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Economic Report of the President 1989

ad-use category, 1965-88

U.S. - Japan
"Largest open market in the world."

TABLE B-104.—U.S. merchandise exports and imports by area, 1979-88

(Millions of dollars)

Item	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 first 3 quarters at annual rate ¹
Exports	184,473	224,269	237,085	211,198	201,820	219,900	215,935	223,969	249,570	316,283
Industrial countries	115,930	137,152	141,900	127,254	128,353	140,994	140,517	150,690	164,857	204,158
Canada	38,690	41,626	46,016	39,203	44,512	53,037	55,390	56,601	61,092	72,347
Japan	17,629	20,806	21,796	20,694	21,789	23,241	22,145	26,344	27,604	31,428
Western Europe	54,177	67,603	65,108	59,701	55,448	56,867	56,015	60,630	68,758	85,559
Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa	5,434	7,117	8,980	7,656	6,604	7,849	6,967	7,115	7,403	8,824
Other countries, except Eastern Europe	62,630	82,941	90,657	80,130	70,426	74,583	71,968	71,235	82,475	108,386
OPEC ^a	14,556	17,368	21,097	20,651	15,256	13,771	11,409	10,470	10,709	13,685
Other ^a	48,074	65,573	69,560	59,479	55,170	60,812	60,559	60,765	71,766	94,701
Eastern Europe	5,913	4,143	4,440	3,749	2,976	4,290	3,258	2,044	2,238	3,739
International organizations and unallocated										
Imports	212,009	249,750	265,063	247,642	268,900	332,422	338,083	368,516	409,850	441,440
Industrial countries	112,797	127,884	144,322	144,139	159,893	205,526	219,102	245,374	259,764	278,124
Canada	39,227	42,901	48,253	48,523	55,982	67,630	70,394	69,621	73,647	84,432
Japan	26,260	31,216	37,597	37,683	42,844	60,210	65,653	80,766	84,548	86,629
Western Europe	41,817	47,235	52,864	52,900	55,623	72,054	77,454	89,039	96,215	100,698
Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa	5,493	6,532	5,608	5,033	5,443	5,632	5,601	5,948	5,354	6,365
Other countries, except Eastern Europe	96,131	119,135	119,188	102,414	107,593	124,679	117,134	121,163	148,167	161,152
OPEC ^a	45,039	55,602	49,934	31,517	25,282	26,852	22,680	18,894	24,367	23,441
Other ^a	51,092	63,533	69,254	70,897	82,311	97,827	94,454	102,269	123,800	137,711
Eastern Europe	1,896	1,444	1,553	1,066	1,413	2,217	1,847	1,979	1,919	2,164
International organizations and unallocated										
Balance (excess of exports +)	1,185	1,287	1,287	23	1					
Industrial countries	3,133	9,268	2,422	16,885	31,540	64,532	78,585	94,684	94,907	73,966
Canada	537	1,275	2,237	9,320	11,470	14,593	15,004	13,020	12,555	12,085
Japan	8,631	10,410	15,801	16,989	21,055	36,969	43,508	54,422	56,944	49,201
Western Europe	12,360	20,368	12,244	6,801	175	15,187	21,439	28,409	27,457	15,139
Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa	59	585	3,372	2,623	1,161	2,217	1,366	1,167	2,049	2,459
Other countries, except Eastern Europe	33,501	36,194	28,531	22,284	37,167	50,096	45,166	49,928	65,692	52,766
OPEC ^a	30,483	38,234	28,837	10,866	10,026	13,081	11,271	8,424	13,658	9,756
Other ^a	3,018	2,040	306	11,418	27,142	37,015	33,895	41,504	52,034	43,010
Eastern Europe	4,017	2,699	2,887	2,683	1,563	2,073	1,411	65	319	1,575
International organizations and unallocated	1,185	1,254	88	42	64	33	192			

¹ Preliminary; seasonally adjusted.

^a Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

^b Latin American Republics, other Western Hemisphere, and other countries in Asia and Africa, less members of OPEC.

Note.—Data are on an international transactions basis and exclude military.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

See Survey of Current Business, June 1988.				
Imports				
Nonpetroleum products				
Industrial supplies except materials				
Capital goods except automotive				
Auto-motive				
Other				
3.5	9.1	1.5	0.9	8.0
3.4	10.2	2.2	1.8	9.2
4.8	10.0	2.5	2.4	8.6
0.6	12.0	2.8	4.0	11.8
3.2	11.7	3.4	5.1	13.0
5.9	12.3	4.0	5.7	15.0
1.9	13.6	4.3	7.6	16.5
1.1	16.0	5.9	9.0	20.7
2.1	19.2	8.3	10.7	23.6
7.2	27.4	9.8	12.4	27.5
1.2	23.6	10.2	12.1	25.3
9.7	29.1	12.3	16.8	31.4
6.9	35.0	14.0	19.4	38.6
3.4	40.6	19.4	25.0	48.4
1.1	47.5	24.5	26.5	52.6
0.4	52.9	31.4	28.1	58.0
6.5	56.4	36.9	30.6	62.3
5.6	48.9	38.4	34.0	64.3
3.5	53.9	43.2	43.0	73.3
4.4	66.0	60.5	56.6	91.4
6.8	62.4	61.4	65.1	97.9
4.1	69.9	72.1	78.1	114.0
7.0	71.2	84.8	85.2	125.8
9.1	17.4	16.7	18.0	26.9
3.0	18.1	17.9	19.1	27.9
5.0	16.7	18.6	20.6	29.0
7.1	17.6	18.9	20.3	30.2
7.9	17.2	19.2	21.0	30.6
9.3	16.4	20.6	21.0	31.3
1.8	17.7	21.7	21.0	31.4
7.9	19.9	23.3	22.2	32.5
0.5	21.3	24.1	21.8	33.2
9.5	20.9	25.2	21.1	32.3
1.0	20.2	25.4	21.6	33.7

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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March 2, 1989, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A3

LENGTH: 517 words

HEADLINE: Opium, Cocaine Crops Rose Sharply in 1988;
Baker: Antidrug War 'Clearly Not Being Won'

BYLINE: Michael Isikoff, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

The international cultivation of opium and cocaine increased sharply last year, defying U.S. efforts to eradicate drug crops and prompting Secretary of State James A. Baker III to conclude the global war on narcotics production "is clearly not being won" and may be "slipping backwards."

In an unusually blunt report to Congress on foreign drug trafficking, Baker recommended that two countries -- Burma and Laos -- be added to the list of nations ineligible for U.S. aid because they fail to cooperate with U.S. efforts to stop the drug trade.

At the same time, the annual report certified Mexico, the Bahamas, Colombia and Paraguay as cooperating with U.S. efforts -- a position that is almost certain to generate controversy on Capitol Hill. The Mexican government of newly elected President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, which has been criticized by some law enforcement agencies for appointing officials allegedly soft on drug traffickers, was praised by the State Department for its "strong public stance" against drugs.

The annual certification report has been a source of considerable public debate in recent years largely because some members of Congress think the State Department has not been tough enough with countries where the drug trade flourishes. But administration officials have argued in virtually all cases that key foreign governments are as much victims of the drug traffickers as collaborators with them, and therefore should not be punished with a U.S. aid cutoff.

In the case of Laos and Burma, officials acknowledged yesterday that the so-called "decertifications" are virtually meaningless. The United States cut off aid to Burma during rioting in that country last year. No U.S. aid is currently provided to Laos, whose top officials have been accused by the State Department of being involved in heroin trafficking.

The four other countries decertified yesterday -- Afghanistan, Iran, Panama and Syria -- have had such action taken against them before and also receive no U.S. aid.

The most disturbing element in yesterday's report, officials said, was an apparent worldwide surge in drug crops. International opium plant cultivation jumped from an estimated 4,767 to 7,533 acres in 1987 to 6,000 to 8,170 acres in 1988 -- an increase that largely resulted from dramatically expanded production in Burma.

Rayburn Hesse
State Dept. INM
647-8692

(c) 1989 The Washington Post, March 2, 1989

In addition, the cultivation of coca -- used in the production of cocaine -- jumped from as much as 521,170 acres in 1987 to 560,690 acres last year.

One of the biggest disappointments, U.S. officials said, was in Bolivia, where the government has launched a widely praised coca destruction program. But far more new acres of coca were planted than were destroyed, resulting in a 20 percent overall increase in coca cultivation there.

"We see increasing amounts of production and increasing amounts of addiction around the world and that concerns us," said Ann Wroblewski, assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters. "There's an inability in Latin America, particularly in the Andes, for those governments to get a grip on production."

TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS

SUBJECT: NARCOTIC AND DRUG VIOLATIONS; COCAINE; LATIN AMERICA; CULTIVATED PLANTS

NAME: JAMES A. BAKER III

Worldwide Production: 1985 - 1989

Country	1989 (Metric Tons)	1988 (Metric Tons)	1987 (Metric Tons)	1986 (Metric Tons)	1985 (Metric Tons)
Opium					
Afghanistan	700-800	700-800	400-800	400-500	400-500
Iran	200-400	200-400	200-400	200-400	200-400
Pakistan	105-175	190-220	190-220	140-160	40-70
Total SW Asia	1,005-1,375	1,090-1,420	790-1,420	740-1,060	640-970
Burma	1,100-1,535	1,065-1,500	925-1,230	770-1,100	490-490
Laos	210-300	210-300	150-300	100-290	100-100
Thailand	23-33	23-33	20-45	20-25	35-35
Total SE Asia	1,333-1,868	1,298-1,833	1,095-1,575	820-1,415	625-625
Mexico	40-50	45-55	45-55	35-50	25-45
Total Opium	2,378-3,293	2,433-3,308	1,930-3,050	1,595-2,525	1,290-1,640
Coca					
Bolivia	58,382-79,640	57,445-78,355	46,000-67,000	44,000-52,920	42,000-53,200
Colombia	19,000-24,200	19,000-24,200	18,000-23,000	12,000-13,600	12,400-12,400
Peru	98,450-125,860	97,000-124,000	98,000-121,000	95,000-120,000	95,200-95,200
Ecuador	175-290	300-500	400	1,000	1,900
Total Coca	176,007-229,990	173,745-227,055	162,400-211,400	152,000-187,520	151,500-162,700
Marijuana					
Mexico	4,750	5,655	5,970-7,130	4,000-6,000	3,000-4,000
Colombia	2,090-3,395	5,927-9,625	3,435-7,760	2,530-3,630	2,000-4,000
Jamaica	340-470	340-470	325-535	1,485-2,025	625-1,280
Belize	73	120	200	550	645
Others	3,000-4,000	3,000-4,000	1,000-2,000	800-1,000	800-1,000
Total Marijuana	10,253-12,688	15,042-19,870	10,930-17,625	9,365-13,205	7,070-10,925
Hashish					
Lebanon	700	700	600	720	720
Pakistan	200	200	200	200	200
Afghanistan	200-400	200-400	200-400	200-400	200-400
Morocco	85	85	60	30-60	30-60
Total Hashish	1,185-1,385	1,185-1,385	1,060-1,260	1,150-1,380	1,150-1,380

Worldwide Production: 1985 - 1989

Worldwide Production Totals						
1988				1987		
Country	Metric Tons	Hectares Cultivated	Hectares Eradicated	Metric Tons	Hectares Cultivated	Hectares Eradicated
Opium						
Afghanistan	700-800	23,000	0	400-800	18,500	0
Iran	200-400	na	0	200-400	na	0
Pakistan	190-220	13,296	1,708	190-220	11,270	1,300
Total SW Asia	1,090-1,420	36,296	1,708	790-1,420	29,770	1,300
Burma	1,065-1,500	116,700	12,500	925-1,230	92,300	16,279
Laos	210-300	na	0	150-300	na	0
Thailand	23-33	4,604	1,761	20-45	4,674	1,740
Total SE Asia	1,298-1,833	121,304	14,261	1,095-1,575	96,974	18,019
Mexico	45-55	7,738	2,737	45-55	7,360	2,200
Total Opium	2,433-3,308	322,938	34,675	1,930-3,050	260,848	40,838
Coca						
Bolivia	57,445-78,355	49,976	1,476	46,000-67,000	40,300	1,042
Colombia	19,000-24,200	27,230	230	18,000-23,000	25,000	460
Peru	97,000-124,000	115,630	5,130	98,000-121,000	109,500	355
Ecuador	300-500	300	60	400	410	110
Total Coca	173,745-227,055	193,136	6,896	162,400-211,400	175,210	1,967
Marijuana						
Mexico	5,655	9,000	3,997	5,970-7,130	9,000	3,750
Colombia	5,927-9,625	9,200	5,012	3,435-7,760	13,005	8,000
Jamaica	340-470	1,257	650	325-535	1,330	650
Belize	120	660	528	200	1,088	870
Others	3,000-4,000	na	na	1,000-2,000	na	na
Total Marijuana	15,042-19,870	20,117	10,187	10,930-17,625	24,423	13,270
Hashish						
Lebanon	700	na	na	600	na	na
Pakistan	200	na	na	200	na	na
Afghanistan	200-400	na	na	200-400	na	na
Morocco	85	na	na	60	na	na
Total Hashish	1,185-1,385	na	na	1,060-1,260	na	na

Execs focus on resurrecting education

By John Hillkirk
USA TODAY

2-3-89

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. — The USA's most powerful business leaders today tackle a crisis that threatens everyone's future: a near-total breakdown in our public schools.

"We simply don't have any more time to wait," says Owen "Brad" Butler, retired chairman of Procter & Gamble Co.

U.S. corporations spend \$25 billion a year teaching employees skills they should have learned at school. Motorola spends \$50 million a year

teaching seventh-grade math and English to 12,500 factory workers — half its hourly employees. Kodak is teaching 2,500 how to read and write.

CEOs are starting to attack the education crisis with a vengeance. Says Butler: "The momentum this has gained is beyond my wildest dreams."

► Today, in Arizona, about 20 CEOs — including Don Petersen of Ford, Colby Chandler of Kodak and John Phelan Jr. of the New York Stock Exchange — meet with 50 educators, including 24 university presidents and Albert Shanker,

head of the American Federation of Teachers, the USA's second-largest teachers' union.

► In New York City, General Motors Vice President Arvin Mueller, Baxter Healthcare CEO Vernon Loucks and quality expert W. Edwards Deming tackle the crisis with Mary Futrell, president of the National Education Association.

Both groups have the same agenda: draw President Bush's attention to the crisis and develop very specific plans on what business leaders plan to do about it.

"The one thing we can do is

set a goal," says Lamar Alexander, president of the University of Tennessee and keynote speaker at the Arizona meeting, convened by the Business-Higher Education Forum.

Alexander, once a front-runner to be Bush's vice president, says Bush should set a goal comparable with President Kennedy's 1961 challenge to reach the moon by 1970. Bush could launch a crusade to make U.S. schools pre-eminent in math, science and technology within 10 years. In the past 10 years, many U.S. corporations have radically restruc-

tured to meet Japanese competition and adapt to sweeping technological change. Deming taught Ford and GM how to improve quality by shifting more power to assembly lines. Many of the same principles could be applied in U.S. schools.

"Our schools have not really changed in 50 or 60 years," says Futrell. "We must radically change them to meet the changes in society."

"People have finally recognized that productivity comes from people, not machines," says Butler. "That's the battle we have lost."

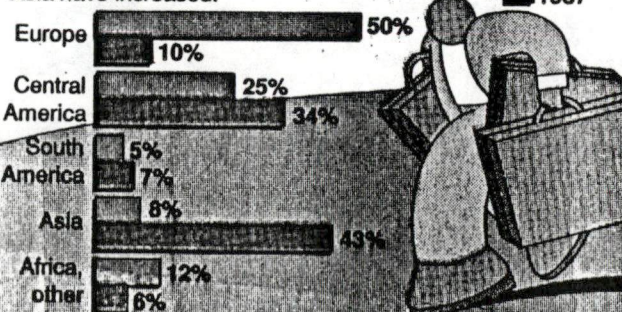
USA SNAPSHOTS

2-3-89

A look at statistics that shape the nation

Immigration shifts

The percentage of legal immigrants to the USA from Europe has dropped sharply in the past 20 years, while those from Central America and Asia have increased.



Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service

By Jeff Dionise, USA TODAY

DRUGS / Wm. Bennett's office
John Walters

EDUC. / accountability = 4 principles, esp. 7
have objectives to programs; will evaluate
them, step 2.
you can help us Japan vs. U.S. - getting involved

THE WILSON CENTER



LATIN AMERICAN PROGRAM

Richard M. Morse, *Secretary*

William P. Glade
Senior Program Associate

Matthew G. Shirts
Program Associate

DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE AMERICAS

On September 30, the Latin American Program of the Wilson Center, in cooperation with George Washington University, will sponsor an all-day conference on Drug Trafficking in the Americas. The meeting is designed to review the latest research findings and to identify priority issues for new research on the production and international distribution of narcotics in the Western Hemisphere. A major concern in conference discussions will be to explore the policy relevance of what we know today about these systems of production and distribution.

The conference will draw upon experts from academia and the public sector and, we hope, your own expertise during the discussions. It will be held from 8:30 a.m. to noon at the Elliot School of International Affairs, Marvin Center Bldg. #403, George Washington University (800 21st Street, N.W.), and from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m. in the Library of the Wilson Center (3rd floor of the Smithsonian Castle). Space is limited, so if you would like to join us for this session, kindly call Stacy at 994-6240.

LATIN AMERICAN PROGRAM
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS
AND
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE AMERICAS CONFERENCE

September 30, 1988

Panel 1: The U.S. War on Drugs

8:30 - 10:00 a.m. -- The Elliott School of International Affairs,
George Washington University, Marvin Center
Building, #403, 800 21st Street, N.W.

Chairman: William Glade, The Wilson Center

1. Bruce Bagley, University of Miami
"Overview of the U.S. War on Drugs"
2. Jim Van Wert, Bureau of International Narcotics Matters,
United States Department of State
"An Overview of U.S. Policy Implementation Toward Drug
Trafficking"
3. Raphael Perl, Congressional Research Service
"The Role of the U.S. Congress in International Narcotics
Control"
4. Donald Mabry, Mississippi State University
"The U.S. Military and the War on Drugs"
5. David Musto, Yale University
"Historical Cycles of Drug Use in the United States"

Panel 2: Drug Trafficking in South America

10:30 - 12:00 p.m. -- George Washington University

Chairman: Peter Klaren, George Washington University

1. Rensselaer Lee, Global Advisory Services
"The Cocaine Trade in South America"
2. Juan Tokatlían, University of Los Andes
"The Colombian Case"

3. Kevin Healy, The Inter-American Foundation
"The Bolivian Case"

4. Cynthia McClintock, George Washington University
"The Peruvian Case"

Commentator: Enrique Mayer, University of Illinois and
Fellow, The Wilson Center

Panel 3: Drug Trafficking in the Caribbean and Central America

2:00 - 4:00 p.m. -- The Wilson Center Library
1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W.

Chairman: Franklin Knight, The Johns Hopkins University

1. Anthony Bryan, University of the West Indies and Fellow, The
Wilson Center
"Caribbean Security and the Drug Trade"

2. Anthony Maingot, Florida International University
"The U.S.-- Caribbean Drug Trade"

3. Leslie Manigat, The Wilson Center
"The Drug Trade and U.S. Haitian Relations"

4. Mark Rosenberg, Florida International University
"The Drug Trade in Honduras"

5. Ambler H. Moss, Jr., The University of Miami
"Drugs and Politics in Panama"

Panel 4: Mexico

4:15 to 5:30 p.m., The Wilson Center

Chairman: Richard M. Morse, The Wilson Center

1. Richard Craig, Kent State University
"Drug Trafficking and U.S.-Mexican Relations"

2. Guadalupe Gonzalez, Coordinator of U.S. Studies, Latin
American Institution for Transnational Studies
"The Narcotics Situation Today"

Commentator: Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace



THE
GEORGE
WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY

Elliott School of International Affairs / Washington, D.C. 20052

"Drug Trafficking in the Americas" (conference notes)

On September 30, 1988 the Latin American Program of the Wilson Center and George Washington University jointly sponsored a conference on Drug Trafficking in the Americas. Speakers analyzed U.S.- Latin American relations in the context of the anti-drug war and the narcotics industry as a system of production and distribution both on a country-specific and regional basis. Upon assessing the state of knowledge of each of these broad subjects, the discussants offered policy recommendations and made suggestions for further research.

Opening the conference, the first panel took up the topic of "The U.S. War on Drugs". The point of departure for each speaker was the perception that the U.S. approach to combating the drug trade in the Western Hemisphere has been at best ineffective and at worst damaging to the cause. This somber evaluation is evinced, according to Bruce Bagley, by the expansion of drug trafficking into new areas (i.e. the balloon theory) and by the fact that supply is far outstripping market demand. Panelists unanimously agreed that the root of the problem lies in the excessive U.S. policy preference for attacking narcotics supply activities in foreign countries. Presently the U.S. war on drugs is based on a short term and narrow strategy involving bilateral eradication measures, interdiction, and disincentives for drug-producer countries that do not comply with U.S. policies. To rectify this situation panelists called on the U.S. to devote more resources to reducing demand at home while coordinating this action with anti-supply operations.

Another U.S. policy change recommended by the panelists would entail the adoption of an internationalist and multilateral approach to the problem. In particular, Jim Van Wert pointed out the need for all the affected nations of the region to pursue a long term strategy of building an institutional infrastructure (i.e. education, judicial, and law enforcement systems) to counter the drug menace. Concurring with this viewpoint, Raphael Perl asserted that the U.S. Congress must play a leading role in bringing about greater regional cooperation. To this end he suggested that Congress provide incentives for countries to follow this strategy while limiting its use of

the threat to cut off U.S. aid through de-certification.

One policy option rejected by the panelists was to expand the role of the U.S. military in the campaign against drug trafficking in the region. Noting the incalculable costs involved in such an undertaking, the improbability of implementing a successful military solution, and the risks of further militarizing U.S. and Latin American societies, panelists agreed that the U.S. military should be confined to providing logistical support. Instead Donald Mabry argued that a more prudent approach would be to upgrade the U.S. Customs Service and Coast Guard and to make them the "lead agencies" in the war on drugs. In this way the U.S. would be better able to combat drug trafficking as well as other smuggling activities.

Summarizing the first session, commentator Ken Sharp called for further advances in understanding the counter-strategies employed by narcotics traffickers. He also suggested that the consequences of the "building up of local forces in Latin America" be analyzed.

The second panel examined the nature of "Drug Trafficking in South America". Focusing on the principal cocaine exporting nations of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, the panelists declared their skepticism about the prospects of waging a successful war against the cocaine industry. Foremost among the skeptics was Rensselaer Lee, who in his detailed analysis of the entrenchment of the cocaine industry, highlighted the existence of a powerful "coca constituency" in the region. This constituency, Lee asserted, is comprised of an estimated one million persons employed in the cultivation, refining, transportation, and smuggling phases of the cocaine industry. In addition, Lee pointed out that in the case of Colombia the cocaine trade has had a "multiplier effect" on the farm and fertilizer industry as well as the legal and accounting professions. It is the creation of this built in 'coca lobby' that makes the problem particularly intractable.

In analyzing the case of Bolivia, Kevin Healy also reported the existence of a "coca constituency". Formed around the 350,000 coca producers and their families, the "coca constituency" in Bolivia is organized predominantly into producer unions. Represented by articulate spokesmen and organized at every political level, Healy noted that the powerful producer unions have so far managed to block two attempts at large-scale coca eradication. Despite his overall pessimism about the prospects of eliminating the cocaine

industry in Bolivia, Healy indicated that some potential does exist for a compromise solution to the problem. This solution would entail state-producer negotiations over the reduction of coca production in exchange for state support for badly needed infrastructure projects (roads, potable water, electrification, etc.).

In contrast to the Colombian and Bolivian cases, Cynthia McClintock pointed out that the Peruvian cocaine trade is isolated from the main population centers and has yielded far fewer economic benefits. Owing to these factors the Peruvian case is notable for the absence of a powerful cocaine lobby. It is this feature of the Peruvian cocaine industry, according to McClintock, that explains why the government of Alan Garcia has been more inclined to cooperate with the U.S. than the governments of either of her Andean neighbors. Despite this somewhat rosier picture, Peru, like Colombia, must contend with the complicated problem of a tactical alliance between insurgent guerrillas (i.e. The Shining Path) and the drug traffickers.

Closing the session, commentator Enrique Mayer requested that further study be made of the problem of Latin America's emergent "narco-chic culture" and its new found legitimacy. He also asked that the impact of the decrease in drug prices on the narcotics trade be examined. Lastly, he repeated Juan Tokatlian's suggestion that the drug war be viewed less in terms of ideology and geopolitics by all parties concerned.

The third panel addressed the topic of "Drug Trafficking in the Caribbean and Central America. Pointing out the region's heritage as a locus of illicit trade, its proximity to the largest consumer market for narcotics, and its chronically resource-poor governments, the speakers stressed its extreme vulnerability to penetration by narco-traffickers. In spite of this weakness, the panelists responded in unison that most countries in the region were committed, within their power, to deter drug trafficking. Unlike the U.S. portrait of the Caribbean states as too tolerant of indigenous marijuana production and narcotics transshipment operations, the panelists argued that U.S. criticisms were essentially unwarranted and unconstructive.

Turning to the impact of the narcotics industry on the Caribbean and Central America, the panelists observed that the very core of these societies has been permeated by the drug mafias. This point had particular resonance in Anthony Maingot's discussion of the cases of Trinidad and

the Bahamas. According to Maingot, the massive influx of drug monies into these nations, at a time of general economic depression, has led to the emergence of a "fifth column" of narcotics entrepreneurs and the widespread institutional corruption of these societies. In this sense he insisted that "the very sovereignty of these nations is currently at stake". And, in an apparent contradiction to earlier statements rejecting U.S. allegations of Caribbean drug tolerance, Maingot claimed a key factor in the penetration of the drug trade into the Bahamas was its manifest "softness" or institutional susceptibility to corruption.

Institutional weakness was also given as a fundamental ingredient in the successful implantation of the narcotics industry elsewhere in the region. Examining the case of Honduras, Marc Rosenberg argued that the weakness of civilian institutions coupled with the predominance of the military and a "profiteering" officer class", had permitted the infiltration of narcotics dealers. Both Ambler Moss and Leslie Manigat observed a similar situation for Panama and Haiti respectively. Thus, these three panelists concluded that the drug traffickers' threat to national sovereignty was and is as real in each of their three cases as it is for the other Caribbean states.

The issue of the violation of state sovereignty in the Caribbean and Central America was also raised with respect to U.S. anti-drug policies. Panelists voiced their concern that the U.S. tends to adopt anti-narcotics policies that disregard the sovereignty of the region's nations. Influenced by its all-encompassing national security doctrine, the U.S. has pursued anti-narcotics policies that extend its judicial and investigatory powers into the region. Indeed, Anthony Bryan noted that the U.S. has practiced a form of "judicial imperialism" by indicting heads of state and even institutions in the region. Most panelists agreed that this was counterproductive to U.S. attempts to foster a cooperative effort against drug trafficking. An alternative to these policies argued the panelists, would be for the U.S. to support multilateral approaches to the problem and to provide institutional assistance to the region.

In a brief discussion period the panelists offered suggestions for further research. Chief among the more pressing areas for analysis is the consequences of the drug economies on the Caribbean islands and Central American states. In addition panelists called for a thorough investigation of the narcotics trade's impact on the informal economy (e.g. offshore banking)

and the nature of its concomitant "gray area" that merges illegal and legal activities.

Before commencing the fourth session David Musto presented his paper on "Historical Cycles of Drug Use in the U.S.". Musto observed that while the U.S. is currently the largest consumer market for narcotics, historically this has not always been the case. In fact, he pointed out that following a period of widespread drug use prior to World War I, the succeeding four decades showed a precipitous drop in demand. Parallel to this change in demand was a shift in the public attitude toward the problem of drug use. Before the war the U.S. tended to blame itself for its penchant for narcotics use while afterwards it projected the culpability on to narcotics producer nations. Thus, having identified a cyclical pattern of U.S. drug use and self-recreation, Musto posited the likelihood of a new downturn in demand over a period of two to three decades as public awareness about the dangers of drug use takes hold. Given this perspective and echoing earlier speakers, Musto called for the U.S. government to elevate the narcotics issue to the same rank as other foreign policy matters.

The final conference session focused on "Mexico and Narcotics Trafficking". Richard Craig opened the session by declaring that Mexico's role in the narcotics trade continues to be that of a large supplier of heroin and marijuana to the U.S. market and more recently, a base for the transshipment of Colombian cocaine. For these reasons Craig noted that Mexico has long been considered "the lynchpin of U.S. narco policy". Like U.S. policy elsewhere in the region, the U.S. has stressed supply side strategies such as crop control, interdiction, and the immobilization of drug traffickers. By consistently taking a unilateralist approach to the problem, Craig observed that the U.S. is primarily to blame for its "contentious" relations with Mexico. Although Guadalupe Gonzalez and Adolfo Aguilar Zinser concurred with Craig's judgement, they demurred to his characterization of U.S. anti-drug policy as consistent. On the contrary, both Gonzalez and Aguilar argued that the U.S. has oscillated between making the war on drugs a low foreign policy priority to a high one. This lack of consistency coupled with the absence of a comprehensive U.S. drug policy, according to Aguilar, has inhibited the formulation of a "coherent" anti-drug program in Mexico.

In regards to policy recommendations, the panelists by consensus called for the balancing of drug supply and demand reduction strategies. Future

discord between Mexico and the U.S. could be prevented they argued, if anti-drug programs set realistic goals and are based on cooperative bilateral and multilateral relations. Furthermore, the panelists called for a anti-drug campaign based on mutual accountability.

During a brief question-and-answer period that followed the presentations, panelists discussed the deteriorating conditions in Mexico's war against the narcotics trade. In an ominous move designed to expand Mexico's role as a conduit for supplying cocaine to the U.S. market, it was reported that an accord had been reached to coordinate activities among Colombian and Mexican cocaine traffickers. Although the full impact of this agreement cannot yet be measured, the Mexican military has already shown signs of having become involved with the traffickers. To make matters worse, Gonzalez and Aguilar pointed out that the Mexican people, like their counterparts in Central America and the Andean region, do not share the same sense of urgency about narcotics trafficking as they do about other issues such as inflation, the debt crisis, and leftist insurgencies.

As should be evident from this summarization, many more issues and questions were raised during the course of the conference; indeed too many to be adequately covered here. Clearly, all who attended this conference gained a greater appreciation for the complexity of the narcotics trafficking issue and the urgent sense that additional policy-oriented studies be undertaken.

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5/23/88
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Public Law 90-637
90th Congress, S. 3174
October 24, 1968

An Act

To establish a National Memorial to Woodrow Wilson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968."

Woodrow Wilson
Memorial Act
of 1968.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

82 STAT. 1356
82 STAT. 1357

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds and declares—

- (1) that a living institution expressing the ideals and concerns of Woodrow Wilson would be an appropriate memorial to his accomplishments as the twenty-eighth President of the United States, a distinguished scholar, an outstanding university president, and a brilliant advocate of international understanding;
- (2) that the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission, created by joint resolution of Congress, recommended that an International Center for Scholars be constructed in the District of Columbia in the area north of the proposed Market Square as part of the Nation's memorial to Woodrow Wilson;
- (3) that such a center, symbolizing and strengthening the fruitful relation between the world of learning and the world of public affairs, would be a suitable memorial to the spirit of Woodrow Wilson; and
- (4) that the establishment of such a center would be consonant with the purposes of the Smithsonian Institution, created by Congress in 1846 "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

THE CENTER AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established in the Smithsonian Institution a Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and a Board of Trustees of the Center (hereinafter referred to as the "Center" and the "Board"), whose duties it shall be to maintain and administer the Center and site thereof and to execute such other functions as are vested in the Board by this Act.

Woodrow Wilson
International
Center for
Scholars; Board
of Trustees of
the Center.
Establishment.
Membership.

(b) The Board of Trustees shall be composed of fifteen members as follows:

- (1) the Secretary of State;
- (2) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare;
- (3) the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities;
- (4) the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution;
- (5) the Librarian of Congress;
- (6) the Archivist of the United States;
- (7) one appointed by the President from time to time from within the Federal Government; and
- (8) eight appointed by the President from private life.

(c) Each member of the Board of Trustees specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b) may designate another official to serve on the Board of Trustees in his stead.

(d) Each member of the Board of Trustees appointed under paragraph (8) of subsection (b) shall serve for a term of six years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that (1) any trustee appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, and (2) the terms of office of the trustees first taking office shall begin on the date of the enactment of this Act,

Term.

NOT SENT

DRAFT

October 24, 1988

Mr. William J. Baroody, Jr.
Chairman, Board of Trustees
The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
Washington, DC 20560

Dear Mr. Baroody:

Twenty years ago today Congress enacted the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act, declaring that an international center for scholars "symbolizing and strengthening the fruitful relations between the world of learning and the world of public affairs would be a suitable memorial to the spirit of Woodrow Wilson."

During the two decades since then, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars has become a world-renowned center for the exploration of the most profound issues confronting mankind, and for the discussion of these issues by scholars, policy makers, and leading figures in business, journalism and in the other professions. [In a city preoccupied by short-term policy issues, the Wilson Center encourages the longer view.] It welcomes scholars and practitioners from abroad as well as those from the United States, and brings them together to mutual advantage. It emphasizes diversity, serious independent research, and open debate. With more than 1,000 alumni worldwide, it has become [a unique asset both to the nation and to the international community of scholars.]

It was Woodrow Wilson himself who wrote that "the man who has the time, the discrimination, and the sagacity to collect and comprehend the principal facts and the man who must act upon them must draw near to one another and feel that they are engaged in a common enterprise." As the world grows

"just the facts..."
Milley
from

ever more complex, this need for a sense of common enterprise becomes ever more important. I am confident that the Woodrow Wilson Center will continue to play a central role in meeting this need.

One of the founders of the Center expressed the hope that it would become an institution of learning that the 22nd century would regard as having had a beneficial influence on the 21st. Although I also believe in taking the long view, I think we can say that the Woodrow Wilson Center is well ahead of that timetable and that its beneficial influence has already been felt in our own century.

[As the Center enters its third decade, I wish it well in continuing and building upon its impressive record of service to the world of learning and the world of public affairs.]

Ronald Wilson Reagan

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

To participate in the creation of an important institution and then, twenty years later, to return as director of that institution has been for me a gratifying and fascinating experience. I deeply appreciate the confidence the Woodrow Wilson Center's Board has reposed in me, and I shall do everything in my power to be worthy of that confidence.

Those who were active in the creation of the Woodrow Wilson Center shared one central belief: that the nation's official memorial to President Wilson should embody and build upon his achievements as both scholar and statesman. In the words of the legislation that established the Center, it should symbolize and strengthen relations between the world of learning and the world of public affairs.

Beyond this area of strong consensus, the Center's founders tended to have rather diverse views about the direction the new institution should take. Not surprisingly, Hubert Humphrey was most enthusiastic about studies of urgent issues of public policy. Dillon Ripley, on the other hand, envisioned a place that would welcome scientists and humanists, no less than social scientists, to a rich and ecumenical intellectual feast; he favored breadth and the taking of long views. In this last respect he was outdone by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who declared that the Center should strive to become an institution that the twenty-second century would judge to have had a beneficent effect upon the twenty-first. To a striking degree, each of these views has been accommodated.

Under the leadership of a remarkable succession of chairmen, and of two able and distinguished directors, the Center has experimented with a number of programmatic emphases and number of forms of internal organization. This seems to me perfectly fitting for so young an institution, and I would be both surprised and disappointed if continuing self-examination and occasional changes in the way we do things were suddenly to cease.

Although my association with the Center has been long and happy, my four months as its director have been devoted much more to learning about it from the inside than to formulating grand designs for its third decade. Of some things I am already certain, however: no matter what changes (if any) may lie ahead, the Center's unswerving commitment to the support of excellent research on important topics, its insistence that even the most current issues should be viewed in historical perspective, its emphasis on the dissemination of the work it supports, its continuing efforts to bridge the gap between the world of learning and the world of public affairs, and its scrupulous non-partisanship must all be maintained. I believe that in at least some of these areas we may be able to find more effective ways of achieving our objectives, and I intend to devote much of my time in the months ahead to exploring -- with the help of our Board and my colleagues -- a broad range of such possibilities.

*discipline
in 40's vs. now
- sobering*

The one new departure of which I feel I can already speak with conviction is the effort of the Center, twenty years after it was instructed by the Congress to do so, to find a permanent home suited to

its needs and appropriate to its status as the memorial to our twenty-eighth president. The Board has authorized me to explore possible answers to this need and I have been greatly encouraged by the responses of those with whom I have spoken. My hope is that we will enter our third decade with a solution in hand, and that on our twenty-fifth anniversary we will move into a building worthy of our high purposes.

In the meanwhile, as the pages that follow amply demonstrate, we go about our business. A few events that have occurred since my arrival deserve special mention. The first is the Center's successful completion of the 3:1 endowment challenge contained in our fiscal year 1986 congressional appropriation; the result, thanks in large part to the Center's Board and The Wilson Council, is the addition of \$4 million to our unrestricted endowment. Encouraged by this achievement, the Congress appropriated an additional \$300,000 to be matched on the same terms and for the same purpose over the next two years. Although the Center's endowment goal is extremely modest by comparison with those of private institutions, or of our public/private compatriots the Smithsonian and the National Gallery of Art, those funds are critical in sustaining our special mixed character and providing an otherwise unattainable flexibility and independence for the institution.

On the personnel front, I was delighted that Sam Wells accepted the position of Deputy Director of the Center and Jon Yellin that of Associate Director. It is a tribute to the Center's reputation that we were able to fill the vacant positions of Director of Development and

Secretary of our Asian Program with people of the calibre of Moira Egan and Mary Bullock. We look forward to the arrival next year of Blair Ruble as Secretary of the Kennan Institute, when Peter Reddaway returns to academia. George Bowen's arrival as Supply Officer has already made all our lives easier. And, finally, George Seay's assumption of responsibility for our Radio Dialogue program is bringing new life and better management to one of our most important outreach activities.

In closing, I should like to thank the Center's Board for the exciting opportunity it has given me; my predecessors for turning a dream that I once shared into a lively reality; my colleagues on the staff for their devotion and for their patience with a new director; and our many friends in the Congress and in the private sector for their unfailing financial and moral support. I am persuaded, as I am sure they are, that we are engaged in an enterprise of real importance and that our best days still lie ahead.

October 1, 1988

CHARLES BLITZER

Survey of Math, Science Skills Puts U.S. Students at Bottom

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Staff Writer

2-1

An international comparison of mathematics and science skills released yesterday shows American 13-year-olds scoring at the bottom, with South Korean students performing at high levels in math at four times the rate of U.S. students.

In both math and science, U.S. students also scored worse or no better than students in the three European countries and four Canadian provinces who also participated in the survey.

In math, 40 percent of South Korean students showed an understanding of measurement and geometry concepts, for example, compared to 9 percent of Americans, and 78 percent of South Korean students could solve two-step problems such as finding an average, compared to 40 percent of Americans.

In science, more than 73 percent of the students in South Korea could use scientific procedures and analyze science data—design experiments and draw conclusions, for example—compared to 42 percent of American students.

"Few comparisons are more odious than the ones embodied in this little book," said Bassam Z. Shakhashiri, assistant director for science and engineering education at the National Science Foundation. "The lack of preparation for further education and future employment that these American teen-agers demonstrated is nothing short of frightening."

The report, funded by the National Science Foundation and the Department of Education, compared math and science performance in the United States, South Korea, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec. In New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, French- and English-speaking populations were assessed separately.

All students were given the same 63 math questions and 60 science questions, translated for non-English-speaking populations. About 1,000 American students participated in the survey, which was based on representative samples in each country.

The study was the latest evidence of low science and math achievement among American youngsters, particularly in contrast to their counterparts in many Asian countries. A 1986 study of fifth graders showed that even the highest-scoring Americans performed below Japanese of all levels. And a national study released last June found that nearly half of American 17-year-olds cannot perform math problems normally taught in junior high school.

Officials at the Educational Testing Service (ETS), which administered the study, tied the results to the nation's future economic position. "It's a pretty accurate prophesy of what the 23-year-olds of 1999 will be able to do," said Archie Lapointe, executive director of the Center for the Assessment of Educational Progress at ETS.

In math, the countries fell into three groups, with South Korean students achieving the highest average score, 568 on a scale of 1,000. The second tier included British Columbia, English- and French-speaking populations of Quebec and English-speaking students in New Brunswick. The third tier included English-speaking students in Ontario, the French-speaking population in New Brunswick, Spain, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

The lowest-ranking tier included French-speaking Ontario and the United States, where the average score was 473.9.

In science, participants fell into three groups, with British Columbia and Korea at the top, and the United States, Ireland and the French-speaking populations in Ontario and New Brunswick at the bottom. The other countries and provinces ranked in a middle tier.

Ironically, when asked if they are good at math, 68 percent of Amer-

ican students agreed, compared to 23 percent of South Korean students.

While the study did not analyze why students in some countries performed better than others, Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, argued at a news conference yesterday that very little science is taught in American elementary schools, and most elementary teachers have very little science background.

The study showed that the more time a student spent watching television, the poorer the performance in math and science. It did not assess whether frequent television watching caused poor performance.

(Don't lecture))

stop flammig

start

Bassam

357-7557

Wayne
Welch

357-7425

4043 For the body at best
Is a bundle of aches,
Longing for rest;
It cries when it wakes.
—*Edna St. Vincent Millay*

4044 There are periods when the principles of experience need to be modified
... when in truth to dare is the highest wisdom.—*William Ellery Channing*

4045 Books are true levelers. They give to all, who will faithfully use them,
the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of our race.—*William Ellery Channing*

4046 In the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit
this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's
future. And we are all mortal.—*John F. Kennedy*

4047 For, on this shrunken globe, men can no longer live as strangers. Men
can war against each other as hostile neighbors, as we are determined not to do;
or they can coexist in frigid isolation, as we are doing. But our prayer is that men
everywhere will learn, finally, to live as brothers.—*Adlai E. Stevenson*

4048 The State cannot get a cent for any man without taking it from some
other man, and this latter must be a man who has produced and saved it. The
latter is the Forgotten Man.—*William Graham Sumner*

4049 The world is round. Only one third of the human beings are asleep at
one time, and the other two thirds are awake and up to some mischief some-
where.—*Dean Rusk*

4050 The main point is getting some experience. The experienced people are
better than the inexperienced. Think how it is in that tennis game or in that race
or whatever it is. When the whistle blows you have only a limited amount of time
to do what you have to do. You either do it then or you don't do it at all.—*Byron
R. White*

4051 I would remind you that extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice.
And let me remind you also that moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue!
—*Barry M. Goldwater*

4052 If I were to paraphrase the two sentences in question in the context in
which I uttered them, I would do it by saying that whole-hearted devotion is
nassailable and that half-hearted devotion to justice is indefensible.—*Barry M.
Goldwater*

4053 And if I should lose, let me stand by the road
And cheer as the winners go by!
—*Berton Braley*

4054 Death, the only immortal who treats us all alike, whose pity and whose
peace and whose refuge are for all—the soiled and the pure, the rich and the poor,
the loved and the unloved.—*Mark Twain, memorandum written on his deathbed.*

4055 In a democracy, the people have to want to do what must be done.—
Lyndon B. Johnson

4056 The beauty of a Democracy is that you never can tell when a youngster
is born what he is going to do with you, and that, no matter how humbly he is
born ... he has got a chance to master the minds and lead the imaginations of
the whole country.—*Woodrow Wilson* — *give him the tools to do that.*

4057 Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.
—*John F. Kennedy*

4058 If our history teaches us anything, it is this lesson: So far as the
economic potential of our nation is concerned, the believers in the future of
America have always been the realists. I count myself as one of this company.
—*Dwight D. Eisenhower*

4059 The Forgotten Man works and votes—generally he prays—but his
chief business in life is to pray.—*William Graham Sumner*

4060 Without ideals, without effort, without scholarship, without philosoph-
ical continuity, there is no such thing as education.—*Abraham Flexner*

4061 The recipe for perpetual ignorance is: Be satisfied with your opinions
and content with your knowledge.—*Elbert Hubbard*

4062 When you reflect on it, the only thing that allowed the human race to
stop living as animals and to start living as human beings was by adopting a set
of rules—a system of justice. Maintaining a system of justice in an orderly society
is essential to whatever else people accomplish.—*Frank W. Wilson, U.S. District
Judge*

4063 There is no king who has not had a slave among his ancestors, and no
slave who has not had a king among his.—*Helen Keller*

4064 Last, but by no means least, courage—moral courage, the courage of
one's convictions, the courage to see things through. The world is in a constant
conspiracy against the brave. It's the age-old struggle—the roar of the crowd on
one side and the voice of your conscience on the other.—*Douglas MacArthur*

THE WILSON CENTER

4796
Chief of Staff
Board of Trustees
Bobbie
Back-up

CHARLES BLITZER, DIRECTOR



February 2, 1989

Scheduling
3-7-89
cc D. Bates

see Wilson Quarterly

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

My dear Mr. President:

In 1989 the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is celebrating its twentieth anniversary. The highlight of this celebration will be a gala dinner at the State Department on March 7, to which we are inviting the Center's Board of Trustees, Members of Congress, and friends from the corporate, philanthropic and academic worlds. I write to invite you to be our honored guest for the evening and to give a brief address.

The Wilson Center was founded by the Congress as the official presidential memorial to Woodrow Wilson. In the twenty years since the Center was founded, each of your predecessors has participated in an event here. The Center stands for a historical perspective on current issues and a belief that the world of learning and the world of public affairs have a great deal to say to each other. Since your approach to the challenges ahead for the nation seems to be informed by the same ideals, we are emboldened to invite you to speak at this occasion.

Two members of your cabinet, Jim Baker and Bob Mosbacher, have been valued members of the Center's Board of Trustees for many years. Should you wish to learn more about the Center, I can think of no better spokesmen. Of course, I stand ready to discuss this evening with your staff at their convenience.

I send my warmest best wishes for these early days of your administration and for the years ahead.

Sincerely,

Charles Blitzer

- oriented toward
science? (i.e., thru NSF)

mm

Bill
747 4408 (215)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 22, 1989
KBK

MEMORANDUM

TO: David Demarest

FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Woodrow Wilson International Center
for Scholars, 20th Anniversary Dinner

DATE: March 7, 1989

TIME: 8:00 p.m. to 9:15 p.m.

DURATION: 1 Hour and 15 Minutes

LOCATION: State Department

ATTIRE: Business Suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open

**FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION:** TBD

**ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION:**

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: OFFICE _____ HOME _____

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Ed Rogers	Marlin Fitzwater	David Bates
James Cicconi	David Demarest	David Valdez
Fred McClure	Jean Lamb	USSS - PPD
Susan Porter Rose	Steve Studdert	Operations - Executive Residence
Patty Presock	John Keller	WHCA Audio/Visual
Speechwriting Office	Tim McBride	WHCA Operations
Laurie Firestone	J. Bonnie Newman	
Robert Guttman	Tony Lopez	

expelled for cheating, who said she had to have an operation and would die if her boy was not reinstated, he said: "Madam . . . , you force me to say a hard thing, but, if I had to choose between your life or my life or anybody's life and the good of this college, I should choose the good of this college."³²

Hanging Around College

After resigning as president of Princeton, Wilson went into politics and became Governor of New Jersey. One of his favorite stories was about two laboring men who heard him speak at Newark. "That's a smart guy," said one of them. "He's smart as hell," said the other. "What I don't see is what a fellow as smart as that was doing hanging around a college so long."³³

Agreeable to Undertaker

When Wilson was Governor of New Jersey, he received a phone call from Washington notifying him that one of the New Jersey Senators, a good friend of his, had just died. Stunned, Wilson cancelled all his appointments for the day. A few minutes later he received a call from a New Jersey politician. "Governor," said the man, "I would like to take the Senator's place." "Well," said Wilson, shocked by the man's haste, "you may quote me as saying that's perfectly agreeable to me if it's agreeable to the undertaker."³⁴

Ain't Good-Looking

During Wilson's 1912 presidential campaign, his associates frequently heard people say, "Well, he may be all right, but he ain't good-looking." One day the journalist Charles Willis Thompson asked Wilson what he thought of a certain political associate; to his surprise, Wilson said, "Well, he may be all right, but he ain't good-looking." Seeing the effect of his statement, Wilson smiled and said: "So you have heard them say that too, have you?" "Yes," said Thompson, "but we didn't think you had." "I've caught it several times as I passed by," said Wilson. "It reminds me of a thing that happened when I was running for Governor. I stopped in front of a billboard that had my picture on it. As I looked at it I became conscious of two working men who had stopped and were staring at me. One

of them said to the other, 'Bill, damned if them two ain't enough alike to be twins.'"³⁵

Advocates Chewing Tobacco

In a 1912 campaign speech, Wilson stressed the need for thinking things through. To underscore his point, he described a group of men sitting around in a country store conferring about the affairs of the neighborhood and spitting tobacco juice into a sawdust box. "Whatever may be said against the chewing of tobacco," said Wilson (who neither chewed nor smoked), "this at least can be said for it, that it gives a man time to think between sentences." The next day a brief, garbled account of the speech appeared in the newspapers with the headline "Advocates the Chewing of Tobacco." A few days later, to Wilson's dismay, a prominent tobacco firm began quoting him in advertisements appearing in several New York newspapers.³⁶

Disappointment

Wilson liked to tell of an incident in Staunton, Virginia, his hometown, where he received a great ovation after his election as President in 1912. While he was addressing a large crowd of people, a small boy pushed and shoved his way to the front until he stood right in front of the speaker, shouting: "Where is it? Where is it?" Wilson stopped his speech and said good-naturedly, "Well, my boy, I guess I'm it." "Shucks," cried the boy disgustedly, "I thought it was a dogfight."³⁷

Pudd'nhead Wilson

Wilson admired Mark Twain. When his presidential train passed through Hannibal, Missouri, he ordered a three-hour stopover so he could visit some of Twain's boyhood haunts. Approaching one of the townsmen, he said, "I'm a stranger in these parts. Could you tell me where Tom Sawyer was supposed to live?" "Never heard of him," said the man. "Well, how about Huck Finn?" persisted the President. "Never heard of him nuther," said the man. The President tried once more. "How about Pudd'nhead Wilson?" he

asked. The man's face lighted up. "I heard of him all right," he exclaimed. "In fact, I even voted for the durn fool."³⁸

Speeches

Once a Cabinet member praised Wilson for his short speeches and asked him how long it took to prepare them. "It depends," Wilson told him. "If I am to speak ten minutes, I need a week for preparation; if fifteen minutes, three days; if half an hour, two days, if an hour, I am ready now."³⁹

Making Faces

Riding along a country road near Washington one day, accompanied by a Secret Service man, President Wilson passed a small boy by the roadside. "Did you see what that boy did?" Wilson asked his companion. "No sir," said the Secret Service man; "what did he do?" "He made a face at me," said the President gravely. The Secret Service man was shocked. But the President smiled and said, "Did you see what I did?" "No sir." "Well," said the President with a mischievous look, "I made a face right back at him!"⁴⁰

Bungalow

A man who had something of "great importance" to say sought an interview with the President. Afterward Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby asked Wilson, "What impression did he make on you, Mr. President?" "That of a bungalow," said Wilson shortly. "How is that?" asked Colby. "No upper story," said Wilson.⁴¹

Germans

On weekends during World War I, President Wilson often made trips down the Potomac on the presidential yacht *Mayflower* with his wife and friends. One Sunday morning they decided to visit a small Chesapeake island called Tangier that was inhabited by fishermen and their families. When they landed, the village streets were deserted. The only persons in sight were an old man and a child. "Hi! Grandpa," called Wilson's Secret Service guard. "Say, mister," said the old man, "who is that feller with his woman?" "That's

Mr. Wilson," said the Secret Service man, "the President of the United States." "Great lovin' hands o' God a' Mighty!" exclaimed the islander. "Everybody thought you was Germans and went to hide inside!" When word got around that it was the President instead of the Kaiser's sailors, the villagers came out to welcome them. They explained that during the War of 1812 the British had occupied their island and used it as a base for preparing their attack on Baltimore, so they were afraid that the Germans had landed to do the same.⁴²

Honeymoon

Wilson's first wife, Ellen, died in 1914. The following year the President met and fell deeply in love with Edith Bolling Galt, and the two were married in December 1915. One day, during their honeymoon, they took a drive in the country and stopped to take a walk. When they returned to the automobile, the President's shoes were muddy. "If you'll put your foot on the running board I'll clean it," offered the chauffeur. Wilson accepted. His bride looked down at her feet. "My shoes are not muddy," she said. "I was more careful. But I have a lace untied." "May I tie it for you?" asked Colonel Starling, the Secret Service man. Mrs. Wilson nodded and rested her foot on his trouser leg, raising the skirt of her handsomely tailored suit to reveal a shapely ankle. When Starling set her foot back on the ground she smiled at him and said, "You make a very neat bow." Then Starling noticed the bridegroom, who was standing by the car, staring straight ahead with his jaws moving up and down in cold anger, and he quickly retreated to the Secret Service car. For the next two weeks Wilson refused to speak to him.⁴³

Commander-in-Chief

One day after the Armistice, Wilson accompanied General John J. Pershing on a tour of inspection in France. Commenting on the efficiency of the American soldier's equipment, Pershing picked up a folding tent pole from one soldier's outfit and explained how it worked. When he was finished, he threw the pole down on top of the soldier's carefully laid-out equipment. "Are those boys not likely to be inspected further after we have passed?" Wilson asked Pershing. "Yes, sir, they may be." "One other thing, General," continued Wil-

son. "I am the commander-in-chief of the army and authorized to give you orders, am I not?" "Certainly, sir." "Then, General," said Wilson, "you will replace that tent pole as you found it." With a smile, Pershing knelt, folded the tent pole, and put it in its proper place. Afterward some of the soldiers watching insisted that the President winked at them.⁴⁴

By-Laws

In Paris, the strain of the Versailles Conference wore Wilson down; eventually he contracted a violent case of the then-deadly influenza. Joseph Tumulty, his private secretary, cautioned him against overwork and warned him that if he did not let up he might wreck his constitution. "Constitution!" exclaimed Wilson. "Why, man, I'm already living on my by-laws!"⁴⁵

One Country Enough

When Germany finally accepted the armistice terms, Wilson said to Joseph Tumulty, "Well, Tumulty, the war's over, and I feel like the Confederate soldier General John B. Gordon used to tell of, soliloquizing on a long, hard march, during the Civil War: 'I love my country and I am fightin' for my country, but if this war ever ends, I'll be dad-burned if I ever love another country!'"⁴⁶

Wilson and Ten Commandments

When Wilson died and went to heaven, according to a popular story, he encountered Moses while traversing the golden streets of New Jerusalem. "You are Mr. Wilson, are you not?" asked Moses. "I am." "I am very sorry for you," said Moses. "Why so?" asked Wilson. "Weren't you Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States?" "I was." "And didn't you issue the Fourteen Points for the settlement of the Great War?" "I did." "Well," said Moses, "I am sorry for you, because they have done such dreadful things to your Fourteen Points." "For the matter of that," returned Wilson, "I should advise you to go back to the earth and see what they have done to your Ten Commandments."⁴⁷

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ TWENTY-EIGHT ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Warren G. Harding

1921-23

Warren Gamaliel Harding (1865-1923) once confessed: "I like to go out into the country and bloviate."¹ In Ohio, when Harding was a young man, to bloviate meant to loaf around, chat with people, and in general enjoy oneself. For Harding the politician bloviating turned out to mean making long-winded speeches stuffed with shabby ideas, stale clichés, and awkward neologisms.

A former small-town Ohio newspaper editor, Harding thought he had a way with words. He did, but it was the wrong way. He gave intransitive verbs direct objects: "we must prosper America first." He left transitive verbs dangling bewilderedly without direct objects: "I would like the government to do all it can to mitigate." He used clumsy words of his own making, like "re-revelment." He was a master of banal wisdom: "Despite all the deprecation I cannot bring myself to accept the notion that the inter-relation among our men and women has departed." And he had a passion for alliteration that led him at times into an orgy of word-mongering. "Progression," he once said, "is not proclamation nor palaver. It is not pretense nor play on prejudice. It is not of personal pronouns, nor perennial pronouncement. It is not the perturbation of a people passion-wrought, nor a promise proposed."²

H. L. Mencken was fascinated by what he called "Gamalielese." It was, he thought, the worst English he had ever encountered. "It reminds me," he wrote, "of a string of wet sponges; it reminds me

2102 *High Opinion*

W. S. Gilbert once said of a certain man: "No man can have a higher opinion of him that I have—and I think he's a dirty little beast."

2103 *Persistence*

Beethoven probably surpassed all other musicians in his persistent application. There is scarcely a bar in his music that was not written and rewritten at least a dozen times. Gibbon wrote his autobiography nine times, and was in his study every morning, summer and winter, at six o'clock; and yet youth who waste their evenings wonder at the genius which can produce *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, upon which Gibbon worked twenty years. Even Plato, one of the greatest writers that ever lived, wrote the first sentence in his *Republic* nine different ways before he was satisfied with it. Burke wrote the conclusion of his speech at the trial of Hastings sixteen times, and Butler his famous "Analogy" twenty times. It took Vergil seven years to write his *Georgics*, and twelve years to write the *Aeneid*.

2104 *Couldn't Lose*

When Woodrow Wilson was president of Princeton University, an anxious mother was questioning him closely about what Princeton could do for her son. Wilson replied: "Madam, we guarantee satisfaction or you will get your son back."

2105 *A Paradox of Life*

One of the paradoxes of life is that the young are always wishing they were just a little older and the old are usually wishing they were a whole lot younger.

2106 *Question*

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower at Mount Vernon inspecting a sword George Washington received as a gift: "Do you suppose they investigated him for getting a present?"

2107 *Times Have Changed*

In the old days folks boiled coffee and settled it with an egg; the only reds known were red flannels and a boy didn't think he had to have a vehicle in which to pursue happiness.

Ladies rode sidesaddle and when the preacher said a truth the people said "Amen."

A candidate had to be economy-minded to get elected to office; neighbors asked about your family and meant it; and when a man dressed for the evening he put on his nightshirt.

Parents were the only baby-sitters; and men worked for an honest living instead of wishing for one.

A man's word was his bond; Rip Van Winkle slept twenty years and no one asked him to endorse a mattress; and men made the same wife do a lifetime.—*Sunshine Magazine*

2108 *Not the Same?*

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, in some annoyance, inquired why "the gentleman" kept demanding the floor at the United Nations.

"I am not a gentleman, I am representative of the Soviet Union here," replied the Russian Ambassador.

Murmured Lodge, "The two are not necessarily mutually exclusive."

2109 *Even So, He Did Well!*

Shakespeare boasted that as a country schoolmaster he had never blotted out a line. Said Ben Johnson when he heard of this: "I wish he'd blotted out a thousand."

2110 *Right Now*

Abraham Lincoln, as a young lawyer, once had to plead two cases in the same day before the same judge. Both involved the same principle of law, but in one Lincoln appeared for the defendant, and in the other for the plaintiff. In the morning he made an eloquent plea and won his case. In the afternoon he took the opposite side and was arguing with the same earnestness. The judge, with a half-smile, asked him for the cause of his change of attitude. "Your Honor," said Lincoln, "I may have been wrong this morning, but I know I'm right this afternoon."

2111 *Wanted to Share*

Two Texas oilmen walked into a Cadillac showroom. One of them asked the salesman: "How much is this model?" "Ten thousand dollars," was the reply. "I'll take it," said the Texan, and began to count thousand-dollar notes from a fat roll. His friend, however, whipped out his wallet. "Oh, no you don't," he said. "After all, you paid for the lunch."

2112 *No Barriers*

The barriers are not yet erected which shall say to aspiring talent, "Thus far and no farther."—*Ludwig van Beethoven*

Trade -- & how interconnected it makes the world:

Soviets Offer To 'Referee' HDTV Race

By Evelyn Richards
Washington Post Staff Writer

While the Free World's major powers have been wrangling over how to bring consumers the next generation of television, the Soviets have quietly stepped onto the scene as official referee.

Describing their country as the Switzerland of high-definition television (HDTV), Soviet officials are offering their laboratories as a neutral ground where technicians from Europe, Japan and North America can test their competing equipment without fear of prejudice or favoritism.

"There was no one else that could have served that role as an unbiased location," said Richard Shrum, a State Department official involved in the U.S. effort. "The other major players were deeply involved in one aspect or another."

High-definition television, which

See HDTV, E11, Col. 6

Soviets Ask Role In HDTV Race

HDTV, From E1

promises to bring motion-picture quality to television, has created a fray that is becoming more heated every day, as the players lobby to see their favored production standards accepted for global use. These standards, advanced primarily by European and Japanese concerns, are important because they will determine what types of equipment may be used to create HDTV images.

Sensing an opportunity to make a mark, Soviet officials last fall offered to sponsor unofficial comparison-testing of the competing systems in Moscow. "We don't care which standard will be. I proposed premises in our institute, and please come and let's make objective tests," Henrikas Yushkiavitchus, Soviet vice chairman of radio and television, told the HDTV Newsletter.

Several western broadcasting and production concerns have recently accepted the invitation, and the playoff is scheduled to begin next month. The only blip on the horizon is a lingering concern that shipping the equipment to Moscow might violate export rules established by Cocom, the body that regulates the transfer of sensitive western technology to the Eastern Bloc.

Fred Emert

647-2592

Int'l Commun-
ications

Ambassador

Sonya Landau

647-5727

Soviets will not be judging - an
int'l panel will do that
not testing equipment - just standards

Photocopy-Preservation

Soviets just offering the
site