out again the next day with courage and honor and a sense of duty to protect the innocent from those who would do them harm.

America should stand behind the people behind the badge... and I always will.

I have spent most of the last six weeks listening and talking to people about the problem of drugs in our society -- from a battered crack house in Los Angeles to a Catholic treatment center in Newark, from a 6th-grade class where police officers taught kids how to say "No" to a memorial ceremony for DEA agents killed in the front lines of this war.

Today I want to share with you a few conclusions I have reached about law enforcement and the criminal justice system.

To win the war on drugs, we must go forward on four fronts at once -- prevention, interdiction, law enforcement, and treatment:

-- First and most important, we must try to stop drug use before it starts, with education programs like DARE, Drug Abuse Resistance Education, early in life, when they are most effective, and on into the work place.

-- Second, we must curtail the narcotics supply with bold and determined action to destroy crops and labs, both at home and abroad, and by patrolling our borders vigorously. You have been part of this effort, working with federal agents to intercept drug shipments in record amounts. But we must do more.

-- Third, we must increase the certainty and the severity of punishment, for dealers and users alike -- and I'll talk more about this today.

-- And fourth, we must help those who are trying to escape the quicksand of addiction with programs of rehabilitation, evaluated and funded on the basis of their success rate.

There are those who simply look for the easy, comfortable answers -- blame foreigners for growing the crops, tell the cops to catch the dealers -- but that, my friends, is demagoguery.

Fundamentally, the drug problem in America is not one of supply, but of demand. As long as there is a demand for drugs, there will always be a supply.

The single greatest victory we've had in this war on drugs is the fact that America has enlisted. Since we took office, there has been a dramatic shift in the public's attitude toward drugs, from tolerance to intolerance, and where attitudes change, behavior follows.

The climate is now there, as it was never before, to cut drug use by making the users pay a price.

Testing for drug use should be required of anyone responsible for the public safety -- airline pilots, for example, or prison guards. Indeed, testing should be required of anyone whose actions at work could put others at risk.

There are those who say that drug testing is an invasion of individual rights. But the use of drugs is not just a personal matter, like buying a coat or a car... it's a matter that affects the health and safety of others. We've run out of patience, and we've run out of pity. And it's time to say: We've had enough.

Some say drug use is just a health problem; I say it's a criminal problem. More than 70 percent of the men arrested for serious crimes test positive for drugs. Half of all the murders in the country are drug-related.

There's no such thing as "casual" drug use when it's financing the drug traffic that's tearing our cities apart. And that money is just as likely to come from the suburbs as it is from downtown.

States that have decriminalized possession should recriminalize it. And to those who say drugs should be legalized, I say this -- legalization is just another word for surrender -- and surrender is not in America's vocabulary.

While we should be concerned about rehabilitation and saving the life of a kid, drug users and possessors should know that they may end up in prison if they don't straighten out. We should deny bail or parole to those who fail to stay drug-free after arrest and release, with periodic drug testing.

The new "zero tolerance" policy -- the one that's led to the seizure of cars and planes and yachts -- is important not because it will stop the flow of drugs into this country, but because it sends the right message: No amount of drug use is acceptable.

I don't mind inconveniencing a yacht owner or a car driver if it saves the life of a kid. If people can lose their cars for parking violations, surely they should lose them for carrying drugs. "Zero tolerance" should be the policy of every state in the country.

Asset seizures work. The mayor of Newark told me of one offender who didn't agree -- at first. The mayor said, "We took away his Mercedes. He said, 'I'll get another one.' We took away that one," the mayor said, "and now he's riding a bicycle."

In the Washington, D.C., suburbs, asset seizures have paid for the tools police sought to use against drug dealers -- new Berettas, high-powered binoculars and surveillance cameras, and the cash needed for drug buys.

At the federal level, we must provide the resources to fight this war. Congress is full of rhetorical heroes on the issue of drugs, but when it comes to law enforcement, they all go AWOL.

They cut our budget request for the Coast Guard last year by \$72 million -- to provide more money for mass transit and Amtrak. Over the last 4 years, they've cut this budget by \$864 million. Last year they also cut the DEA by \$28 million; the FBI by \$10 million; the U.S. Marshals Service by \$11 million; and the U.S. Attorneys by \$22 million.

One sickening result: Federal drug task forces are turning down important cases -- simply because there aren't enough prosecutors.

With cuts like these, we can't even eradicate the drugs being grown on our own public lands.

And when we've asked for new prison funds, Congress has "just said no." That's not good enough.

The single most important thing Congress could do in the war on drugs is alleviate the shortage of state prison space, responsible for the premature release of countless criminals.

According to some studies, we are spending anywhere from \$2 billion to \$5 billion a year on domestic military bases that we don't need any more. A priority of mine will be to work with Congress to eliminate such bases. Where needed, we should convert them to minimum-security prisons for use by the states.

Congress also should recodify the federal death penalty statutes to meet constitutional standards set in a 1972 Supreme Court decision. But instead, it has been going in the wrong direction. Last year the liberals in the Senate singlehandedly derailed the sentencing guidelines needed to implement a federal death penalty.

We've heard a lot of tough political talk about drugs, but when are we going to see some tough action? In my view, some crimes are so heinous, so outrageous, so brutal that the death penalty is warranted. And furthermore, I believe the death penalty in these circumstances would be a deterrent.

For those who commit drug-related murders, for the drug kingpins who are poisoning our kids, the penalty should be death. If this is war -- then let's treat it as such. Let's get these killers off the street.

And for anyone who kills a law enforcement officer, no penalty is too tough.

In Connecticut, a patrolman was shot and killed during a routine traffic check, by a guy with a history of shooting at, and assaulting, police officers. But because the killer said he was high on cocaine, he avoided the death penalty under Connecticut law. It seems that being on cocaine is a ((quote)) "extenuating circumstance."

That's not justice. The patrolman's fiancée put it exactly right when she said of the killer, "He will be allowed visits with his family; we will visit the cemetery."

Our Administration, I'm proud to say, has appointed tougher judges and tougher prosecutors, and they're getting results -- two and a half times as many drug offenders charged, convicted, and sent to prison last year, compared to 1980. We've increased our conviction rate from 75 percent to 84 percent, and the sentences are one-third longer than they were.

But our work is far from over. We need to unlock the law enforcement handcuffs designed by politicians and judges who worry more about the rights of criminals and the views of the ACLU than they do about keeping the rest of us safe in our homes and communities.

Drug dealers are domestic terrorists, killing cops and kids, and should be treated as such: No deals and no mercy.

Certainty of sentencing is the key to deterrence. We need to send a simple and unambiguous message through the narcotics underworld: If you deal drugs, you're going to do time.

We can start by implementing the new federal sentencing guidelines that mandate consistent, tougher sentences for drug offenders, guidelines developed by the U.S. Sentencing Commission. If judges won't adopt these guidelines, we should enact them into law.

And the states should do the same. Case in point: A woman in New York was arrested recently for the attempted sale of 174 vials of crack. It is bad enough that the penalty for this felony is only one year in prison. But after a plea bargain, the woman walked off with probation. She won't spend a day in prison for her crime.

Only 14 percent of the drug felons convicted in New York City last year were sentenced to as much as a year with no probation.

One official of the New York Police Department said, "It is not unusual to arrest the same person 30 to 40 times for selling drugs on the street," and he said one drug dealer had been arrested 68 times.

The view that all convicts can be rehabilitated is not just naive, it's dead wrong. Career criminals commit 70 percent of the violent crimes in this country.

The idea that first-degree murderers sentenced to life without parole should get unsupervised weekend furloughs and commuted sentences is not just naive, it's dangerous. If a judge says "life without parole," it should mean just that.

The 1984 Armed Career Criminal Act makes it a federal offense for a criminal convicted of 3 major felonies to be found with a gun. The sentence is a mandatory 15 years to life. That's a step in the right direction.

To encourage states to use their habitual offender statutes, we should provide federal jail space for them where needed.

We also need to change the legal technicalities that set criminals free. There's something wrong with the system when the modern-day version of a prison break is crawling through a loophole.

Last October our Administration proposed the Criminal Justice Reform Act, but it is languishing in Congress. The legislation would limit federal judicial intervention in

completed state criminal cases and modify the exclusionary rule to codify the "good faith" exception already approved by the Supreme Court and extend it to warrantless searches as well. Congress should act, and promptly.

Finally, let me say to those of you in the front lines of this war: We owe you more than just gratitude. We owe you our support for measures to improve your physical safety. Those include:

-- Tough mandatory penalties for any violent crime against a law enforcement officer;

-- Clarifying the FBI's authority, upon the request of the appropriate law enforcement agency, to institute a full field investigation of the murder or serious attack of any law enforcement officer; and

-- Ensuring that every law enforcement officer in the nation who wants body armor has access to it.

The war on drugs wasn't started by a foreign power or declared by Congress. It is a spontaneous uprising of the American people. And to win it, we need to be as tough and resourceful now as we had to be when we went to war 40 years ago.

We are all the victims of these drug lords, these predators on our society -- our families and our communities, peaceful, orderly places that are all too often now just a memory -- places where doors weren't always locked, and parents didn't worry about their children when they went out to play, and schools where the corridors were safe, and teachers didn't worry about getting knifed or assaulted in the classroom.

To recapture America, we've got to do, in the words of Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates, "whatever it takes, for as long as it takes."

As I look out at this group here today, I am confident you have what it takes. And I believe together we can win this war on drugs.

Thank you very much.

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