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Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks at the United States Coast Guard Academy
Commencement Ceremony in New London, Connecticut

24 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 626

May 18, 1988

LENGTH: 2946 words

The President. Thank you, Admiral Cueroni, and thank you, Secretary Burnley, Admiral Yost, Senator Weicker, Senator Dodd. I thank you all. And it's an honor to be able to participate in the commencement exercises of the United States Coast Guard Academy. I'm especially delighted to be here with the class of 1988. You see, in certain ways I envy you. For one thing, all of you know what you'll be doing next year. [Laughter]

The fact is many young people have trouble choosing their life's work. I was an exception. After college, I knew exactly where my future lay. I became a radio sports announcer. It was just a lucky guess. But I know what I would say to any young people who told me that they were torn between different careers. If they said they wanted to help people in distress, guard our borders, conserve fisheries, battle drug smugglers, enforce maritime law, test their courage against stormy seas, and defend America in times of war, and wear proudly each day the uniform of this great country, then I would tell them just one thing -- I'd tell them: Join the Coast Guard.

I know a lot has happened since you started here as swabs, were presented with a copy of "Running Light," and first rode the wind on America's mighty square-rigger, the Eagle. Soon, it'll be time for you to receive your commissions and bid farewell to the Academy. It's been said that graduation is a time of sentimental goodbyes coupled with extreme relief. One student departing his alma mater wrote inside the cover of his yearbook: "All things must pass -- though I almost didn't." [Laughter] Now, I don't imagine that any of you wrote anything like that inside of your copy of "Tide Rips."

You know, as President, I have a military aide from each of the five services. My Coast Guard aides have been excellent. One of them taught me that "The Coast Guard is that hard nucleus about which the Navy forms in time of war." But there's one thing I haven't been able to get a straight answer on. What I want to know is, how's the awning?

Cadets. Aye, aye, sir.

The President. Well -- [laughter] -- I hope that means it's all right. [Laughter]

Well, graduation day belongs to the graduates, but I want to take just a moment to speak to some special people here today: your mothers and fathers. You know, I've often said that there's nothing that makes me prouder than America's young men and women in uniform. I want to ask the parents: Are you as proud of these soon-to-be officers as I am? [Applause] During World II, one general said that America's secret weapon was "just the best darn kids in the world." Now, that may not have been the exact word he used -- [laughter] --

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but when I look at your sons and daughters today, I know exactly what he meant. And, cadets, let me ask you something: For your parents, or that special teacher or friend who helped you to be here today, can we give them a very loud salute? [Applause]

Well, since your service was founded by the first Congress nearly 200 years ago, it has served with courage and honor in every war our nation has fought. The first Coast Guard casualty of World War II came the day after Pearl Harbor, when a transport evacuating American families out of Singapore came under attack. On D-day, when our soldiers hit the beaches at Normandy, there were Coast Guardsmen piloting the landing craft. And some 1,500 soldiers whose craft were sunk by enemy fire were rescued by the Coast Guard on that fateful day. Back when Washington bureaucrats were not as sophisticated or numerous as they are today, we named things more nearly for what they were. One of my favorite examples is that one of the predecessors of today's Coast Guard was known simply as the Life Saving Service. And though the Coast Guard does many jobs, I suspect seafarers in distress will always think of you that way.

In March of last year, some 200 miles off our New Jersey coast, in stormy Atlantic waters, a Soviet freighter sent out a desperate SOS. The ship was listing 26 degrees to port in seas that were running 20 feet. Gale force winds were gusting up to 55 knots, and the skies were dark with rain and sleet. The Soviet ship was sinking. Well, three Coast Guard helicopters came to the rescue. Their fuel was low. There was little time. And despite screaming winds and pitching seas, each helicopter in turn managed to hover above the ship's heaving deck. And the helicopter crews, with infinite care, lowered a wire basket and lifted up to safety, one by one, each of the 37 people on board. It was one of the most dramatic rescues in Coast Guard history and a heroic demonstration of what we mean when we say the Coast Guard is "an armed service and more."

Today, one of the Coast Guard's most important missions is to fight the importation of illegal drugs. In the last 10 years you have arrested more than 8,500 drug smugglers, and for that, America salutes you. It's time to make illegal drugs public enemy number one. It's time to make -- well, it's time to say, America's tolerance for illegal drugs is zero. The Congress made a serious mistake when our fiscal year '88 budget request for the Coast Guard was reduced by \$72 million and forced a curtailment in the drug interdiction effort. I hope the Congress will restore the funds necessary for you to accomplish your vital mission.

While that is one thing, it's not the only thing that all of us as a nation must do. But before I talk about what remains to be done, let's take stock of what has already occurred. Yes, it's true that across the breadth of the Federal Government we have assembled a strong antidrug team and enacted tough antidrug policies. In 1982 we set up the South Florida Task Force, which was headed by Vice President Bush. Hundreds of additional drug agents were sent to Florida, along with extra judges and prosecutors. More Coast Guard cutters were deployed, and the other military services provided surveillance assistance for the first time. We made record drug seizures, and major crime in South Florida decreased nearly 20 percent. Because of that success, the next year we formed the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, also led by the Vice President, to coordinate Federal, State, and local law enforcement efforts against drug smuggling nationwide. Since the formation of the border interdiction system in 1983, annual cocaine seizures involving the Coast

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Guard are up more than 20 times what they had been. In 1987 I established the National Drug Policy Board in order to coordinate all of the administration's efforts in this crusade. This board, chaired by Attorney General Meese, has developed a series of comprehensive strategies to reduce both the supply and demand for illicit drugs.

And let me stress, the Coast Guard and the other armed services have played a major role in this unprecedented campaign. In addition to the Coast Guard's tremendous efforts, last year the Pentagon provided over 2,500 ship days of maritime support and more than 16,000 hours of air surveillance. The Coast Guard and the Department of Defense gained important new resources for their drug-fighting efforts from the Antidrug Abuse Act of 1986. And last year the Coast Guard and agencies with which it works seized nearly 26,000 pounds of cocaine -- 26,000 pounds of a drug that has a street value of \$1,000 an ounce. Don't try to figure that out in your head; it's \$416 million. And by keeping deadly drugs from reaching our communities, I think the Coast Guard earned yet another good reason to be known as the life saving service.

Another key part of the war on drugs has been the appointment of no-nonsense Federal judges. Not only have drug convictions doubled since 1979 but prison sentences are 40 percent longer. And last year, new, tougher sentencing guidelines were issued. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act, passed in 1984, helps put drug dealers out of business. Last year alone over \$500 million in drug-related assets were seized. Drug eradication programs are now underway in 23 countries, up from just two in 1981. More funds than ever before are being spent on drug education and public awareness, and more funds still have been requested. Since 1981 we've tripled the antidrug law enforcement budget, and I'm asking for another 13-percent increase. That would give the Federal Government a total of \$3.9 billion next fiscal year to fight this menace.

All told, it's an extraordinary demonstration of our commitment and a remarkable record of achievement. And that having been said, you know what else -- extraordinary as it is, remarkable as it is, as much a testimony as it is to those in law enforcement and the Coast Guard -- more has to be done. There's an additional step we must take, and without it, I don't know if we can succeed.

I want to use this opportunity today to call for a special initiative. One of America's greatest strengths is our unique capacity for coming together during times of national emergency. We set aside those differences that divide us and unite as one people, one government, one nation. We've done this before. We must do it now.

Illegal drug use is the foremost concern in our country. And frankly, as I finish my final year in office and look ahead, I worry that excessive drug politics might undermine effective drug policy. If America's antidrug effort gets tripped up in partisanship, if we permit politics to determine policy, it will mean a disaster for our future and that of our children. That's why today, I'm calling on both Houses of the Congress, both sides of the aisle, to join with my representatives in a special executive-legislative task force to advance America's unified response to the problem of illegal drug use. Because if we cannot remove the politics from drugs, how can we hope to remove the drugs from our communities, workplaces, and schools?

Our task force should agree on solutions for every area of the drug problem, from blocking supplies to curtailing demand, from treatment to education to

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prosecution, from interdiction and confiscation to eradication -- nothing should be overlooked or left out. Our policy is one of zero tolerance for illegal drugs, and we're looking for solutions, not just a restatement of the problem. And no later than 45 days from now there should be a report to me and to the bipartisan leadership of Congress laying out our proposals.

Let me take a minute to spell out some specific items that need to be considered. First, to deter violent crime and narcotics trafficking, we have to deal with the drug syndicates on our terms. That means when a death results from narcotics trafficking or when a law enforcement officer is killed in the battle the law must provide for swift, certain, and just punishment -- including capital punishment. We've got to send a loud, clear message to drug kingpins and cop-killers. We also need to appoint more tough Federal judges who take drug crime seriously and to pass mandatory penalties for those who sell drugs to children.

Our military assets can be used for greater command and control functions in surveillance and drug detection. And we should consider allowing our Governors greater use of the National Guard in this effort. But one thing must be clear: When it comes to the military, let's give them a clear mission for specific situations. To assist in this effort I have also today directed Secretary of Defense Carlucci to tap the best minds both inside and outside of government to come up with creative solutions on how we can better use military resources and technologies to detect drugs and support civil law enforcement agencies in interdiction.

We need stepped-up international eradication programs to reduce the supply of drugs, and additional education and prevention programs to reduce demand, including the use of civil sanctions, such as fines and loss of Federal privileges. Our encouragement, our goal, should be for those who have never tried drugs to remain drug-free.

I'm especially proud of the antidrug work that Nancy has done, which has changed the way we talk and think about drugs. You see, at the root of the drug crisis is a crisis of values and a spiritual hunger. I believe that as a society we're still paying for the permissiveness of the 1960's and 1970's, when restrictions on personal behavior came under attack by a cultural establishment whose slogan was "just say yes." There were numerous calls for repealing our prohibitions on drugs. And those who favored tougher drug laws, or even just keeping the ones we had, were labeled conservative, moralistic, reactionary, and old-fashioned -- and that was back before those words were meant as compliments. [Laughter] The none too subtle message to young people was that they had to use drugs if they wanted to be cool. What greater shame can there be than that many of our young people began to use drugs not to rebel but to fit in? So, in the crusade for a drug free America, the next step is to enforce a policy of zero tolerance of illegal drug use. So, when we say no to drugs, it'll be clear that we mean absolutely none, no exceptions.

This concern with values goes beyond just the issue of drugs, of course. We worked hard in the early eighties on our national recovery so that we might be able to recognize, indeed, deal with social problems that had been too long ignored and sometimes obscured in the past. Well, today America is facing head-on social problems like drugs and crime. And this, as I say, stems from the renewal of our fundamental beliefs and values as a nation. And this renewal goes beyond just our own borders. In one week I will depart for the Moscow

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summit. It'll be my first visit to the Soviet Union and my fourth meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev. Our goals there are something that I've been discussing for the last several months in detail, but let me summarize.

There are four main agenda items in the U.S.-Soviet relationship: human rights, regional conflicts, arms reduction, and bilateral exchanges. With regard to human rights, though we note some improvements, we'll continue to press for full respect for the freedom of expression, travel, religion, and other rights contained in the Helsinki accords, and for institutional reforms that would guarantee such rights and the rule of law. We'll discuss a number of regional conflicts in which the United States supports the forces of freedom against brutal Communist dictatorships. In particular, we will note the progress of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. We will reaffirm America's support for the brave Mujahidin freedom fighters and the goal of an independent, nonaligned, and undivided Afghanistan, free to determine its own future. In the area of arms control, General Secretary Gorbachev and I will continue our dialog on the reduction of nuclear weapons, focusing in particular on strategic offensive systems. And with respect to bilateral exchanges, I especially want to encourage more student exchanges between our two countries. I hope that more Soviet young people can view firsthand America's democratic system and way of life. Just the other day I met with 70-some students, 38 Americans and 38 Soviet students, who've held a conference in Helsinki, in Moscow, and are now here in the United States holding one. And I looked out at them, as I'm looking at you, and you couldn't tell which were Russian and which were American. And I had to say to them: If all the young people of the world could get to know each other, there'd never be another war.

Well, I should also mention that part of our meetings will focus on the U.S.-Soviet Maritime Search and Rescue Agreement that has just been concluded. Other maritime issues we're currently discussing include the issue of fisheries and plans for dealing with emergency pollution spills. So, yes, the Coast Guard's concerns are the Moscow agenda.

It's been a great honor to be here with all of you. And you can be sure that when I'm in Moscow I'll think of all of you here today. You represent the best of America and carry in your hearts the values that are the source of our liberty and our spiritual strength. This is reflected in the path of the service that you've chosen. We're a nation of free men and women, who use our God-given liberty to serve our country because we love her and all that she represents. It's our earnest prayer to serve America in peace. It is our solemn commitment to defend her in time of war.

I believe that America is standing before the brightest future the world has ever known, and that future is yours. And properly so because you've chosen to wear the uniform of your country and risk all that you have and all that you are in her defense. I wish not only to congratulate you on your graduation, but as your Commander in Chief, I salute you.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:11 p.m. at Nitchem Field. In his opening remarks, he referred to Rear Adm. Richard Cueroni, Superintendent, U.S. Coast Guard Academy; James H. Burnley IV, Secretary of Transportation; Adm. Paul A. Yost, USCG Commandant; and Senators Christopher J. Dodd and Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut. Prior to his remarks at the Academy, the

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President visited the USCG Vigorous for briefings and demonstrations of procedures used for the interdiction of vessels. At the conclusion of the commencement ceremony, the President returned to Washington, DC.

37TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Reuter Library Report

April 25, 1989, Tuesday, AM cycle

LENGTH: 373 words

HEADLINE: SOLIDARITY URGES POLES TO VOTE

BYLINE: By Michal Broniatowski

DATELINE: WARSAW, April 25

KEYWORD: POLAND -SOLIDARITY

BODY:

Solidarity has called on all Poles to vote in parliamentary elections in June even though they will not be fully democratic.

Solidarity's Citizens' Committee, which is running a joint campaign by the opposition and the independent trade union, said in its election programme released on Tuesday that candidates would seek constitutional changes which would allow free elections in 1993.

It said the contenders would also work for changes in the political system, legal, court and trade union reforms and improvements in living standards.

"We call on everybody to participate in the elections," the programme said.

"We are aware that the (political) system is still undemocratic and we do not want to make it credible ... But we want to change it in an evolutionary way which includes parliamentary methods too," it said.

Solidarity and opposition candidates will run for 35 per cent of the seats in the 460-member Sejm (lower house). The other 65 per cent will go to the ruling Communist Party and its allies. Polls for the 100-seat senate will be fully democratic.

The Solidarity Citizens' Committee on Sunday drew up a provisional list of 159 candidates for the elections, the first the opposition will contest since 1947.

Some Solidarity leaders refused to run because the terms, agreed during two months of government-opposition talks, are not fully democratic. The union has called for boycotts of all other elections since it was formed in 1980.

The 26-point programme also called for liberal reforms of the penal code, abolition of censorship and widening of union rights.

It said Solidarity parliamentarians would work for the creation of a legal base for privatising state property and seek cuts in military and interior ministry spending in a bid to slash inflation.

Soaring inflation, widely expected to reach 100 per cent this year, and shortages of consumer goods are seen by many as the main dangers threatening reforms.

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"There will be no economic miracle during the four years of the Sejm term because there cannot be one," the programme said.

Many loss-making factories are expected to be closed under the economic reform programme and Solidarity promised to demand the creation of unemployment benefits.

SUBJECT: POLITICS; ELECTIONS

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PR Newswire

May 18, 1989, Thursday

DISTRIBUTION: TO INTERNATIONAL & ASSIGNMENT DESKS

LENGTH: 307 words

HEADLINE: NEWS CONFERENCE

KEYWORD: SOLIDARITY STRATEGIST ON POLITICAL CLIMATE IN POLAND

BODY:

WHO: Dr. Bronislaw Geremek, chief adviser to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, and candidate for election to the Polish parliament in June. Geremek received an honorary degree Wednesday from Columbia University in New York.

WHAT: News conference, with introduction by Jan Nowak for the Polish American Congress.

WHERE: National Press Club, West Room, 14th and F streets N.W., Washington.

WHEN: 10 a.m. Friday, May 19.

BACKGROUND:

Geremek helped Walesa found Solidarity in 1980 and is recognized as his principal political adviser. A prominent historian and member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, he was the architect of the recent moves that led to the rebirth of Solidarity as a legal trade union. He was a leading participant in the round table discussions with the Polish government. He is now a candidate for the elections to the Polish parliament (Sejm) in June (the election will be in two phases, June 4 and June 12).

On Wednesday, Geremek accepted a doctorate of letters from Columbia University. He was originally scheduled to accept the degree last year, but was not allowed to leave Poland.

Geremek was born in 1932 in Warsaw. A noted historian, he lectured at the Sorbonne in the 1960s and has had several books published in the West. He joined the opposition movement in Poland in 1976 and taught in Poland's famous "flying" universities -- an underground educational movement in which lecturers moved from city to city. He was twice jailed for his activities and was expelled from the Academy of Sciences, but was recently reinstated.

CONTACT -- Ann Green of John Adams Associates, 202-466-8320, for the Polish American Congress, or Myra Lenard of the Polish American Congress, 202-296-6955.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(College Station, Texas)

For Immediate Release

May 12, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

G. Rollie White Coliseum
College Station, Texas

3:05 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very, very much. Thank you, Governor. Thank you all very much for that welcome. Good luck. Good luck to you. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you all. Chairman McKenzie and Dr. Adkisson and Dr. Mobley. Thank you for having me here. And to the Singing Cadets, thank you for that very special treat. And to my Secretary of Commerce, Bob Mosbacher -- I'm delighted that he's with me today.

I want to pay my special respects to our Governor, Bill Clements; to your Congressman from this district, Joe Barton; and then, of course, to Senator Phil Gramm. He said he taught economics here and in Congress. It's hard to be humble. But nevertheless -- (laughter) -- the point is the guy's telling the truth, and we are grateful to him every day for his leadership up there in Washington as we are -- (applause) -- as we are for Joe Barton as well. (Applause.) So we've got a good combination -- Phil Gramm in the Senate, and today Joe Barton in the United States Congress -- a wonderful combination, with these Aggie values in the forefront.

I was brought here today by an Aggie, and I brought him here to this marvelous ceremony with me. He was mentioned by Congressman Barton, but I would like to ask the pilot of Air Force One, Lieutenant Colonel Dan Barr, to stand up so you can see another Aggie all suited up, up there. (Applause.)

And you met my day-to-day inside Aggie, Fred McClure. We work every minute of the day on matters affecting the legislative interests of this country. But I won't reintroduce Fred.

But I am delighted to be back among my fellow Texans and friends. And for those of you who are Democrats, there is no truth to the rumor that Phil Gramm and I are ready to take our elephant walk. (Applause.)

My sincerest congratulations go to every graduate, and to your parents. In this ceremony, we celebrate nothing less than the commencement of the rest, and the best, of your life.

And when you look back at your days at Texas A & M, you will have a lot to be proud of -- a university that is first in baseball -- (applause) -- and first in service to our nation. Many are the heroes whose names are called at muster. Many are those you remember in Silver Taps.

We are reminded that no generation can escape history. Parents -- we share a fervent desire for our children, and their children, to know a better world, a safer world. And students -- your parents and grandparents have lived through a world war, and helped America to rebuild the world. They witnessed the drama of postwar nations divided by Soviet subversion and force, but sustained

MORE

by an Allied response most vividly seen in the Berlin Airlift.

And today, I would like to use this joyous and solemn occasion to speak to you and to the rest of the country about our relations with the Soviet Union. It is fitting that these remarks be made here at Texas A&M University.

Wise men -- Truman and Eisenhower, Vandenberg and Rayburn -- Marshall, Acheson and Kennan -- crafted the strategy of containment. They believed that the Soviet Union, denied the easy course of expansion, would turn inward and address the contradictions of its inefficient, repressive and inhumane system. And they were right. The Soviet Union is now publicly facing this hard reality. Containment worked -- containment worked because our democratic principles and institutions and values are sound and always have been. It worked because our alliances were, and are strong, and because the superiority of free societies and free markets over stagnant socialism is undeniable.

We are approaching the conclusion of an historic postwar struggle between two visions: one of tyranny and conflict, and one of democracy and freedom. The review of U.S.-Soviet relations that my administration has just completed outlines a new path toward resolving this struggle. Our goal is bold, more ambitious than any of my predecessors could have thought possible. Our review indicates that 40 years of perseverance have brought us a precious opportunity. And now, it is time to move beyond containment to a new policy for the 1990s -- one that recognizes the full scope of change taking place around the world and in the Soviet Union itself.

In sum, the United States now has as its goal much more than simply containing Soviet expansionism. **We seek the integration of the Soviet Union into the community of nations.** And as the Soviet Union itself moves toward greater openness and democratization, as they meet the challenge of responsible international behavior, we will match their steps with steps of our own. Ultimately, our objective is to welcome the Soviet Union back into the world order.

The Soviet Union says that it seeks to make peace with the world, and criticizes its own postwar policies. These are words that we can only applaud. But a new relationship cannot simply be declared by Moscow, or bestowed by others. It must be earned. It must be earned because promises are never enough. The Soviet Union has promised a more cooperative relationship before, only to reverse course and return to militarism. Soviet foreign policy has been almost seasonal -- warmth before cold, thaw before freeze. We seek a friendship that knows no season of suspicion, no chill of distrust.

We hope perestroika is pointing the Soviet Union to a break with the cycles of the past -- a definitive break. Who would have thought that we would see the deliberations of the Central Committee on the front page of Pravda, or dissident Andrei Sakharov seated near the councils of power? Who would have imagined a Soviet leader who canvasses the sidewalks of Moscow and also Washington, D.C.? These are hopeful -- indeed, remarkable -- signs. **And let no one doubt our sincere desire to see perestroika, this reform, continue and succeed.** But the national security of America and our allies is not predicated on hope. It must be based on deeds. And we look for enduring, ingrained economic and political change.

While we hope to move beyond containment, we are only at the beginning of our new path. Many dangers and uncertainties are ahead. We must not forget that the Soviet Union has acquired awesome military capabilities. That was a fact of life for my predecessors, and that's always been a fact of life for our allies. And that is a fact of life for me today as President of the United States.

As we seek peace, we must also remain strong. The purpose of our military might is not to pressure a weak Soviet economy, or to seek military superiority. It is to deter war. It is

to defend ourselves and our allies, and to do something more -- to convince the Soviet Union that there can be no reward in pursuing expansionism, to convince the Soviet Union that reward lies in the pursuit of peace.

Western policies must encourage the evolution of the Soviet Union toward an open society. This task will test our strength. It will tax our patience. And it will require a sweeping vision. Let me share with you my vision. I see a Western Hemisphere of democratic, prosperous nations, no longer threatened by a Cuba or a Nicaragua armed by Moscow. I see a Soviet Union as it pulls away from ties to terrorist nations like Libya, that threaten the legitimate security of their neighbors. I see a Soviet Union which respects China's integrity, and returns the Northern Territories to Japan; a prelude to the day when all the great nations of Asia will live in harmony.

But the fulfillment of this vision requires the Soviet Union to take positive steps, including:

First, reduce Soviet forces. Although some small steps have already been taken, the Warsaw Pact still possesses more than 30,000 tanks, more than twice as much artillery and hundreds of thousands more troops in Europe than NATO. They should cut their forces to less threatening levels, in proportion to their legitimate security needs.

Second, adhere to the Soviet obligation, promised in the final days of World War II, to support self-determination for all the nations of Eastern Europe and Central Europe. And this requires specific abandonment of the Brezhnev Doctrine. One day it should be possible to drive from Moscow to Munich without seeing a single guard tower or a strand of barbed wire. In short, tear down the Iron Curtain. (Applause.)

And third, work with the West in positive, practical -- not merely rhetorical -- steps toward diplomatic solution to these regional disputes around the world. I welcome the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the Angola agreement. But there is much more to be done around the world. We're ready. Let's roll up our sleeves and get to work.

And fourth, achieve a lasting political pluralism and respect for human rights. Dramatic events have already occurred in Moscow. We are impressed by limited, but freely contested elections. We are impressed by a greater toleration of dissent. We are impressed by a new frankness about the Stalin era. Mr. Gorbachev, don't stop now. (Applause.)

And fifth, join with us in addressing pressing global problems, including the international drug menace and dangers to the environment. We can build a better world for our children.

As the Soviet Union moves toward arms reduction and reform, it will find willing partners in the West. We seek verifiable, stabilizing arms control and arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union and its allies. However, arms control is not an end in itself, but a means of contributing to the security of America, and the peace of the world. I directed Secretary Baker to propose to the Soviets that we resume negotiations on strategic forces in June. And, as you know, the Soviet Union has agreed.

Our basic approach is clear. In the Strategic Arms Reductions Talks, we wish to reduce the risk of nuclear war. And in the companion defense and space talks, our objective will be to preserve our options to deploy advanced defenses when they're ready. In nuclear testing we will continue to seek the necessary verification improvements in existing treaties to permit them to be brought into force. And we're going to continue to seek a verifiable global ban on chemical weapons. (Applause.) We support NATO efforts

to reduce the Soviet offensive threat in the negotiations on conventional forces in Europe. And, as I've said, fundamental to all of these objectives is simple openness.

Make no mistake, a new breeze is blowing across the steppes and the cities of the Soviet Union. Why not, then, let this spirit of openness grow; let more barriers come down. Open emigration, open debate, open airwaves -- let openness come to mean the publication and sale of banned books and newspapers in the Soviet Union. Let the 19,000 Soviet Jews who emigrated last year be followed by any number who wish to emigrate this year. And when people apply for exit visas, let there be no harassment against them. Let openness come to mean nothing less than the free exchange of people and books and ideas between East and West. And let it come to mean one thing more.

Thirty-four years ago, President Eisenhower met in Geneva with Soviet leaders who, after the death of Stalin, promised a new approach toward the West. He proposed a plan called "Open Skies," which would allow unarmed aircraft from the United States and the Soviet Union to fly over the territory of the other country. This would open up military activities to regular scrutiny and, as President Eisenhower put it, "convince the world that we are lessening danger and relaxing tension."

President Eisenhower's suggestion tested the Soviet readiness to open their society. And the Kremlin failed that test. Now let us again explore that proposal, but on a broader, more intrusive and radical basis -- one which I hope would include allies on both sides. We suggest that those countries that wish to examine this proposal meet soon to work out the necessary operational details, separately from other arms control negotiations. Such surveillance flights, complementing satellites, would provide regular scrutiny for both sides. Such unprecedented territorial access would show the world the true meaning of the concept of openness. The very Soviet willingness to embrace such a concept would reveal their commitment to change.

Where there is cooperation, there can be a broader economic relationship. But economic relations have been stifled by Soviet internal policies. They've been injured by Moscow's practice of using the cloak of commerce to steal technology from the West. Ending discriminatory treatment of U.S. firms would be a helpful step. Trade and financial transactions should take place on a normal commercial basis.

And should the Soviet Union codify its emigration laws in accord with international standards and implement its new laws faithfully, I am prepared to work with Congress for a temporary waiver of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, opening the way to extending Most Favored Nation trade status to the Soviet Union. (Applause.) After that last weighty point, I can just imagine what you were thinking. It had to happen. Your last day in college had to end with yet another political science lecture. (Laughter.)

In all seriousness, the policy I have just described has everything to do with you. Today you graduate. You're going to start careers and families. And you will become the leaders of America in the next century. And what kind of world will you know? Perhaps the world order of the future will truly be a family of nations.

It's a sad truth that nothing forces us to recognize our common humanity more swiftly than a natural disaster. I'm thinking, of course, of Soviet Armenia just a few months ago -- a tragedy without blame, warlike devastation without war.

Our son took our 12-year-old grandson to Yerevan. At the end of the day of comforting the injured and consoling the bereaved, the father and son went to church, sat down together in the midst of

the ruins and wept. How can our two countries magnify this simple expression of caring? How can we convey the goodwill of our people?

Forty-three years ago, a young lieutenant by the name of Albert Kotzebue, the class of 1945 at Texas A&M, was the first American soldier to shake hands with the Soviets at the bank of the Elbe River. Once again, we are ready to extend our hand. Once again, we are ready for a hand in return. And once again, it is a time for peace.

Thank you for inviting me to Texas A&M. I wish you the very best in years to come. God bless you all. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

3:28 P.M. CDT



PETER TURNLEY FOR NEWSWEEK

'What is arising in the Baltics is a liberation movement': *Lithuanian nationalists in Kaunas on their first legal Independence Day*

The Winter of Their Discontent

Seven years after his expulsion from the Soviet Union, a reporter returns to an empire in ferment

BY ANDREW NAGORSKI

This was not the Lithuania I remembered from the summer of 1981. Then, my meetings with citizens, Roman Catholic priests and the wives of political prisoners always took place in the shadow of repression; in expressing their nationalist sentiments and secret admiration for Poland's Solidarity movement across the border, the Lithuanians showed defiance—but also resignation and fear, a sense that the Soviet security apparatus would never allow them to mount an open challenge to the established order. Now, right before my eyes, they were doing just that. At the first legal observance of Lithuania's Independence Day last Feb. 16, a crowd of 100,000 people filled the streets of Kaunas. They waved Lithuanian flags, chanting "Freedom, freedom," and applauded as leaders of the popular front movement known as Sąjūdis swore to seek "independence" and "neutrality" for their tiny Baltic republic. My earlier reporting about subterra-

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nean nationalism in Lithuania was one of the articles that eventually led Soviet authorities to expel me as NEWSWEEK's Moscow bureau chief in August 1982 for spreading "malicious rumors" and "insulting the leadership." Last month I finally returned to the Soviet Union, thanks to a deal allowing Izvestia correspondent Melor Sturua, sent home from Washington in retaliation for my expulsion, to obtain a U.S. visa. During four weeks of travels through the Baltic States, the Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moscow and provincial Russia, I found nationalist issues playing themselves out with an astonishing intensity; I found a country—an empire, to be more accurate—threatened by the belief that it is beginning to crumble.

Psychic disillusionment: The point of continuity between the late Brezhnev period, now known at the Kremlin as "the period of stagnation," and the era of *glasnost* and *perestroika* is the sense of economic deterioration and psychic disillusionment. Both processes have accelerated dramatically. The first tentative reforms have joined the worst of socialism to the worst of capitalism: more shortages; growing inflation. And while *glasnost* has revitalized Soviet cultural and intellectual life, it has also

proven disorienting. With more accurate reporting in the press about life in the West and more people traveling abroad, the pretense that the Soviet system is somehow superior has become impossible to sustain.

For many people, the result is a loss of faith—not just in the past but in the future. "I don't know what to teach my students," a young teacher told me as our train rolled through the western Ukraine. "I'd like to say *glasnost* and *perestroika* are wonderful and all this will work, but who knows if in 10 years I won't be condemned for propa-





PHOTOS BY PETER TURNLEY FOR NEWSWEEK

'Anything could happen to you': Hel (bearded) at mass of the banned Ukrainian church

gating lies?" Increasingly, I found workers, not just dissidents or intellectuals, writing off the entire communist experiment since 1917. They no longer think of Stalinism and economic decay as aberrations, but as natural products of an aberrant system.

With the dwindling of ideological faith and the easing of repression, churches are enjoying a revival—and so is nationalism of every stripe, from outright secessionist sentiment in the non-Russian republics to growing support for nationalist programs within Russia itself. "People are so tired of socialism that they are ready to unite under any banner," explained Aleksandr Podrabinek, a former political prisoner who edits the *samizdat* weekly Express Chronicle. "The easiest unifying banner is the national one, and national movements are the strongest in the country."

Ripple effect: Nowhere has nationalism been more galvanizing than in the three Baltic States (map), where memories of independence before the annexations of 1940 remain strong. Many nationalists believe that the economic crisis will force a loosening of central controls, and they mean to exploit any opening to the fullest. "What is arising in the Baltics is a liberation movement," said Sajudis activist Vitas Tomkus. "The faster they [the Russians] let go of their empire, the better it will be for them and everyone else."

In contrast to the furtive conversations of my earlier Baltic trips, Tomkus and others did not hesitate to speak on the record. They were clearly embold-

ened by the ripple effect of the Afghanistan pullout, the increasingly independent paths of Hungary and Poland and the unrest in other Soviet republics. "They can suppress an uprising in one part of the empire but not in several parts at once," said historian Tunne Kelam, a member of the Estonian Independence Party.

It was also striking to see that the battle lines are no longer neatly drawn between Communist Party members and dissidents. In Estonia, communists who joined the Popular Front, a pro-reform alliance, are often as radical as their nonparty allies. Tiit Made, for example, a party member who served as a Soviet diplomat in Stockholm, is now a leader of the Green Forum, a local ecology group. He was also a Popular Front candidate in last Sunday's elections, who fully subscribes to the notion of a disintegrating empire. "Nothing is eternal in



Glasnost as 'farce': Soviet troops in Leninakan, Armenia

this world," he said. "Where is the Roman Empire today? The normal development of history is helping us." He spoke of the Soviet "occupation army" on Estonian soil and the country's "colonial economic system."

Senior officials in the local party are more cautious, but are anxious to show their allegiance to Estonia. Despite Kremlin warnings to back off, they stick by their November decision to choose which rulings from Moscow they will accept. Peter Sookruus of the Estonian Central Committee's ideology department points out, for example, that they will not enforce Moscow's ban on private publishing and video cooperatives. "It is not our aim to seek confrontation with the central authorities, but we are seeking to find concrete solutions to Estonia's problems," he said.

Some of those solutions assume that the republics already have broad powers to protect their interests. Many stores in the Baltics are now requiring customers to produce residence permits before they can purchase scarce goods, which include everything from television sets to toothpaste. And in a move directed at Russian residents who have been sending food and clothing parcels to relatives in areas of the Soviet Union where shortages are even more acute, Estonia and Latvia have instituted regulations forbidding post offices to accept such packages.

Derisive hoots: On my previous visits to the Baltics, people spoke bitterly of "Russification," the flooding of the area with Russian immigrants and the substitution of Russian for local languages in public life. But they felt powerless to stop the process. Now the Baltic republics have elevated local languages to official languages, instituted requirements that Russians who deal with the public learn those languages and pledged to limit future immigration. Even in Latvia, the most Russified of the Baltic republics where Latvians have actually slipped to 48 percent of the population, the Russians are

feeling defensive. In the capital of Riga, demonstrators with posters proclaiming "Migration = Quiet Genocide" and "Hitler's Plans Realized by Immigrants—Latvia's Colonizers" engaged in angry debates with Russian passers-by. To derisive hoots from the Latvians, the Russians tried to argue the standard line that only the Soviet system saved the Baltic States from economic backwardness.

In fact, it is now the Russians who claim discrimination. "We want to ensure full equality for all people regardless of nationality," said Yuri Rudyak, a leader of the Russian-dominated "international-

alist movement," which held a protest against "creeping counterrevolution" and "bourgeois nationalism" in the Estonian capital of Tallinn two weeks ago. Similar groups have been formed in Latvia and Lithuania. Some nationalists fear the KGB will use the groups as provocateurs, providing an excuse for a new crackdown.

Russification is also under attack in the Ukraine, the most populous (more than 50 million inhabitants) and most brutally repressed non-Russian republic. Stalin deliberately starved millions of Ukrainian farmers during forced collectivization in the 1930s, launched repeated purges of all those suspected of nationalist leanings and banned the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1946. Under Brezhnev, the process continued; fewer and fewer Ukrainians grew up with a knowledge of their language and culture. When I visited the western Ukrainian town of Rovno in 1982, I found little to distinguish it from Russian provincial towns; young people in particular showed no interest in Ukrainian identity.

First hint: This time I received the first hint of change when my train stopped briefly in Rovno, where a policeman told a passenger a new local joke. It was a variation on the Pied Piper theme, with an outsider ridding the town of its rats by getting them to follow a mechanical rat over a cliff; afterward, a grateful inhabitant asks him: "Would you happen to have a mechanical Russian?" When I reached Lvov, the formerly Polish city that is a traditional center of Ukrainian nationalism, there were more substantive indications: new groups pushing for the revival of the Ukrainian language and culture, an end to nuclear power stations like Chernobyl and the ouster of Ukrainian party boss Vladimir Shcherbitsky, a despised hold-over from the Brezhnev era. Some were organized by former political prisoners, some by establishment groups like the Ukrainian Writers' Union.

In Kiev on the day Gorbachev came for a visit last month, I watched demonstrators chant: "Shcherbitsky no, democracy yes." At an evening with veteran activists in Lvov, all of whom spent years in prisons or labor camps, I found a pervasive skepticism about Gorbachev's "cosmetic liberalization," but also a deep conviction that uncontrollable forces have been set in motion. "They decided to let out some steam with glasnost and perestroika, but they can't stop it now," said Vyacheslav Chornovil.

But old methods still survive. Physician Stepan Khmara, a member of the Helsinki

Union human-rights group, recounted how the local authorities threw him into jail twice to serve 15-day sentences in December and January. His crime: informal groups tried in vain to nominate him for last Sunday's elections, which remained a rigged affair in many parts of the Ukraine. In February, he said, a police chief warned him to stop his activities or else "anything could happen to you"—including falling under the wheels of a car. Ivan Hel, a religious activist who spent 18 years in labor camps, described how the police demanded he sign a pledge not to create disturbances during Gorbachev's planned visit to Lvov; he refused. When the visit took place, Hel and seven other activists were detained until the Soviet leader left town.



PETER TURNLEY FOR NEWSWEEK

"Do you have a mechanical Russian?" A fruit market in Kiev

A key test of Gorbachev's attitude toward the Ukraine will be his willingness to lift the ban on the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which has survived as an underground organization. Many priests no longer hide their activities since persecution is less intense than before, but they are still harassed—and still have no churches. In Lvov, I had made arrangements to attend a mass Bishop Pawlo Vasylyk was planning to celebrate in a private apartment, but the bishop never appeared. He was detained outside the city by the police.

Gorbachev has already been confronted with one major nationalist test: the violent controversy over Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian enclave in neighboring Azerbaijan. Judging by my sampling of sentiment during a brief excursion to Yerevan and Baku, the capitals of the two southern republics, he has only managed to alienate all sides in the dispute. At first emboldened by what they took to be positive signals from Gorbachev, Arme-

nian activists in the "Karabakh Committee" led huge peaceful protests demanding the incorporation of the disputed territory into Armenia. When those protests sparked violent reprisals against Armenians in Muslim Azerbaijan, the Kremlin imposed virtual martial law on both republics. Later, all 12 members of the Karabakh Committee were arrested.

I found Armenians enraged by the tanks in Yerevan's streets and what they see as the betrayal of their leaders, who have not been formally charged with any crime. "Armenia has shown that perestroika and glasnost is a farce," charged historian and samizdat editor Rafik Hambarzumyan. In Baku, where tanks are also still on patrol, the local inhabitants believe Gorbachev tolerated the Armenian protests for too long—and they warned that if he were to award Nagorno-Karabakh, which was temporarily put under direct control from Moscow, to the Armenians, "there'd be a war."

Darker side: Perhaps in reaction to the ferment on the outskirts of the empire, nationalism is also on the rise inside Russia itself. The positive signs are a revival of interest in Russian traditions and religion. Under Gorbachev, churches have been reopened and historical monuments restored. But the darker side is the growing appeal of xenophobic groups like Pamyat, which spin elaborate conspiracy theories to explain Russia's backwardness. "The most persecuted people in the Soviet Union are the Russian people," Dmitry Vasilyev told me in Moscow. A top Pamyat leader, Vasilyev is an avowed monarchist who scorns both communism and liberal democracy. Citing the heavy involvement of Jews as proof that the 1917 revolution was "not Russian," he claimed that Stalin has been singled out for condemnation to hide his manipulation at the hands of "Jews and Masons"—the real "source of evil" of the communist system.

When I left the Soviet Union in 1982 I saw nationalism as a long-term issue. It would, I thought, gather momentum slowly, with a gradual increase in internal tensions. I was too cautious. The Kremlin now faces two unpleasant choices. It can come down hard on nationalist movements, in the process jeopardizing both Gorbachev's reforms and the good will he has won in the West. Or it can find some way of accommodating national aspirations within a looser federal system, thus weakening central political control. Moscow is only beginning to grapple with an idea whose time has returned.

Gorbachev Lays Down the Law

A check on nationalism

It has not always been clear how far Mikhail Gorbachev would allow ethnic unrest to go. The Soviet leader's policy of *glasnost* has permitted astounding displays of dissent among the nearly 140 million Soviet citizens who are non-Russian. While Gorbachev was preoccupied with reforming the Soviet system, several of its constituent republics were convulsed by ethnic riots, nationalist demonstrations and even calls for independence. Now Gorbachev is beginning to lay down the law. Last week Moscow issued a harsh decree imposing stiff penalties for "antistate activity" and "kindling interethnic or racial hostility." Meantime, a particularly ugly incident in the republic of Georgia forced its Communist Party leader to resign. He was replaced by the local KGB chief. And the nationalities issue shot to the top of Gorbachev's agenda for the weekly Politburo meeting.

Yet Gorbachev still hopes to harness the spirit that has caused the new wave of nationalism. At the local level, he believes, dissent can encourage *perestroika*, his campaign to "restructure" the moribund Soviet economy. *Perestroika* implies greater local autonomy as central controls are loosened, and Gorbachev has made it clear that he plans to expand the rights of the republics. But the Soviet leader cannot allow nationalism to get out of hand. He has drawn a line against secession and "national exclusivity"—discrimination against Russians living in the 14 non-Russian republics. Now he must do something to stop the ethnic violence and stifle the rhetoric of independence, which give his conservative critics a weapon to use against his reforms.

The latest troubles in Georgia began two weeks ago, when 150 hunger strikers gathered in Tbilisi, the capital, to demand independence. They were joined by other protesters seeking autonomy for Georgia. Early on the morning of Sunday,



SYGMA

A challenge to the Kremlin's authority: Georgian demonstrators march in Tbilisi

April 9, Soviet troops attacked a crowd of about 8,000 people, swinging truncheons and trench shovels. "Those shovels were like knives," Nino Ratishvili, a 28-year-old lawyer who took part in the hunger strike, said later. "There was blood everywhere." Hemmed in by the troops, the demonstrators had nowhere to run, and at least 19 of them died in the melee.

The authorities imposed a curfew, locked out the foreign press and sent in a Georgian trouble-shooter: Foreign Minister Eduard

Shevardnadze, party chief in the republic for 13 years before Gorbachev promoted him in 1985. In a shake-up of the republic's leadership, party boss Dzhumbar Patiashvili accepted blame for the bloodshed and was replaced by Givi Gumbaridze, 45, who had been head of the local KGB police for only four months. Scattered protests continued, however, and many Georgians ignored the curfew, according to telephone reports from the area.

The nationalist disturbances that have occurred all over the Soviet Union (map) have a variety of causes. In Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, territorial squabbles have led to violence. The three Baltic States, which were annexed by Stalin in 1940, are resisting Soviet rule with renewed vigor. In other republics, including Moldavia, Uzbekistan and the Ukraine, the preservation of indigenous languages is a major issue.

If the secessionist movement spreads to the Ukraine, which contains 16 percent of the total Soviet population, Gorbachev will be in deep political trouble. In hopes of defusing the nationalism issue, the Kremlin has drafted a proposal for republican autonomy, granting local governments the right to levy taxes and to oversee aspects of education and the economy, including the production of consumer goods. The Politburo discussed the draft last week, and an often postponed Central Committee plenum on the subject is now scheduled for June. The reform may be too little or

A House Divided

Restless nationalities have grievances against Moscow—and each other.

- Georgia** Abkhazia wants to secede from Georgia, where some people want independence from Moscow.
- Armenia** A dispute with Azerbaijan over the region of Nagorny Karabakh led to bloodshed last year.
- The Crimea** Tatars deported during World War II want to return.
- Baltic States** Autonomy campaigns in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are the nation's boldest.
- Moldavia** Weekly demonstrations demand the adoption of Moldavian as an official language.
- Uzbekistan** Protests led to the fall of the country's official Muslim leader.

IBOHLSSON/NEWSWEEK

too late. "The situation is so acute that regardless of what they do, it's probably going to dissatisfy half the population," says Columbia University's Alexander Motyl, an expert on Soviet minorities.

Gorbachev will always have to crack down on protest when all else fails, but too heavy a hand could hurt his own reforms. He probably will try to zigzag his way through the ethnic mine field, granting concessions here and slapping down dissidents there, trying to pacify both the nationalists and the party conservatives. Although he was slow to deal with last year's crisis in Armenia, he eventually imposed a compromise, which could set an example for dealing with similar problems elsewhere. After arresting some of the Armenian troublemakers, Gorbachev resolved their quarrel with Azerbaijan by placing the disputed region of Nagorny Karabakh under Moscow's direct rule. This satisfied few people, but Ronald Grigor Suny of the University of Michigan, an authority on Soviet nationalities, says: "Some Armenians are beginning to realize that this is the best they can get at the moment. And it's a good compromise." Gorbachev cannot allow rebellious minorities to win complete victories. But rather than sacrifice glasnost, he is prepared to bend a bit with the winds of nationalism.

RUSSELL WATSON with CARROLL BOGERT and ELIZABETH SHOGREN in Moscow and STEVEN SHABAD in New York

The Last of the Czar?

The body of Russia's last czar was left to rot in a swamp outside the grimy city of Sverdlovsk. According to an article in the Moscow News last week, that's where crime writer Gely Ryabov says he found the skulls and bones of Nicholas II, his wife, Alexandra, and their son and four daughters. Historians have always believed that after Bolshevik police shot the Romanovs in July 1918, they dumped the bodies down a mine shaft and destroyed them with acid. But Ryabov says the executioners, fearful that their crime would be discovered, hastily bludgeoned the corpses to hinder identification and then dumped them in the swamp. The location was kept secret, he says, to keep the tomb from "becoming a place of pilgrimage."

Ryabov claims he found the remains in 1979 with the help of Vice Adm. Aleksandr Yurovsky, whose father led the execution team. He withheld the story, the writer says, because "the time had not yet come." Now that *glasnost* makes it possible to print such stories, historians can decide whether Ryabov really found the resting place of the Romanovs.



DAVID CANNON—ALLSPORT

'It seemed as if it was four deep in dead bodies out there': Pressed against the security fence

A Death Trap in Sheffield

Another soccer disaster at a stadium in England

It was an eerily muffled slaughter, and at first, many spectators didn't realize what was happening. Unlike other English soccer disasters, this one entailed no fistfights or flames—just a tightly packed mass of humanity surging forward against the steel mesh of a security fence at one end of the stadium. Some fans lost their footing and were trampled; others were pinned against the fence, where the sheer weight of the crowd squeezed the life out of them. "It seemed as if it was four deep in dead bodies out there, with people climbing over them," one survivor, Stuart McGeagh, 22, said later. Police frantically pulled the bodies apart, eventually counting at least 93 dead.

The death trap at Hillsborough Stadium in Sheffield, 150 miles north of London, was the worst disaster in the sometimes lurid history of English soccer. In May 1985, 56 spectators died in a fire at Bradford, 30 miles from Sheffield. Then, in Brussels, 18 days later, hooligan supporters of the Liverpool team started a brawl in which 39 fans, mostly Italians and Belgians, were killed. That atrocity got English professional teams barred from European competition; only last week the ban was lifted for the 1990-91 season, provided English fans behave themselves.

There was no hooliganism to speak of inside the Hillsborough Stadium when the Liverpool team met Nottingham Forest last week in the semifinal of the Football Association championship. Supporters of the two teams were fenced off from each

other at opposite ends of a neutral field. But the Liverpool fans had been allocated 3,000 fewer tickets than their rivals, and thousands of thwarted Liverpoolians milled around outside the arena. Police said later that they had ordered a stadium door to be opened, in order to relieve the pressure from the outside, but they weren't sure whether that action led to the ensuing stampede inside the stadium.

Fatal pressures: "Everything seemed to be all right until about two minutes before kickoff, then there was a big crush forward," said survivor McGeagh, a Liverpool fan. Bodies piled up against the perimeter fence, designed to keep rowdy spectators off the field, and many of them were small children and adolescents who had gone down front to get a better view. Police had to use wire cutters to extract some of the victims from the fencing. Most of the dead suffocated or were crushed. "There must have been a half ton of pressure across each person's midriff," said Bill Eastwood, a safety expert who was at the stadium.

As people died, the game went on for six minutes before play was stopped and the match postponed. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher watched a replay of the incident on television and said she "shared everyone's growing disbelief as the mounting horror unfolded." She called for an investigation, but unlike Bradford or Brussels, the exact cause of this tragedy might be difficult to determine.

RUSSELL WATSON with DONNA FOOTE in London

Special
Report:
Eastern
Europe

Chips Off the Old Bloc

Moscow's satellites are in ferment. Where's the West?

BY CHRISTOPHER OGDEN

The police held back traffic as an elated throng of 75,000 marchers snaked through the streets of central Budapest waving red-white-and-green Hungarian flags and shouting "Democracy!" Under banners as disparate as those of the liberal reformist Hungarian Democratic Forum and the neo-Stalinist Ferenc Münnich Society, independent political clubs and parties revealed peacefully last week in the first officially sanctioned street demonstrations since last fall, when legislation for sweeping political reforms was introduced, including a multiparty system for the socialist state. Thousands more Hungarians marked National Day by heading—literally—for the exits. Easy access to passports and a loosening of foreign-currency rules drew swarms of Hungarian tourists to Vienna's main shopping thoroughfare, where they scooped up stereos and VCRs from special shops bedecked with Hungarian flags that accepted normally non-convertible Hungarian forints.

Unseasonably warm weather in Warsaw, 340 miles to the north, brought more political change into bloom. Two weeks ago, the Jaruzelski government and the Solidarity-led opposition agreed to hold elections for a second chamber of parliament, a revived senate that would include non-Communist candidates. Party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, who presided over the crackdown outlawing Solidarity in 1981, was uncharacteristically exuberant: "Significant progress is being made to construct parliamentary democracy in Poland." In a church basement across the city, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa told his supporters that Poland was entering a decisive stage "we hope will lead to democracy and freedom."

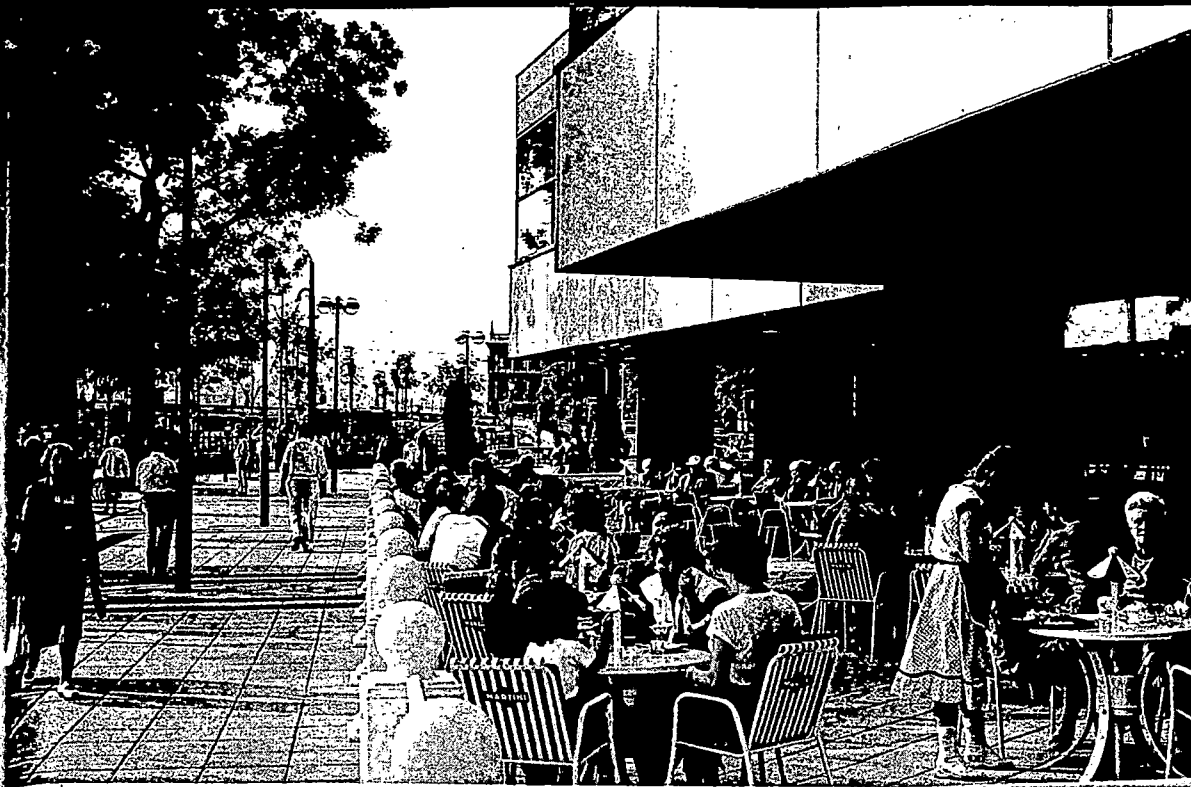
Whole segments of the East bloc, once firmly under the thumb of Soviet orthodoxy, are launched in headlong pursuit of a new political and economic order. But not all. In Bulgaria an aging leadership

shows no sign of interest in homegrown *perestroika*. In Czechoslovakia, where leading dissident Václav Havel has been sentenced to jail, trials moved into a second month for other activists held on charges ranging from organizing peaceful antigovernment demonstrations to signing political petitions. And in Stalinist Rumania, party leader Nicolae Ceaușescu remains the "Idi Amin of Communism," as his neighbors call him. The unregenerate totalitarian, obsessed with stamping his personal mark on the physiology and psychology of his country, brooks no opposition. When six retired high-ranking officials released a letter harshly condemning his brutally repressive regime, Ceaușescu arrested the son of one of the signatories on spying charges and ordered a nationwide security alert.

Yet even in these nations, cowed populations are beginning to waken to the possibility of change. Just over a year ago, the worst riots in the history of the regime broke out in Brașov, Rumania. And beginning last August, Czechs have taken to the streets to protest the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion and the continuing Soviet military presence in their country.

In Communist Yugoslavia, not a member of the Soviet satellite bloc, reform moves have opened yawning rifts between the country's eight diverse republics and provinces and a flock of feuding ethnic groups. Serbian nationalists, led by the charismatic Slobodan Milošević, are pursuing a dream of dominance in one part of the country, while a divided national leadership is struggling to stave off collapse of the Yugoslav economy.





HUNGARY

Goulash socialism has produced glitzy cafés on the Danube and other outward signs of prosperity, but now Hungarians want political pluralism too

such severe economic disparities and political tensions linked to strident nationalism that the country threatens to disintegrate into warring provinces.

Out of the cracks that have opened both within Eastern Europe and between the East and its master in Moscow emerge two crucial questions de-

ARTHUR THOMAS—PHOTO RESEARCHERS

Not since Stalin slammed down the Iron Curtain four decades ago has Europe witnessed such ferment east of the Elbe as that unleashed by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign to reshape socialist politics and economics. In the past, when opposition escalated, the Kremlin dispatched tanks and troops to crush dissent. But since coming to power in 1985, Gorbachev himself has been the chief dissident, leading the assault on the status quo. Acknowledging that there is no "binding model" for socialism, he has encouraged pluri-Communism in Eastern Europe.

For the past 40 years, Moscow has had two goals in controlling its neighbors: to protect Soviet borders from the threat of the West and to provide trading partners and markets for Communism. Gorbachev appears to have altered these canons. He aims to rework if not junk the centralized and self-contained Communist economies. And he seems to consider the traditional definition of security, in the form of a chain of subservient states, no longer entirely relevant. In fact, his policies indicate that he probably considers revolution or economic collapse with-

manding urgent answers:

► How far can the satellites distance themselves from Moscow without provoking a Kremlin crackdown?

► How can the West take responsible advantage of what's happening?

Until now, the West has been remarkably shy about taking a hand in the process of change. Entranced by Gorbachev and anxious to believe the cold war is nearly over, the West has been reluctant to tamper in his sphere of influence. Preoccupied with other regions, Washington in particular has not paid more than occasional attention to Eastern Europe. Wariness is wise, but the current indecision has been paralytic.

At the same time, Western influence is painfully limited. Too bold an intervention might tempt the eager reformers like Hungary and Poland to go too far and court Soviet repression. At bottom, though, the West simply lacks the power to order the universe that it wielded in 1945.

The first question is easier to answer: no one knows how far is too far, certainly not with any precision, perhaps not even the Soviets. "Gorbachev has given his clients considerable leeway," says Adrian Hyde-Price, a research fellow at London's Royal Institute of International Affairs. "But he does not seem to have a carefully thought-through policy for the longer term. It is a dreadful double problem: how to open the floodgates without letting too much water rush out."

Soviet leaders openly disagree about how much freedom should be tolerated, let alone encouraged, in Eastern Europe. Conservative Politburo member Viktor Chebrikov, former head of the KGB, last month berated "antisocial elements" for attempting to "direct the masses toward anarchy." *Pravda* responded contrarily,

POLAND

Solidarity has pushed Poland toward the embrace of democracy, yet a bankrupt economy clouds the country's future

a far more plausible threat than attack from the West.

The sparks thrown off by the widely divergent policies have ignited a sputtering fuse in the region that could lead to a dangerous explosion.

The satellites, no

longer forced to operate under the delusion that Communism works, have been given a historic chance to pursue, within undefined limits, their own reform policies. But if Gorbachev is willing to countenance some degree of free play country by country, he seems unlikely to permit any to opt out of the Warsaw Pact.

Eastern Europe's unpredictable volatility also has implications for the West. If Communism does shuffle slowly offstage as a failed experiment in Poland or Hungary, there is no guarantee it will be replaced by democracy. Without substantial progress toward economic recovery, the odds are high that social unrest and political chaos will lead to a dictatorship of the left or the right. Yugoslavia too is rent by

RALPH SIPA





STEPHAN GLADIEU—SIGMA

RUMANIA

A gas line is just one among many of the grim conditions under the Stalinist rule of President Ceaușescu, known as the "Idi Amin of Communism"

ability to construct coherent policies in response. Says a senior adviser to French President François Mitterrand: "Eastern Europe could become a region of instability and risk." But others scent some-

thing better: the possible end to the cold war, on which virtually all East-West security planning is based. "This is the greatest opportunity the West has had to influence this region since the division of Europe after World War II," said Mark Palmer, the U.S. Ambassador to Hungary and a leading advocate of Western activism. "We simply must jump in, not only to advance our own values and economic system but to do all we can to assure that these dramatic changes come with maximum stability. That demands the West have a strategy."

Yet so far, the West has little more than vague principles to offer, not a comprehensive vision. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, an influential figure among Bush Republicans, has argued that Washington and Moscow should directly negotiate the future of Eastern Europe at a kind of "Yalta Two," a latter-day reprise of the much criticized wartime

suggesting that the ruling party might have to consider even "formal agreements" with independent groups. At the same time, the Kremlin has put down in the Baltic republics the kind of political muscle flexing it has tolerated farther south.

Such confusion aside, there is little doubt about the Soviet determination to hang on to Eastern Europe, the only place where Communist regimes have been successfully maintained at bayonet point from outside. For all the experimentation,

Gorbachev has not come close to renouncing the Brezhnev doctrine, which asserts Soviet authority over the bloc. Gorbachev is not the only one without a thought-through policy. Neither the U.S. nor its Western allies have one either, making an answer to the second question elusive. Only now are Western governments beginning to explore the potentially titanic implications of the changes under way.

Some Europeans fear the rate of change in the East may outpace their

Rigid but Prosperous

Can an East European state reject reform and still thrive? Yes, says the doctrinaire regime of East Germany's party boss Erich Honecker. The leadership in Berlin has stuck faithfully to the eternal Communist verities and pulled off a hat trick. Under one of the most authoritarian systems in the Warsaw Pact and with a rigid, centrally planned economy to match, East Germany boasts the most powerful industrial base, the highest standard of living and the most per capita exports to the West of any nation in the East bloc. Declared Honecker, 76, in a speech to party leaders that implicitly rejected any reform-minded changes in his winning formula: "If one finds that one has embarked on a course that is right, then one should continue along it."

Yet beneath the veneer of rosy statistics, evidence is mounting that East Germany's orthodox course ultimately leads to a dead end. A Prussian work ethic and meticulous implementation of carefully honed five-year plans are no longer quite enough. Even that well-oiled machine is wearing down under the same contradictions of Communism that have driven other East bloc economies onto the rocks. Pointing to the increasing scarcity of consumer goods, ten-year waiting lists for East German-made Trabant automobiles and deepening competition in foreign markets from third world producers, a Western diplomat in Berlin says, "They are treading water. Everything is getting pretty waterlogged."

Ironically, Honecker and his elderly colleagues in the ruling Politburo have been able to fend off unpalatable reforms in large part because of huge subsidies from West Ger-

many: some \$1 billion a year in bank credits and other transfers. East Germany also profits from back-door access to the rich European Community market through West German middlemen. The special treatment reflects West Germans' strong emotional bond with their countrymen across the Berlin Wall—and deep-seated hopes that the two Germans may one day be reunited.

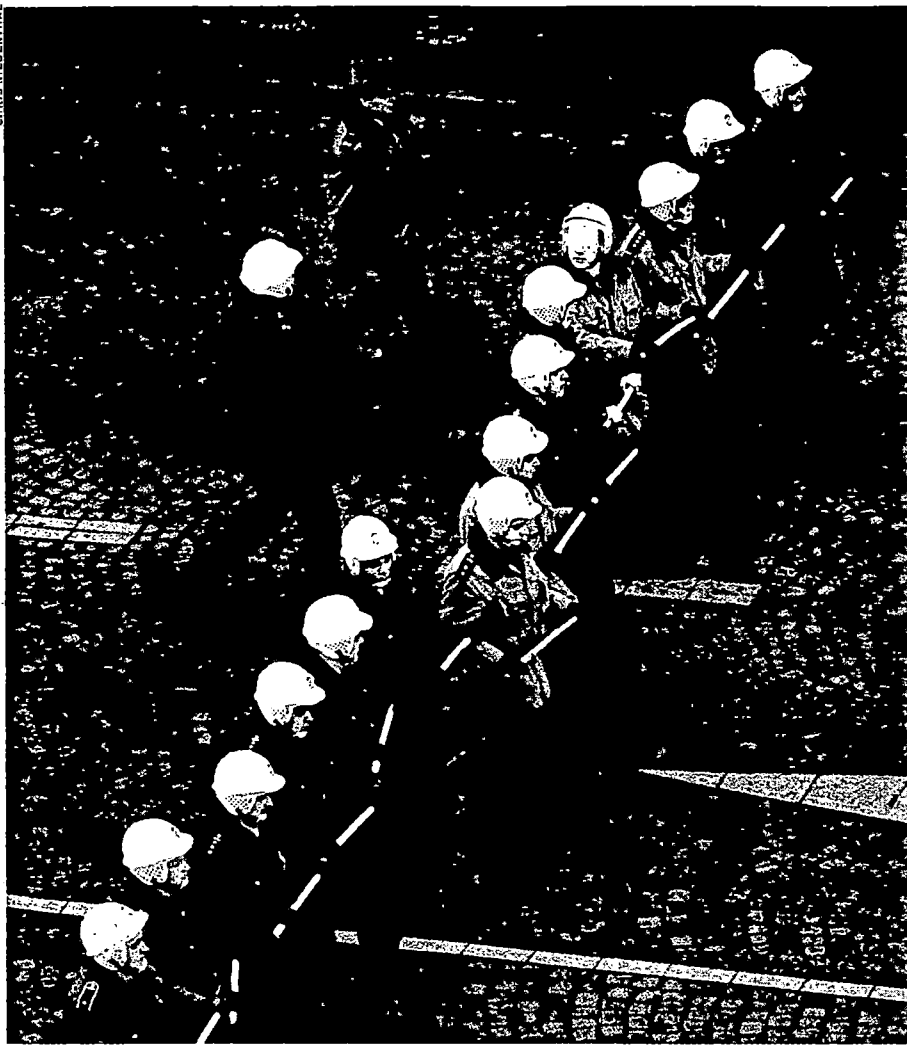
Despite a near reverence for authority, East German youths are growing restless because of contact with the freedoms and goods of the West, while an increasingly impatient cadre of younger, more reformist party figures are chafing over the closed door to change at the top. While East Germany seems out of step with other countries of the bloc, it is still marching toward its own brand of Communist crisis. ■



BOB ZENTGRAF/ICL

The highest standard of living in the East bloc

CHRIS NIEDERHALL



CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Riot police are all too familiar in Prague's St. Wenceslas Square, but even cowed Czechs are beginning to chafe under the tight grip of orthodox Communism

Yet most of what the West can realistically do is smaller in scope and largely aimed at nudging the bloc toward market economies. The U.S. is prepared to help, but not with money. "It would be

hard to move legislatively," said a top presidential aide, in an era of tight budgets. But, he added, "if they make the kind of changes they ought to make," the Administration would back Poland and Hungary with the International Monetary Fund, support extending trade waivers, increase high-level contacts and boost exchange programs. Ambassador Palmer recommends joint ventures and small loans directed to specific projects and placed with small commercial banks. He wants President Bush to make an East European tour.

Private funding can also help. This month the bloc's first privately financed business school will open in Budapest. A Rockefeller Brothers Fund program assists private agriculture in Poland. But so far the private stake has been small. In the past, the East bloc regimes have disdained such capitalist assistance. Now Western investors worry about instability. "If they want new money and new investment from the West, they've got to create an economic and social climate so Western business executives will sense they're dealing with a stable situation, unfettered by bureaucracy, [with] a normal return they can repatriate," says Peter Tarnoff, president of the Council on Foreign Relations.

The optimists believe economic progress will inevitably provoke political progress. "If economic reform works," says Franz-Lothar Altmann, deputy director of the Südost Institut in Munich, "it will legitimize political change." The eventual goal is a gradual Finlandization in which certain bloc countries move toward Western-style market economies and adopt the political democratization that goes with them, reducing the adversarial nature of the East-West relationship.

Realistically, there is no intent to pry the East away from Moscow and destabilize the region militarily. But there are those who see every reason to seek systemic change. "Rather than trying to separate Poland from the bloc, we ought to encourage changes there to spread back to the Soviet Union," says Michael Mandelbaum, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. "Why stop at the Elbe? Let's roll Communism all the way back to Moscow." Unlikely. But if the U.S. and its partners want to move it at all, now is the time to get started.

— *With reporting by Kenneth W. Banta/Vienna, with other bureaus*

agreement that cemented the East-West division of Europe. Moscow would agree to tolerate hitherto unprecedented political and economic liberalism in the East and would renounce the Brezhnev Doctrine. In return, the West would assent to the "legitimate" Soviet security interests there, including the implicit promise not to seek the reunification of Germany or pursue any other military advantage.

Western conservatives object that Yalta Two would simply concede continued Soviet dominance over the area. They do not favor cementing the status quo or illogically and unrealistically attempting to extend NATO's influence into the East. Instead, they recommend that both sides try to thin out their troop presence.

The wise course for the West is to overhaul its long-standing policy of "differentiation," which has meant, primarily, dealing with each East European country directly rather than through Moscow, and rewarding human-rights improvement with economic prizes like most-favored-nation trade status. But, says a Western diplomat in Vienna, "quite frankly, differentiation is a reactive policy, a cautious policy. It does not initiate and it is not crafted to take account of the

complex issues that are now at stake."

The West needs to give definition and vigor to a basically sensible approach. It must identify what trends it should encourage, where involvement can have the greatest impact and where initiative would be largely wasted. Poland's Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski, for one, has made it plain to Secretary of State James Baker that he welcomes help: "The United States should not be absent."

The U.S. does not intend to be, but the West is divided by the question of how, and how much, to help the East bloc. One school, which includes Italian Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita, is eager to launch a Communist Marshall Plan to deal with the bloc's \$131 billion indebtedness—a 60% increase in three years—rung up by outmoded and mismanaged state industries. "An expensive irrelevance," snorted the *Economist*. Critics are wary of throwing money at Eastern Europe without a clear idea of what they should extract in return. Former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski wants any assistance to be met by "deliberate movement toward the adoption both of a free-pricing mechanism and of genuine freedom of political choice."

heart of Russia itself. "Nothing that Gorbachev has done so far has provided a better reason for unity among conservatives than this sort of sweeping challenge to the Communist Party," says Stephen Sestanovich of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. In fact, he says, the elections may "stimulate both sides [the left and the right] to increase their demands, which limits [Gorbachev's] freedom of action rather than expands it." Gorbachev himself seemed to share such fears. "We must not commit stupidities, attempt great leaps forward or attempt to overreach ourselves," he told reporters after casting his ballot, "because we could put the people's future at risk."

A key player in the new Congress could be Boris Yeltsin, whose nearly 90 percent victory in Moscow was a particularly sharp blow to the Soviet establishment. In November 1987 Yeltsin was stripped of his post as Moscow party chief after having attacked the then party ideologist Yegor Ligachev at a Central Committee session for impeding the pace of reform. According to a recently released transcript of that acrimonious meeting, Gorbachev denounced his onetime ally, accusing him of "vanity" and "placing [his] ambitions ... above our cause."

Symbolic leader: Yeltsin survived that episode to emerge as the symbolic leader of the Soviet progressives. Though campaigning only in Moscow, he got expressions of support from as far away as the Siberian city of Perm. Even Yeltsin's political allies expressed qualms about his personal style, however. "He is using demagoguery," said dissident historian Roy Medvedev, who won a plurality in a Moscow race and now faces a runoff against the party favorite. "He's playing on the sentiments of the people." Other Muscovites expressed similar misgivings, but said they voted for Yeltsin to send a protest to the Kremlin.

In fact, Gorbachev may have been as surprised as the conservatives at the extent of the negative vote. He was seeking to provide people with "a smell of participation," suggests Wellesley College Sovietologist Marshall Goldman. Instead, the vote reflected pent-up hostility toward the system. "The only thing people were for was reduction of the power and privileges of the party and for quicker reform," Goldman says, "but nobody defined what that meant." Gorbachev could turn that ambiguity to his advantage by claiming a mandate for reform as he himself defines it. In any case, it will be hard for any leader to re-establish monolithic rule. Whatever dangers lie ahead, they can hardly be greater than the risks of turning back.

HARRY ANDERSON with CARROLL BOBERT in Moscow, STEVEN SHABAD in New York and JANE WHITMORE in Washington



'Breathtaking change': Students commemorate a 1968 police crackdown in Warsaw

A New Style of Socialism?

A Polish agreement legalizes the opposition

When he declared martial law in 1981, Polish strongman Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski said the country stood at the brink of "fratricidal conflict." Only seven years later, Poles are attacking their political system rather than one another. At a glittering ceremony in Warsaw's Namiestnikowski Palace this week, Polish authorities and Solidarity, the banned independent trade union, will wind up two months of arduous "round table" talks and, barring a last-minute hitch, sign a historic pact. Solidarity, outlawed since the imposition of martial law, will be restored to full legal standing—paving the way for the first free elections in Poland since the communist regime took power more than 40 years ago. Poland, said Jaruzelski, is on the road to becoming a "socialist parliamentary democracy."

That may be stretching it. Poland's communist rulers aren't about to relinquish ultimate control. Even so, Poles express amazement at how much the authorities conceded. The legalization of Solidarity, once the opposition's most ambitious aim, has become almost a sideshow. Come June, when the first new elections are scheduled, Solidarity and a number of independent political groups are expected to win a majority in a newly created Senate, giving them limited veto power over legislation. They will be awarded more than a third of the seats in the existing Sejm, or Parliament. Contrast that to last week's events in the Soviet Union. There, the election for the most part pitted orthodox communists against less orthodox communists.

Poland's vote will set loyalists against outright anticommunists. "These are breathtaking changes," says a U.S. diplomat in Warsaw. "If Poland succeeds, it will become the model for a wholesale restructuring of socialism in Eastern Europe."

There are no guarantees. Any agreement will oblige Solidarity to join what the government calls a "national conciliation" pact. This means no strikes, no troublemaking during the June elections—and help in winning public backing for painful economic austerity programs. Can Solidarity deliver? The union is divided. As Solidarity chief Lech Walesa left for Warsaw last week, young radicals chanted the name of his archrival, Andrzej Gwiazda, who accuses Walesa of "selling out" to Poland's communists. Another right-wing group, the Confederation for an Independent Poland, threatens to boycott the upcoming elections out of anger over the formula for sharing power in the Sejm—35 percent of the seats for Solidarity, 65 percent for the Communist Party and its allies.

Old guard: Hard-line Marxists are no happier. Party reformers, led by Jaruzelski, won their mandate to negotiate with Solidarity only after a Central Committee meeting in January at which they threatened to resign. Resentment over that forced victory still runs deep, prompting Poland's leaders to strong-arm their comrades into line. Some, members of the privileged *nomenklatura*, worried that workers' "self-management" would cost them their jobs. The Soviet elections proved especially alarming. "What a spectacle," marveled

one party insider. "Communist officials running unopposed—and losing." Small wonder the old guard feels beleaguered.

Perhaps the most serious challenge to Poland's democratic pact is the nation's economic crisis. "If Poles think their economic future looks bright after a year or two, democracy will succeed," says journalist Stanislaw Brodzki. "If they do not, it won't." The signs are not good. Inflation is at 80 percent. The average Pole now must work 20 minutes to afford a loaf of bread, four hours for a chocolate bar and two years or more for a Fiat mini-car. Shortages are endemic. When a Warsaw television store recently announced that it would accept down payments on Monday, a line began forming the previous Friday. At opening time, 1,500 people were waiting for the privilege of paying nearly \$1,300—a year's pay—for a no-frills set they would receive in a few months' time. "This is life by attrition," says Brodzki. "After a time, you begin to feel that everything around you is crumbling."

In response to Solidarity's concerns about inflation, the round table agreed to index wages to prices. But this device has backfired elsewhere. The danger, warns economist Marek Dabrowski, is that inflation can turn into hyperinflation—triggering panic buying and ultimately discrediting democratic politics. That may help explain the widespread indifference that greeted the talks. Recent surveys show that less than a third of Poles think the agreement will improve their daily lives. "People are tired and frustrated," says a housewife. "They have seen reforms come and go, and they have no hope." Hopes may revive when a free-spirited election campaign actually begins. It would be disheartening if democracy flickered in Poland, and no one fanned the flame.

MICHAEL MEYER in Warsaw

Ending a Battle But Not the War

Labor unrest at Hyundai

At the Ulsan shipyard of Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. last week, the standoff threatened to get rough, as only standoffs in South Korea can. Barricaded amid the giant steel sections of unfinished ships, some 2,000 Hyundai workers on strike since December had fashioned "democracy missiles" out of pipe, oversize bolts and paint thinner. They filled Molotov cocktails from a gas truck, itself rigged to explode. Near midnight, the strike leader, Lee Won Gon, came before his troops draped in a Korean flag, vowing to "fight until I am killed." Five hours later, in President Roh Tae Woo's strongest antilabor show of force yet, thousands of riot police stormed the strikers' positions. But the battle was over before it began; all but a handful of strikers slipped away before dawn, leaving their arsenal behind. "Many, many weapons," said one bewildered police commander, "but the strikers disappeared."

If they were gone at Hyundai, strikers were still out in force elsewhere, confronting Roh's year-old government with its most difficult labor test to date. In the first three months of the year, more than 300 strikes, many of them more violent and politicized than usual, have erupted across the country. Business leaders blame the mounting labor unrest for the first-quarter slowdown in the Korean economy. According to unofficial figures, export earnings were \$330 million lower than projected. The side effects were uncountable: in the town of Ulsan, for example, the Hyundai strike forced the closing of dozens of suppliers and restaurants. "If this is democracy, then I don't like democracy," said Kim Chung Yul, the owner of a firm supplying filters to the shipyard.

In fact, democracy is partly responsible for the unrest. Emboldened by the political freedoms of the last two years as well as by Korea's sustained economic growth, workers are agitating for a greater share of the country's prosperity. They also resent the paternalism of Korean management. In return for steady employment, the Korean worker has traditionally been expected to suffer long and sometimes erratic hours. Although the average wage has more than doubled in the last decade, frustration over the lack of individual say and benefits has grown. "This is not class struggle," Lee Won Gon told NEWSWEEK before going into hiding after last week's assault. "We just want better working conditions and better



TONY CHUNG—REUTERS

Resentment: Ulsan workers under arrest

status for workers. We have been looked down on in Korea for a very long time."

Until the Hyundai strike, Roh for the most part shunned involvement in labor disputes. Hyundai chairman Chung Ju Yung—who last year was kidnapped and held hostage by workers for several days during labor negotiations—made repeated requests for government force to end the walkout. They went unanswered until students and other dissidents joined the strikers, violating a Korean law against third-party participation in strikes. Roh ordered in the police and later called the leftists "enemies of democracy" in alliance with communist North Korea.

Bigger problems: The crackdown, however effective, could set a disturbing precedent. "In the short run it will have a cooling-down effect, but in the long run it will create even bigger problems," said a labor-relations specialist at the Korea Labor Institute. Already in Ulsan, more than 1,000 workers continued their protest, burning buses and cars and attacking a police substation with firebombs. Scattered groups of dissidents smashed windows of Hyundai auto dealerships around the country. At universities in Seoul, about 4,000 student demonstrators clashed with police, suggesting it is one thing to win the battle of Ulsan, quite another to end the war.

ADAM PLATT with DAVID BANK in Ulsan and PETER LEYDEN in Seoul



FILIP HORVAT—PICTURE GROUP

A divided union: Solidarity leader Walesa

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Christian Science Monitor

May 9, 1989, Tuesday

SECTION: THE U.S.; Pg. 1

LENGTH: 1394 words

HEADLINE: US, Soviets Open Talks

BYLINE: E.A. Wayne, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

HIGHLIGHT:

US effort will be to focus on regional conflicts; Soviets will press on arms-control. BAKER - SHEVARDNADZE MEETING

BODY:

FOLLOWING his arrival in Moscow tomorrow, Secretary of State James Baker III will begin trying to shape the superpower agenda on America's terms.

Mr. Baker is expected to highlight regional conflicts and press for concrete Soviet gestures to ease tensions in those hot spots during the first full-scale United States-Soviet ministerial meeting of the Bush administration.

'Our policy must be to press forward with our agenda, to test the application of Soviet 'new thinking' again and again,' Secretary Baker said in a speech on the eve of his departure.

The two superpowers will try to keep the whole range of US-Soviet subjects moving ahead. In addition to Baker's meetings with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, US and Soviet experts will meet in working groups to discuss arms control, human rights, bilateral issues, and regional conflicts. They will also add so-called transnational issues - terrorism, drugs, and environment - to the list.

But regional conflicts and related areas, like the spread of chemical weapons and ballistic missiles, offer the best opportunity to start testing Moscow's sincerity. They also remain the most volatile parts of superpower relations, Baker's aides say.

'We have a framework under way in arms control and human rights to stabilize and improve the situation,' a senior State Department official says. 'Now we want to look at ways to devise a common basis for viewing regional problems and eliminating them as potential flash points.'

Regional issues are seen as increasingly important given the proliferation of missiles and chemical/biological weapons that can spread a local conflict and draw in the superpowers, he says. But 'creating a framework for regional cooperation requires more than rhetoric on the Soviet side; it means concrete actions.'

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The US intends to press its ideas for action in Central America, the Middle East, and to a lesser extent in Asia and Africa. US officials expect the two sides to agree to a cycle of experts' talks on these subjects in coming weeks.

American officials expect the Soviets to counter US complaints with concerns about US policies in Afghanistan. More basically, they say, Moscow will want to keep arms control - and particularly strategic arms - as the top priority.

'They won't fully like our focus on regions,' one Baker aide says. 'But the Bush administration is trying to break out of the Gorbachev agenda' beginning with this round of talks.

The administration is adopting an activist approach, despite early descriptions of new US policy as 'status quo plus,' says an architect of the new approach. Bush's policy is better characterized as 'continuity plus,' he says.

'We can set more ambitious goals than at any time since 1945 because of the opportunities offered by 'new thinking' for genuine cooperation,' he says. The administration intends to explore all these opportunities, but 'we still have to move along step by step, cautiously' to ensure that the Soviets are willing to carry out commitments implicit in their rhetoric.

The Bush team hopes to influence Moscow's foreign policy re-evaluation by vigorously defining what is required for a cooperative relationship in the third world - and the Soviets are susceptible to influence, a senior US Soviet specialist says. Moscow is searching for ways to cut back on what have turned out to be expensive and politically questionable overseas adventures, a senior US Africa specialist says. 'If we don't rub their noses in their pullback and try to shape their reassessment, it can work to our advantage.'

The Soviets go into the meetings concerned about what they see as an overemphasis by the US on regional issues to the exclusion of detailed discussions on arms control. US officials admit the administration is not yet ready to discuss arms control in detail.

While the Soviets' priority is arms control, they have been seeking a renewal of bilateral exchanges on regional problems for several months and were disappointed when the US was unable to schedule any before this week's ministerial meeting, senior US officials say.

'The Soviets are hungry to move,' a ranking US Kremlin-watcher says. 'They are worried about the 'pause' in arms talks. But they have to take the administration at its word that it will be ready to talk arms control only when the strategic arms review is done.' That will probably be in mid-June, says an official involved in the process.

Baker will offer the Soviets dates on which to renew strategic arms talks and space arms talks, most likely in late June. He will also offer dates for renewing talks on the two treaties limiting nuclear testing, and for the next meeting of the commission that reviews compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

The US message on arms control will be reassuring to Moscow, officials say. It will reflect basic continuity with Reagan policy and some changes in

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emphasis. For example, President Bush's choice to develop mobile ballistic missiles will necessitate more focus on means for verifying such weapons. The Bush team also tends 'to talk more about a stable relationship at the end of an agreement than the number of missiles cut,' the senior arms control official says. This translates into greater desire to restrict Soviet heavy intercontinental ballistic missiles, which are the most destabilizing, he says.

When Secretary Baker sits down with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze tomorrow, the ultimate goal will be to define some rules of the road for dealing with regional conflicts and build enough trust to allow more superpower cooperation there. The immediate US tack will be to point out where the Soviets are being constructive and where their actions do not match their rhetoric.

'We'll be making the case in Moscow that we're not trying to get something for nothing, but we're offering approaches with real benefit for them and their clients,' a key policymaker says.

Central America

Baker is expected to point out the disparity between Soviet calls for a regional peace settlement in Central America and the continued flow of arms to Nicaragua 'out of all proportion to its legitimate defense needs,' as the senior State Department official puts it.

When the Soviets counter by complaining about the US arms flow in Afghanistan, the US will reject any parallel. 'At a minimum, the Afghans pose no threat to the Soviet Union,' one top State Department aide says. 'When the war there ends, the mujahideen will spend their time fighting among themselves. The Sandinistas, however, continue to export the revolution to El Salvador. This is a threat to us.'

US officials say they hope to find some common ground in Moscow. Current US policy, in effect, preserves the Sandinistas. This meets basic Soviet objectives, they say. This should allow the Soviets to reduce the arms flow significantly. 'We are not asking them to sell out a client,' explains one official. But if the Soviets continue to supply arms at high levels, there is, at a minimum, a serious potential cost that Congress might not ratify any future arms accord. And the administration will not shy from publicizing Soviet actions.

Middle East

The Bush team is taking a new tack on the Middle East. 'We are not trying to exclude the (Soviets) ... but inclusion means responsibility,' says the policy architect. 'The issue is not whether the Soviets have a role to play,' adds the senior State Department official, 'it's that Moscow can't play a role without earning it in its relationship with the important parties. It can't become a player just via an international conference.'

The US will acknowledge the positive signs - Soviet pressure on the Palestine Liberation Organization last year to moderate its stance and Soviet overtures toward Israel - pointing out what else can be done, such as normalizing ties with Israel. Baker will also point to evidence of 'old thinking,' such as the delivery of long-range bombers to Libya.

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'Libya isn't a central player in the Middle East,' a senior regional specialist says. 'But given what it stands for in terms of the peace process, this is contrary to Soviet rhetoric of seeking negotiations, especially since the bombers don't meet in any way a legitimate Libyan defense need.'

GRAPHIC: Picture, MOSCOW'S MAY DAY: Banners, flags, and huge posters of Lenin create a festive atmosphere as Soviet workers march in parades celebrating labor day., MELANIE STETSON FREEMAN - STAFF

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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May 4, 1989, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: EDITORIAL; PAGE A23

LENGTH: 878 words

HEADLINE: . . . And the 'European Home'

BYLINE: Jim Hoagland

DATELINE: PARIS

BODY:

Western leaders criticize Mikhail Gorbachev for being unable to fill in the details of his grand concept of a 'Common European Home.' Events on both sides of the Iron Curtain are now doing that job for Gorbachev. The challenge to American leadership in the Bush years comes not only from Gorbachev but also from Europe itself.

Lofted into the political stratosphere nearly 18 months ago in Gorbachev's book, 'Perestroika,' the Common European Home metaphor has been a target of irony rather than analysis. There can be no Common Home with tanks parked in the driveway, walls built through the middle of the living room or political prisoners put on the rack in the basement, it has been argued in America and Europe.

Valid points all. But they do not capture the new sense of Europeanness being spun on the wheel of political and economic change that is giving West and East Europeans a glimpse of the day when Soviet and American military domination of the continent finally ends.

The Soviet leader's most desired outcome is undoubtedly a Common European Home that excludes the 325,000 American soldiers and sailors now stationed in Western Europe and diminishes America's strong political and economic influence. But Gorbachev is realist enough to know that this is a highly unlikely outcome. Both superpowers will have to yield control progressively over events in 'their' Europe as a new order takes shape. He is casting a net that could accommodate this eventuality.

Gorbachev starts with a conceptual advantage here over President Bush and his advisers. The Soviet leader knows that the Poles, Hungarians, Czechs and other satellite peoples hate the Soviet army's occupation of Eastern Europe. He would be imprudent not to be thinking about a Gorbachev doctrine that will enable him to manage disengagement of Soviet control with minimal turmoil.

Washington is reluctant to fashion a Bush doctrine for Europe that goes beyond a 'status quo plus,' according to news reports. The White House understandably concentrates on the very real differences in the Soviet and American presences in Europe and denies that they can be equated in any way. There is no need to plan for a day when Europeans may welcome a significant or total American departure.

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President Bush echoed this view in his speech in Hamtramck, Mich., on April 17: "The United States has never accepted the legitimacy of Europe's division. We accept no spheres of influence that deny the sovereign rights of nations." But it is important for Bush and his advisers to understand that this is not a view accepted by West Europeans, for whom the end of World War II brought the division of Europe not only into Communist and capitalist spheres, but also into Soviet and American spheres.

This is not twaddle from leftist front organizations. As insightful and conservative a French analyst as the late Raymond Aron has written about the "dual hegemonies" exercised in Europe by Moscow and Washington since World War II. Aron dated the Europeans' awareness "of their subordination to their Big Brothers" from the nearly simultaneous occurrence of the Hungarian uprising and the Anglo-French invasion of Suez in October 1956, when, Aron noted, "at the very same moment each of the two super-powers was, by an irony of history, restoring 'order' within its own camp, with the consent rather than the connivance of the other."

Washington dealt with its share of Aron's "dual crisis in the dual hegemony" by bludgeoning the British pound with the then-invincible dollar. Moscow sent in tanks.

Something like a new dual crisis -- on a much smaller scale, and in slow motion -- has been spinning out along the European divide in the past few months. The open West German defiance of U.S. leadership on NATO strategy on short-range missiles last week overshadowed Britain's equally significant and firm refusal to cancel a \$ 450 million sale of high-technology construction and processing equipment to the Soviets despite U.S. objections.

At the same time in the East, Hungarian television was broadcasting a frank interview with Alexander Dubcek, whom the Soviets deposed when he sought to liberalize Communist rule in 1968. In Poland and Hungary, noncommunist political parties are on the verge of being allowed to contest elections.

These developments are political midgets compared with the drama of 1956. But then the abilities of the superpowers "to restore order" are also not what they used to be. In a contest between the dollar and the West German deutsche mark today, Bonn can do more immediate damage to the American economy than vice versa. Gorbachev hints he would use force in Eastern Europe if necessary, but he also seems to recognize that such a move would be the end of perestroika, of glasnost and of his hold on power.

Gorbachev should be susceptible then to conventional force negotiations that would make a virtue out of the necessity of the superpowers' diminishing their role in a newly assertive Europe. Washington needs a Bush doctrine for Western Europe that sets out a vision of the future that competes with the Common European Home. It is not a matter of images or public opinion contests, but of accommodating an emerging strategic reality.

TYPE: OPINION EDITORIAL

SUBJECT: FRANCE; U.S.S.R.; ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT; NATO

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(203)

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G. Wm. Miller Treas Sec, SEC '46

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Victor Mature

Oil spill
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changing of Guard
Commencement Ball

cars - jr. class

no t-shirts - tank tops

Yanquay → "real Yanquay"

new teams did well

sailing team - ranked in top 10

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAN MCGROARTY *DMG*

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*

RE: U.S. COAST GUARD COMMENCEMENT

I. SUMMARY

At 12:15 p.m., on Wednesday, May 23, you will speak at the U.S. Coast Guard commencement ceremony in New London, Connecticut.

II. DISCUSSION

Your address focuses primarily on nuclear strategy and modernization questions, with some treatment as well of the conventional force balance. The Speechwriters believe the text can be cut to nine pages, but NSC has failed to indicate passages that could be excluded to shorten the speech.

We would appreciate your guidance regarding any passages that you wish to delete.

*UWM
229-1122
4931*

*Melinda Bills
862-9543*

McGroarty/Rice/Dooley
May 23, 1989
8:00 am
Draft 7

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: COAST GUARD ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT
MAY 24, 1989

Thank you, Admiral. I congratulate each member of this year's class on receiving your commission into such a proud service.

Mention the Coast Guard, and most people think about lives saved at sea, daring rescue operations. But those daily acts of heroism are just one part of vital work the Coast Guard performs. Right now, in Prince William Sound, the Coast Guard is working around the clock in a major environmental clean-up effort -- and ~~I know that some of you receiving commissions will soon be joining the Coast Guard team in Alaska.~~ Right now, off the Florida coast, Coast Guard patrols are chasing down drug smugglers -- and keeping drugs off our streets. That may be "all in a day's work" for the Coast Guard -- but it's absolutely vital to our national health, well-being and security.

((I spoke to your **Superintendent** earlier about what I'd be saying here today, and he asked me one favor. He said: "Whatever you do, please don't throw a scare into these new Ensigns by telling them the world is theirs."))

The truth is, that is what commencement is all about. The world is yours, and today's ceremony is really part of the change of command from one generation to the next. I'm sure on that long first day of Swab Summer, you never thought four years could

pass so quickly. But they have. You've worked hard, **Billet** **Night** has come and gone.... You're ready -- "**Semper Paratus**" in the words of your motto -- ready to enter the Coast Guard service, and the world.

Today, our world -- your world -- is changing, East and West.

We live in a time when we are witnessing the end of an idea: the final chapter in the evolution of the communist experiment. Communism is now recognized -- even by many within the communist world itself -- as a failed system: One that promised economic prosperity but failed to deliver the goods, a system that built a wall between the people and their political aspirations.

But the eclipse of communism is only one half of the story of our time. The other is the ascendancy of the democratic idea.

Never before has the idea of freedom so captured the imaginations of men and women the world over. Never before has the hope of freedom beckoned so many. Students in Tiananmen Square. Trade unionists in ^{Poland} ~~Warsaw~~. The people of Panama. **Rulers consulting the ruled in the Soviet Union**. Everywhere, those voices are speaking the language of democracy and freedom.

Today, we find ourselves at a turning point: at the end of one era, on the threshold of the next.

There's a world of difference between transition and transformation -- between a process in progress, and one that is final and complete. It is ironic that some think now is the time to deemphasize the very pillars of stability -- our alliances,

our military forces -- that make our future so promising. That would be a grave mistake. History will not forgive us if --in our haste to declare our work done -- we abandon course, and fail to lay a firm foundation, one step at a time, for the peace and freedoms we seek.

Our goals and values are clear and enduring. But our strategy must be flexible and adaptive -- ready to take advantage of opportunities that advance our interests. We have all the instruments of power at our disposal: a strong economy, unmatched technological prowess -- and a moral message that resonates around the world.

And yet, there is no substitute for strong and capable military forces. Make no mistake: we seek military superiority over no one. Our aim is to deter aggression -- to secure the peaceful and stable conditions essential to the realizing the hopes of a new era.

Communism may no longer be a moral force in the world, but the Soviet Union is still a military force of enormous power. Over the past two decades, the Soviet Union has acquired extraordinary military power -- and it has used that power to conduct a foreign policy opposed to Western interests.

The price of containing Soviet military power in Europe and Asia has been high. I speak here not of dollars, marks or francs. The defense of freedom is always worth the cost. I speak of the fear two generations have faced; the specter of a military imbalance that seemed to invite war -- a fear deepened

by the secrecy surrounding the military preparations of the Warsaw Pact. I speak of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear forces -- large, modern, a single missile carrying many warheads. Those forces appeared to be good for only one thing: a disarming first strike against the United States.

For decades, the U.S. sought -- without real success -- to convince the Soviet Union to transform the size and nature of its military forces through arms control. Today, for the first time in forty years, I believe that the Soviet Union may be ready to significantly reduce and restructure its military forces.

The catalyst for change may well be the pressures of a failing economy -- one that can no longer bear the heavy costs of the excessive military build-up of the past two decades. But whatever the motivation of the Soviet leadership, I welcome the chance now before us -- the chance to transform the military balance, to create a world where the mission of military forces in Europe is clearly to deter aggression -- not to attack.

Let me be clear: a transformation of this magnitude will not happen overnight. A great deal is required of us, our allies, and the Soviet Union if we are to reach this goal. But we can succeed -- if we remain strong, if we resist utopian visions, and if we and our allies work with the Soviet Union to build the changes we want to see into solid agreements.

We must remember: Peace is born of strength. It is ironic that people think the long peace that Europe has enjoyed -- and the trend toward democracy evident elsewhere in the world -- is

reason for us to relax our military strength. Developments in the Soviet Union remain uncertain. A strong military will impress upon Soviet leadership that nothing can be gained by turning back to a more militaristic course. Our forces remain a reliable guarantee that we and our allies are safe and secure.

And we must recognize the plain truth that the preservation of peace rests upon modern nuclear forces. Conventional forces alone cannot prevent war. Two destructive world wars are proof enough of that. The paradox of our time is that ^{it is} nuclear weapons themselves ^(~~that~~) have made the prevention of war imperative. World war today is deterred by the certain knowledge that no nuclear aggressor can himself escape nuclear destruction.

Our goal is to maintain a deterrent that no aggressor dares attack -- no matter how important the interests, or how high the stakes. We are drawing on some of the brightest minds in science and exploring our most advanced technologies to bring us closer to the day when we can defend ourselves against nuclear attack. I have directed continued development of SDI options -- and I will deploy strategic defenses when they are ready. Effective defenses will enhance deterrence.

For now, the cornerstone of security and stability remains a nuclear arsenal that can survive attack. Let me tell you what I mean when I talk about a survivable force. I mean a nuclear force no aggressor can hope to destroy, without bringing about his own destruction. An aggressor who knows a significant portion of our forces will survive a first strike is one who will

never carry out his attack. A survivable force makes nuclear attack unthinkable.

That is why I have decided to enhance the survivability of our own land-based missiles. We will move Peacekeeper ICBMs out of vulnerable silos and make them mobile -- harder to target and more survivable. Taking our most modern silo-based missiles and redeploying them in a mobile mode is the best near-term solution to increased survivability.

Looking to the longer-term, I have directed the development and deployment of a new mobile single-warhead missile, the Midgetman. Because a Midgetman force will be so highly survivable, there is no conceivable reason -- no matter how grave the crisis -- for the Soviets to try to attack it. These systems, along with our bomber and submarine-based forces give us the sturdy triad of nuclear forces no aggressor can attack with impunity.

To accompany our military programs we need an arms control strategy that will enhance survivability -- and create conditions for increased confidence and cooperation between the U.S. and USSR. That is why we've agreed to return to the table in Geneva, to resume talks on strategic nuclear forces, and nuclear testing.

We want reductions -- but reductions alone are not enough. Agreements that result in reductions without reducing the risk of war do not serve our interests. Vulnerable land-based systems carrying multiple warheads are an inviting target -- a problem of too many eggs in one basket. Mobile missiles are more

X survivable, but also far ⁷ *more difficult* ~~harder~~ to verify: We can't count what we can't find. Our worry is that this could increase the incentives for cheating. And if several warheads are carried by each mobile missile, the problem -- and the penalty for failing to detect cheating -- is compounded.

We don't have answers to all these problems. But we will go to Geneva with new ideas on how best to build on the significant areas of agreement that already exist.

The principle of security through stability does not apply to the United States alone. Our security is bound to that of our allies. We cannot rely on rhetoric to deter a would-be aggressor. Our theater and tactical nuclear forces give substance to that reality -- a link that extends deterrence beyond our shores and serves to strengthen our common security.

2 We are committed to reducing nuclear weapons when doing so strengthens alliance security and international stability. In the past decade, NATO has unilaterally removed ~~1400~~ ²⁴⁰⁰ warheads -- to a level 35% lower than in 1979. But theater nuclear forces contribute to our stability no less than strategic forces. We do not want to find ourselves dependent on the threat of a strategic nuclear exchange to deter the threat of war.

The fact that conventional weapons alone do not deter war does not make the conventional balance less important. NATO has had to rely more heavily on nuclear weapons because of the significant conventional force advantage of the Warsaw Pact.

The unilateral reductions President Gorbachev has promised give us hope that we can now redress that imbalance -- not because they transform the balance of conventional forces: none of the promised reductions will seriously affect the significant numerical superiority the Soviets now enjoy. We welcome those steps because they confirm what we've said all along: Soviet military power far exceeds the levels needed to defend the legitimate security interests of the USSR.

The negotiations we are now engaged in offer a chance to transform the military landscape of Europe. The issues are exceedingly complex and the stakes enormously high -- but the Soviets have been forthcoming, and I am genuinely hopeful that we will achieve the reductions we seek.

But as in the case of nuclear forces, numbers alone are not enough. Our aim is nothing less than removing war as an option in Europe. The USSR has said it is willing to restructure its forces. We want the Soviets to deploy a smaller force -- one less reliant on the tanks, artillery and personnel carriers that provide the Soviets' offensive striking power. A restructured Warsaw Pact -- one that cannot threaten a major offensive against the West -- would make Europe and the world more secure.

The same can be said for a movement toward more openness in military activities. In recent years, we have invited observers to each other's military exercises, and expanded the exchange of information on our military forces and their activities. Two weeks ago, I proposed an "open sky" initiative, to take the

concept of openness one step further: a plan for both sides to allow territorial overflights that, together with satellite surveillance, will increase our security against sudden and threatening military activities. In the same spirit, we want to see openness extend to Soviet military expenditures as well. I call on the Soviets to do as we have always done: to publish, for the first time in Soviet history, an accurate defense budget.

This kind of restructuring and openness in the military sphere is the kind that can lead to lower tensions and greater trust between our two nations -- and a safer more secure world.

As we look toward that day, we know now that our defense strategy will be tested severely in the developing world. A growing number of nations are now acquiring advanced and highly destructive military capabilities -- in some cases, nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and the means to deliver them. And it is an unfortunate fact that the world faces increasing threats from armed insurgencies, terrorists, and (as you in the Coast Guard are well aware) narcotics traffickers -- and, in some regions, an unholy alliance of all three. These emerging challenges will test our traditional concepts of security as never before.

Forging a global strategy for defense is made more difficult by the serious budget constraints that we face. The 12% reduction in real defense spending over the past five years has cut into our capabilities. More tough choices lie ahead -- but one is already made. I will not as Commander-in-Chief, preside

over a return to the "hollow army" of the 1970s -- a force under-trained and ill-equipped to perform its missions. You who choose to serve in America's Armed Forces deserve better. You have my word: our military will be battle ready. You'll have the tools and training you need to do your job.

The reviews we are now completing address the full range of security problems before us. As a global power, it should not surprise us that our ingenuity will be tested in matching our security responsibilities with our resources in the years ahead. But as I go to Europe to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Atlantic Alliance, I cannot help but notice how far we've come -- and how bright our future is.

I began today by speaking about the triumph of a particularly American idea: freedom. I know there will be people who think there's something presumptuous about that -- people who will think it boastful to talk about that triumph. But it's not, for one simple reason: America knows her place in democracy's unfolding drama.

Democracy isn't our creation -- it's our inheritance.

We can't take credit for democracy -- but we can take the precious gift of freedom, preserve it and pass it on -- as my generation does to you, and you, too, will do one day.

As I said on the Capitol steps the day I took this office, "There is but one just use of power, and it is to serve people." As your Commander in Chief, let me call on today's class to reaffirm with me that American power will remain always in

?
*need to be
 more on
 freedom*

service to the enduring ideals of democracy and freedom. And
let those who follow be able to say that in resisting the
pressures of the moment, we delivered peace, freedom and
prosperity -- lasting and secure.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 20, 1989

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF THE PRESIDENT

The Capitol

12:05 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. President, Vice President Quayle, Senator Mitchell, Speaker Wright, Senator Dole, Congressman Michel, and fellow citizens, neighbors and friends.

There is a man here who has earned a lasting place in our hearts, and in our history. President Reagan, on behalf of our nation I thank you for the wonderful things that you have done for America. (Applause.)

I've just repeated word-for-word the oath taken by George Washington 200 years ago; and the Bible on which I placed my hand is the Bible on which he placed his.

It is right that the memory of Washington be with us today, not only because this is our Bicentennial Inauguration, but because Washington remains the father of our country. And he would, I think, be gladdened by this day. For today is the concrete expression of a stunning fact: Our continuity these 200 years since our government began.

We meet on democracy's front porch. A good place to talk as neighbors, and as friends. For this is a day when our nation is made whole, when our differences, for a moment, are suspended.

And my first act as President is a prayer. I ask you to bow your heads.

'Heavenly Father, we bow our heads and thank you for your love. Accept our thanks for the peace that yields this day and the shared faith that makes its continuance likely. Make us strong to do your work, willing to heed and hear your will, and write on our hearts these words: "Use power to help people." For we are given power not to advance our own purposes, nor to make a great show in the world, nor a name. There is but one just use of power, and it is to serve people. Help us remember, Lord. Amen.'

I come before you and assume the presidency at a moment rich with promise. We live in a peaceful, prosperous time, but we can make it better.

For a new breeze is blowing, and a world refreshed by freedom seems reborn; for in man's heart, if not in fact, the day of the dictator is over. (Applause.) The totalitarian era is passing, its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient lifeless tree.

A new breeze is blowing, and a nation refreshed by freedom stands ready to push on. There is new ground to be broken, and new action to be taken.

There are times when the future seems thick as a fog; you sit and wait, hoping the mists will lift and reveal the right path.

But this is a time when the future seems a door you can walk right through -- into a room called Tomorrow.

MORE

Great nations of the world are moving toward democracy -- through the door to freedom.

Men and women of the world move toward free markets -- through the door to prosperity.

The people of the world agitate for free expression and free thought -- through the door to the moral and intellectual satisfactions that only liberty allows.

We know what works: Freedom works. We know what's right: Freedom is right. We know how to secure a more just and prosperous life for man on Earth: through free markets, free speech, free elections, and the exercise of free will unhampered by the state. (Applause.)

For the first time in this century -- for the first time in perhaps all history -- man does not have to invent a system by which to live. We don't have to talk late into the night about which form of government is better. We don't have to wrest justice from the kings. We only have to summon it from within ourselves.

We must act on what we know. I take as my guide the hope of a saint: In crucial things, unity -- in important things, diversity -- in all things, generosity.

America today is a proud, free nation, decent and civil -- a place we cannot help but love. We know in our hearts, not loudly and proudly, but as a simple fact, that this country has meaning beyond what we see, and that our strength is a force for good.

But have we changed as a nation even in our time? Are we enthralled with material things, less appreciative of the nobility of work and sacrifice?

My friends, we are not the sum of our possessions. They are not the measure of our lives. In our hearts we know what matters. We cannot hope only to leave our children a bigger car, a bigger bank account. We must hope to give them a sense of what it means to be a loyal friend, a loving parent, a citizen who leaves his home, his neighborhood and town better than he found it.

And what do we want the men and women who work with us to say when we are no longer there? That we were more driven to succeed than anyone around us? Or that we stopped to ask if a sick child had gotten better, and stayed a moment there to trade a word of friendship?

No president, no government, can teach us to remember what is best in what we are. But if the man you have chosen to lead this government can help make a difference; if he can celebrate the quieter, deeper successes that are made not of gold and silk, but of better hearts and finer souls; if he can do these things, then he must.

America is never wholly herself unless she is engaged in high moral principle. We as a people have such a purpose today. It is to make kinder the face of the nation and gentler the face of the world.

My friends, we have work to do. (Applause.) There are the homeless, lost and roaming, there are the children who have nothing -- no love and no normalcy -- there are those who cannot free themselves of enslavement to whatever addiction -- drugs, welfare, the demoralization that rules the slums. There is crime to be conquered, the rough crime of the streets. There are young women to be helped who are about to become mothers of children they can't care for and might not love. They need our care, our guidance, and our education, though we bless them for choosing life.

The old solution, the old way, was to think that public money alone could end these problems. But we have learned that that is not so. And in any case, our funds are low. We have a deficit to bring down. We have more will than wallet, but will is what we need.

We will make the hard choices, looking at what we have and perhaps allocating it differently, making our decisions based on honest need and prudent safety.

And then we will do the wisest thing of all -- we will turn to the only resource we have that in times of need always grows: the goodness and the courage of the American people. (Applause.)

And I am speaking of a new engagement in the lives of others -- a new activism, hands-on and involved, that gets the job done. We must bring in the generations, harnessing the unused talent of the elderly and the unfocused energy of the young. For not only leadership is passed from generation to generation, but so is stewardship. And the generation born after the Second World War has come of age.

I have spoken of a thousand points of light -- of all the community organizations that are spread like stars throughout the nation, doing good.

We will work hand in hand, encouraging, sometimes leading, sometimes being led, rewarding. We will work on this in the White House, in the Cabinet agencies. I will go to the people and the programs that are the brighter points of light, and I'll ask every member of my government to become involved.

The old ideas are new again because they are not old, they are timeless: duty, sacrifice, commitment, and a patriotism that finds its expression in taking part and pitching in. (Applause.)

We need a new engagement, too, between the Executive and the Congress. The challenges before us will be thrashed out with the House and the Senate. And we must bring the federal budget into balance, and we must ensure that America stands before the world united -- strong, at peace and fiscally sound. But of course things may be difficult.

We need compromise; we've had dissension. We need harmony; we've had a chorus of discordant voices.

For Congress, too, has changed in our time. There has grown a certain divisiveness. We have seen the hard looks and heard the statements in which not each other's ideas are challenged, but each other's motives. And our great parties have too often been far apart and untrusting of each other.

It's been this way since Vietnam. That war cleaves us still. But, friends, that war began in earnest a quarter of a century ago, and surely the statute of limitations has been reached. This is a fact: The final lesson of Vietnam is that no great nation can long afford to be sundered by a memory.

A new breeze is blowing -- and the old bipartisanship must be made new again. (Applause.)

To my friends -- and, yes, I do mean friends -- in the loyal opposition -- and, yes, I mean loyal, I put out my hand.

I am putting out my hand to you, Mr. Speaker.

I am putting out my hand to you, Mr. Majority Leader.

For this is the thing: This is the age of the offered

hand.

And we can't turn back clocks and I don't want to. But when our fathers were young, Mr. Speaker, our differences ended at the water's edge. And we don't wish to turn back time, but when our mothers were young, Mr. Majority Leader, the Congress and the Executive were capable of working together to produce a budget on which this nation could live. Let us negotiate soon, and hard. But in the end, let us produce.

The American people await action. They didn't send us here to bicker. They ask us to rise above the merely partisan. (Applause.) "In crucial things, unity" -- and this, my friends, is crucial.

To the world, too, we offer new engagement and a renewed vow; we will stay strong to protect the peace. The "offered hand" is a reluctant fist; once made, strong and can be used with great effect.

There are today Americans who are held against their will in foreign lands and Americans who are unaccounted for. Assistance can be shown here and will be long remembered. Goodwill begets goodwill. Good faith can be a spiral that endlessly moves on.

"Great nations like great men must keep their word." When America says something, America means it, whether a treaty, or an agreement, or a vow made on marble steps. (Applause.) We will always try to speak clearly, for candor is a compliment. But subtlety, too, is good and has its place.

While keeping our alliances and friendships around the world strong, ever strong, we will continue the new closeness with the Soviet Union, consistent both with our security and with progress. One might say that our new relationship in part reflects the triumph of hope and strength over experience. But hope is good. And so is strength. And vigilance.

Here today are tens of thousands of our citizens who feel the understandable satisfaction of those who have taken part in democracy and seen their hopes fulfilled.

But my thoughts have been turning the past few days to those who would be watching at home.

To an older fellow who will throw a salute by himself when the flag goes by, and the woman who will tell her sons the words of the battle hymns. I don't mean this to be sentimental. I mean that on days like this, we remember that we are all part of a continuum, inescapably connected by the ties that bind.

Our children are watching in schools throughout our great land. And to them I say, thank you for watching democracy's big day. For democracy belongs to us all, and freedom is like a beautiful kite that can go higher and higher with the breeze.

And to all I say, no matter what your circumstances or where you are, you are part of this day; you are part of the life of our great nation. (Applause.)

A president is neither prince nor pope, and I don't seek "a window on men's souls." In fact, I yearn for a greater tolerance, an easy-goingness about each other's attitudes and way of life.

There are few clear areas in which we as a society must rise up united and express our intolerance. The most obvious now is drugs. And when that first cocaine was smuggled in on a ship, it may as well have been a deadly bacteria, so much has it hurt the body, the soul of our country. And there is much to be done and to be said, but take my word for it -- this scourge will stop. (Applause.)

MORE

And so there is much to do; and tomorrow the work begins.

And I do not mistrust the future; I do not fear what is ahead. For our problems are large, but our heart is larger. Our challenges are great, but our will is greater. And if our flaws are endless, God's love is truly boundless.

Some see leadership as high drama and the sound of trumpets calling. And sometimes it is that. But I see history as a book with many pages -- and each day we fill a page with acts of hopefulness and meaning.

The new breeze blows, a page turns, the story unfolds -- and so today a chapter begins -- a small and stately story of unity, diversity, and generosity -- shared, and written, together.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America. (Applause.)

END

12:25 P.M. EST



One Hundred Seventh
Commencement Exercises

United States Coast Guard Academy
New London, Connecticut

Wednesday, 18 May 1988
Twelve O'clock Noon

*PROCESSIONAL
"Pomp and Circumstance" (Sir Edward Elgar)
U.S. Coast Guard Band

*ARRIVAL OF
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

*INVOCATION
Chaplain of the Academy
Captain Charles J. McCoy, CHC, USN

WELCOMING REMARKS
The Superintendent of the Academy
Rear Admiral Richard P. Cueroni

INTRODUCTION OF
The President of the United States
Rear Admiral Richard P. Cueroni

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States

INTERLUDE
"Service Medley" ~~arr. by Dan Sandidge~~
U.S. Coast Guard Band

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES
Academic Dean of the Academy
~~Captain David A. Sandell~~

WILLIAM SANDERS

*How many
degrees for Alex
Halley*

* audience standing

CONFERRING OF DEGREES
The Superintendent of the Academy

ADMINISTERING OATH OF OFFICE
The Commandant of the Coast Guard
Admiral Paul A. Yost, Jr.

← Costa Rican degrees

PRESENTATION OF COMMISSIONS AND DEGREES
· The President of the United States
The Superintendent of the Academy

*ALMA MATER
"Coast Guard Fore'er" (Arthur Bryer '33)
Sung by the Graduating Class accompanied
by the U.S. Coast Guard Band

*NATIONAL ANTHEM
"Star Spangled Banner" (Francis Scott Key)
U.S. Coast Guard Band

*BENEDICTION
Protestant Chaplain, Coast Guard Academy
Lieutenant Commander, Paul N. E. Teske, CHC, USN

*DIVESTITURE OF CADET SYMBOLS

*DEPARTURE OF
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

*RECESSIONAL
"Semper Paratus" (Francis Van Boskerck '91)
U.S. Coast Guard Band

THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY GRADUATING CLASS OF 1988

Arnold Den Abe	Karl Grams	James Robinson Olive
William John Antonakis	Thomas Alan Greger	Anne Mary O'Neill
Gary Clayton Armstrong, Jr.	Robert Philmore Hayes, Jr.*	James Edward Paige
Alan Norvik Arsenault	John Alfred Healy**	Frank Robert Parker**
Scott Vernon Austin*	Jayson Laurence Helsel**	Jorge Pereira
Edgars Aivars Auzenbergs	Christopher Alan Herr*	Joseph Michael Pesci
Joseph Edward Balda	Christian Jurgens Herzberger	Walter Fredrick Petig, Jr.
Steven Alan Banks	Joseph Fairfield Hester III	Timothy Frank Pettek
Kirk Anthony Bartnik	Michael Wayne Jackson	Scott David Pisel
Brad Michael Belanger**	Donald W. Jillson*	Richard Glenn Pottieger
Kathleen Josephine Bogan	Eric Glen Johnson	Laurence Joseph Prevost
James Michael Bouse	Brenda A. Kelley	Brent Michael Pristas
Basil Francis Brown	Matthew David Kelly	Charles Ernest Rawson*
Scott Anthony Budka	Larry Richard Kennedy*	John Charles Rendon
Sean Michael Burke	David Allen Kindt	Charles Anthony Richards*
Charles Samuel Camp	Mark Edward Kotek	Richard Francis Roncone
James D. Carlson	Robert L. Kroeger	Vito Daniel Roselli
Michael Paul Carosotto	Jeffrey Russell Kunst*	Keith Anthony Russell*
Charles Luther Cashin III	Amy Susan Landwehr	Michael Patrick Ryan*
Gary Alan Charbonneau	Stuart LaVerne Lebruska*	Patrick John Ryan
Bradford D. Clark	Mark Hamilton Lenox	Thomas F. Ryan III
David Patrick Crowley	Paul Glynn Lindsay	Stephen Michael Sabellico
Edward John Cubanski III	Ian T. Liu	Gregory James Sanial**
Mark Francis Cullinane**	Anthony Scott Lloyd	James Edward Scheye
Stephen Paul Czerwonka*	Michael John Lopez	Kurt Allen Sebastian**
Carlton Howard Day	Joseph J. Lo Sciuto	Adam John Shaw
Peter Nicholas DeCola	Michael Steven J. Lozich**	Phillip James Skowronek
Pat DeQuattro	Joel DuWayne Magnussen	Joel D. Slotten*
David Michael Dermanelian	Tina Louise Mancini**	Peter Francis Smith*
Eric Richard Diamond	Joseph Enos Manjone	Susan Marie Smithouser
Dominic DiBari	Kirsten R. Martin	Thomas Eugene Snider
Joel D. Dolbeck*	Douglas Boyd Mathieu*	Scott Allen Sodergren
Romualdo Manabat Domingo	Robert Thomas McCarty	Andrew Jacob Sorenson
Todd Crotto Dubois	Patrick J. McGuire	Timothy Glenn Stueve**
George Washington Eldridge	Gregory Lee McHenry	John Brennan Sullivan*
James Edward Elliott*	Jeffrey Jay McSpaden	Glenn Michael Sulmasy
Janet Marie Emerson*	Christopher James Meade*	Julie Ann Sutherland**
Jeffrey Katsumi Enomoto	William Roman Meese	Brian James Swayne*
Carl Michael Ferlauto	Steven Charles Melanson	James A. Tabor
Donald Lee Fleming, Jr.	Timothy Edward Meyers	James William Thilenius
Patrick John Foley	Jan Miller*	Amy Beth Unrein
Richard David Fontana*	Jesse Karl Moore	Victoria Anne van Valkenburg
Patrick Gerard Foran	John Francis Moriarty*	Ivan Joseph Vikin
Andrew Joseph Fordham	Phillip Lee Morris	Alan Scott Watka
Jason Allen Fosdick	Leonard Christopher Murphy	Keith Thomas Whiteman
Mark Andrew Frankford**	Cameron Troy Naron	Shadd Dale Williams
Kevin Patrick Freeman	Kevin Wesley Nelson	William Jon Wolter
Julie Lee Fritz	Thomas Gerard Nelson	John D. Wood**
Adell Leiana Fullaway	James M. Neuschwander	Maribeth Yasinski*
David Richard Gahn	Christopher Daniel Nichols*	Matthew Joseph Zamary
Francis Edmund Genco	Mary Esther Nicosia	George Michael Zeitler
Mark Richard Going	Kurt Crampton O'Brien	
Austin James Gould	Matthew James O'Connor	

**with high honors

*with honors

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

YOU WERE CALLED BY- YOU WERE VISITED BY-

OF (Organization)

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THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE: 11:00 a.m.
Wednesday, May 18, 1983

CONTACT: Shirley Green
202/456-6772

ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
AT THE COAST GUARD ACADEMY GRADUATION
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1983

I'm very proud to be here, and happy to be sharing this day with you. This is a great day in your lives, the day you wake up in the morning thinking "I made it." I'll bet there have been quite a few mornings since June 1979 that you weren't sure if you would.

But you did. And before I get on with my remarks, let me just say it to you straight: congratulations!

You've endured many tests, many hardships in your Academy careers. You are now about to endure one final hardship: my commencement speech.

But I am grateful that you invited me. So I'm going to repay you with a short speech, that rarest of all political animals -- rarer even, in the world of politics, than mermaids are in the sea.

You've been trained and educated by your country to serve your country. That you will serve your country well, I have no doubt. Over the last four years, I'm sure you've put in 101% effort into getting where you are today; you've worked hard and diligently to become the best seamen and the best officers you possibly could, to become worthy of the Coast Guard Cloth. Well, that effort has payed off. For you, who will now be entering positions of great trust and responsibility, and for the rest of us, too, who are privileged to have fine men and women such as you protecting our shores, keeping our commerce secure, and in so many other ways insuring the peace, tranquillity and prosperity of our great nation.

You are about to get underway on one of the finest and proudest careers a man can have; and you can feel confident that the training and education you received here will serve you well in the years ahead. I believe that one of the most precious things you've learned at the Academy is a sense of duty. Even so notorious a skeptic and ironist as H.L. Menken once said: "If a sense of duty tortures a man, it also enables him to achieve prodigies." But I don't think that in the long run that duty is a torture. I think it's a comfort, because if you know your duty, you will always know yourself, no matter what the fashions or trends of the moment are.

I've noticed in the newspapers lately that they've been running interviews with college seniors and the one thing these students are most worried about is what they are going to do after graduation. Many of them tell the reporters that they envy the cadets in the military academies their sense of direction and purpose. Well, many of you may have felt that you weren't making the most popular decision when you decided to enter the Coast Guard. But you stood by your principles; you persisted -- even though there were probably many times when you must have thought that there had to be an easier way. Still, you stuck it out.

You followed your own personal sense of what was right and you know, the rest of the country is coming around to your point of view. I've been doing a lot of traveling recently and I've noticed a real -- forgive the pun -- sea change in the American people. The anti-military fashions of a few years ago have almost completely been swept away by a resurgence of traditional American values -- duty, honor, patriotism -- the values that have been instilled in you at this Academy. As this country moves back to a reaffirmation of its historic role as defender of the free world, you soon-to-be officers of the United States Coast Guard stand in natural positions of leadership.

It is especially gratifying to me to be addressing you here today, because as Chairman of the South Florida Task-Force, I've had many occasions to want to thank the Coast Guard for the stupendous job they've done in helping staunch the flow of drugs into our country. Their professionalism and courage in the service of this often perilous duty has continually won my admiration and the President's.

You know, these drug smugglers aren't for the most part peaceful hippies with a pound of something of other stashed away in their suitcases. Drug smuggling is a multi-billion dollar business, and some of these smugglers equip what amounts to private armies to protect their investments. There have been many times when smugglers, well armed and determined to fight rather than be taken have far outnumbered the Coast Guard cutters and sailors intercepting them. But at no time have the Coast Guard ever shown the least reluctance to engage with the criminals.

One day, recently, off the coast of Georgia, two cutters spotted a smugglers' vessel making its way toward land. The smugglers' ship was bigger, they had bigger guns, and the smugglers themselves outnumbered our men 4 to 1. The criminals clearly signaled that they "would not give in and would not be taken." The Coast Guard charged into the fray without hesitation. They managed to keep the smugglers corraled until heavier firepower could be summoned and they finally surrendered.

It is in great part because of such heroism on the part of our Coast

Guard that the number of drug seizures is up in the last year by over 40%. This very morning, several members of the Seventh Coast Guard are being honored with the Defense Superior Medal -- the second highest non-combat award given by Defense -- for distinguished service in assisting with their posse comitatus obligations. They are Admiral Deece Thompson, Captain Alan Breed, and Chief of Operations John Kime. And Commander Gary Nelson is receiving the Defense Meritorious Service Medal. All these distinguished officers are graduates of the Coast Guard Academy. To them all, and to this academy, I say congratulations and well done!

One of this country's most famous poets, Walt Whitman, once wrote: "I will put in my poems that with you is heroism upon land and sea, and I will report all heroism from an American point of view." Somehow, I feel these lines could have been written especially about the Coast Guard, which seems to me to exemplify that particular brand of American heroism.

Like your fellows in South Florida, you may be required to uphold our country's laws and possibly risk your life in the defense of our country's freedom. But the mission of the Coast Guard is primarily one of peace: to insure the security and safety of our coastal regions so that all nations may prosper in an environment of free and open exchange of goods, services, and ideas.

That, too, might describe the mission of the United States itself. We are fundamentally a democratic, unwarlike nation. We are always ready to negotiate with men of good will in the cause of peace. But in that cause we will never bargain away our freedoms or our security. The maintenance of a free and open society demands constant vigilance. Once you leave this Academy, where you have spent such an important part of your lives, a great portion of that vigilance will be entrusted into your hands. People you do not know, people you will never see, will be depending on you. Standing before you, I can tell you are ready and eager to take on that trust -- to do your duty as officers of the United States Coast Guard. And for that, we -- your country, your parents, your teachers, your President and I -- are very proud of you today.

Thank you, and God bless.

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The Christian Science Monitor

June 21, 1983, Tuesday, Midwestern Edition

SECTION: Pg. 12

LENGTH: 2506 words

HEADLINE: Graduation '83

HIGHLIGHT:

Be all you can be by being something for others

BODY:

The first American commencement occurred in 1642 at Harvard. The nine graduates in attendance heard three addresses, one in Latin, one in Greek, and one in Hebrew. The ceremony concluded with a lengthy discussion of philosophy conducted entirely in Latin.

This spring, according to the National Center for Educational Statistics, some 965,000 seniors continued this college passage rite. (We know of none given in Latin.)

The following excerpts from selected commencement addresses look at the personal advice offered graduates. Tomorrow's Monitor will focus on some of the national and international issues they face.

Carolyn Louise Kitch
Graduating senior
Boston University

The most difficult lesson each of us has tried to master here has not been how to design a computer program, how to analyze the Industrial Revolution, how to cover a city council meeting, or how to market a product. It has been, rather, how to sort out our personal confusions and replace them with a stronger identity. The hardest task many of us have faced is understanding that the pictures of self-confidence we have created to give to others - on our resumes and application forms - must also be given back to ourselves.

Dr. George C. Roche
President, Hillsdale College
%Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.

Understand that ideas rule the world - not armies, not economics, not politics, not any of those other things to which we usually give our allegiance, but ideas. All those Napoleons and all the mighty of the earth are usually dancing to the tune provided by the dominant ideas of the leadership community in which they happen to find themselves. Understanding that fact saves us, I think, from going off on quite a few false tangents of one kind or another.

Also, I'd ask you if you're serious about being a leader to consider the American success story - to think about our own past. Most of us here today, certainly myself included, had ancestors who came here primarily from the continent of Europe, primarily in the 19th century. They came from societies

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and countries that were strangulated by an excess of government regulation with little or no upward mobility - rigidly enforced class structure and very little economic activity. In place after place, your forebears and mine had to leave that stifling atmosphere to come here to a country which they called 'the land of opportunity.' Because here in America, coming at great difficulty and great risk to an absolutely new experience - tearing up all the family roots, risking everything in the process - these people were coming to a new beginning in freedom and prosperity. Millions of them came to do something - to have the chance to do something about the condition of their own existence.

This view of man as an individual and in possession of a God-given soul, rather than a mere creature of society, is put very nicely in one sentence by St. Paul in his Second Letter to the Corinthians: 'Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.'

Dr. Isaac Asimov
Science fiction writer
Ithaca College, Ithaca, N.Y.

It was in 1939, I was 19 at the time; I had made my great contribution to society and I didn't know it. . . .

Actually, I had changed the world, . . . because in 1950 someone took my first nine robot stories and put them together into a book called 'I Robot.' And a gentleman named Joseph Engleburger read the book and was inspired with a lifelong longing to build robots, and in the late '50s he founded Unimation Inc., and since then he has become the leading manufacturer, installer, maintainer of robots in the world. He operated at a loss until the microchip was invented and then rapidly went into the black. He now makes \$70 million a year at the last I heard of it. And he gives me all the credit. He keeps the money.

'Robot Redford'
Programmed automaton
Anne Arundel Community College, Arnold, Md.

Today when you receive your AA degrees, you will be one step closer to being in the center of this controversy, because tomorrow is the future. And you, and what I represent, will be there together. I am merely the personification of an idea that became reality through the use of technological knowledge. To some, I appear to be state-of-the-art technology. To others, I am just a toy. But whatever you see, it took many people with a dream of the future and their diverse skills to create me. It took individuals from many different career fields, working as a team, using their knowledge to make me a representation of all their talents.

It would be like having each and every one of you in this graduating class donating a portion of your learned experiences; be it from one of the 90,000 books in your library, a teacher's lecture, or perhaps the creative portion of your imagination. And then sharing that knowledge with me so I can become a tool to aid you in your goals.

('Robot Redford' is a four-foot-high, 175-pound robot made of fiber glass, with red vertical eyes and a camera snout to monitor the audience while delivering its commencement address.)

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George Bush
Vice-president of the United States
Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

Even so notorious a skeptic and ironist as H. L. Mencken once said: "If a sense of duty tortures a man, it also enables him to achieve prodigies." But I don't think that in the long run that duty is a torture. I think it's a comfort, because if you know your duty, you will always know yourself, no matter what the fashions or trends of the moment are. I've noticed in the newspapers lately that they've been running interviews with college seniors and the one thing these students are most worried about is what they are going to do after graduation. Many of them tell the reporters that they envy the cadets in the military academies their sense of direction and purpose. Well, many of you may have felt that you weren't making the most popular decision when you decided to enter the Coast Guard. But you stood by your principles; you persisted - even though there were probably many times when you must have thought that there had to be an easier way. Still, you stuck it out.

The antimilitary fashions of a few years ago have almost completely been swept away by a resurgence of traditional American values - duty, honor, patriotism - the values that have been instilled in you at this academy.

Jehan Sadat (Mrs. Anwar Sadat)
Egyptian literacy, family planning, and women's rights reformer
University of Vermont, Burlington

From my earliest youth I have pursued the ideal of academic distinction, thinking of it, planning for it, keeping it well to the fore of my mind, right through the experiences of love, marriage, and bringing up a fairly large family. It was only as a mature woman that I was able to give substance to my dream, and respond willingly to the challenges of a secondary school certificate, an undergraduate, and then a postgraduate career.

Emerging into Egyptian public life at a time when national liberation was coinciding with social development, I had to shoulder my responsibilities as a woman, a Muslim woman attempting to preserve a delicate balance between the imperatives of tradition and the newfound vision of modernity imposed upon us by the time. Simultaneously, I began an academic career and plunged into social service. All this while I remained fully aware that cohesion in my family depended to a large degree on my own sense of duty as a wife and mother. As I look back I see a very happy family life which has survived the years and the terrible tragedy of my bereavement. My house still rings to the laughter and chatter of children and grandchildren, and is there a sound more pleasant to the ears?

Lynn Ashby
Columnist with the Houston Post
Texas A&M University, College Station

You see, you are not some luxury of a wealthy state, you are not the recipient of goodies from some patron of the arts. Not at all. You are an investment - a solid financial investment in the future of Texas. We paid our money and we want something in return. You are expected to produce more than you cost. You didn't get something for nothing, for I will now give you the first and foremost law of the outside world: There is no free lunch.

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You have been given a lot here, and we expect a lot back. You gives and you gets. That is the case in any college or university, but here, here at Texas A&M, it is especially true, because you must do more. Being just good enough is not good enough. . . . If you want to stick out in the world, you'd better be better.

Elizabeth Janeway
Author
Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Pa.

The ceremonies that surround a graduation add up to what anthropologists call a rite of passage. Such rites mark a step from one period of life to another, from one status to another. There aren't a lot of them left today, but even our fluid society takes note of the entrance by the young into the condition of being adult.

If you've been trained to think beyond your selfish daily needs (and I suspect that your parents and teachers had some such purpose in mind), then you can be seen - must be seen - as fitted to think for others as well as yourselves. A good, resounding cliché fits in here: From those to whom much has been given, much will be asked. True, no one goes on to say what the response to this asking will be, but the moral implication is clear. The privileged owe something to the rest of the human race.

I don't think you have any choice. There is going to be a future, good or bad, long or short; and it will not just happen, it will be made. If we are overtaken by holocaust, and we may be, it will come as the product of human action, human decision, human blindness - or lack of decision and action.

Dr. Simon Ramo
Cofounder and the 'R' of TRW Inc.
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

The world is loaded with all manner of unsolved problems, that's true. And you are talented and ready, that's true, too. But the world isn't ready for you to grab the reins. It will take a while before you really will.

Ours is a highly technological society, becoming more so every day. This is frightening to the generation now in power, because the overwhelming impact on the society of scientific discovery and technological advance has come so rapidly. The establishment was not born to it. But you were. It should be less awesome to you.

I propose that when you are called upon you propose that there be a technological regulation investigatory agency, a well-equipped, single government unit, with scientists and engineers and economists and statisticians and biologists and toxicologists and laboratories and measurement instruments to track down every hazard to safety, health, and environment, measure it, evaluate it, make recommendations on how to minimize it, and provide this information to all. The decisionmaking - that's another subject. That involves value judgments, helped by cost-effectiveness analysis and technological and economic trade-offs.

Julie Tindall
Graduating senior
University of Texas, Austin

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You accept some institutions and reject others. You may find business quite challenging, but religion superficial. Or you may find religion the only truth in your lives, with all other worldly institutions lacking the vigor of your faith. Your basic attitude conveys the recognition that institutions occupy a strategic position in our society. They provide stability, direction, and meaning to our lives, but they also have many weak points that need attention. They provide orderly ways to progress through life, but also, because of their power and visibility, make obvious our hidden prejudices so that others may admonish us to correct them.

We are not waving flags or holding demonstrations as was done in the '60s, and most of us are preoccupied with finding work and carving out a secure niche in an economically and politically troubled world, but we still must keep in mind that we have the power and energy to change institutions which have not yet been perfected by the human race. No matter which institutions you choose to support and celebrate, whether the University of Texas, the professions, the performing arts, or the family, to name a few, the fact that you remember your individual importance in shaping these institutions - and amending their flaws - will provide you meaning and purpose for the rest of your lives.

Lady Bird Johnson (Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson)
Beautification project of America
University of Texas, Austin

The main essence of what I discovered was that education was not a neat, wrapped-up package, but the beginning of a quest that lasts. It indoctrinates one with the excitement of learning.

And what survives the years is a greater capacity to enjoy the world that my courses in the arts and humanities gave me . . . an elasticity for exploring new ideas . . . a daring to doubt . . . to cherish unchanging inner truths while being willing to consider new ones.

If I had one wish for every incoming student, it would be that whatever profession or career is undertaken, a wide knowledge of the arts and humanities would be incorporated into the course of study, that knowledge is a constant source of enrichment - a celebration of man's humanity - an enticement to travel and enjoy new intellectual avenues - and it is yours for a lifetime. Your generation will make a living in a world of new technology, but life is most worth living, I think, by an understanding of history, art, and our environment.

Mario M. Cuomo
Governor of New York
Barnard College, New York City

The nature of recent events and the sheer volume of bad news make it impossible for anyone except an unreconstructed optimist to speak of the wonders of the world at all.

It would probably be more realistic to spend some time reading the depressingly long list of the world's disasters - wars in Asia, the Mideast, Central America; long, dreary unemployment lines; increased racial and class tensions; a spiraling arms race; a worldwide sense of insecurity and danger - and, inevitably, a loss of love.

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Fatalists perhaps can comfort themselves this way.

But we optimists cannot.

And that, as I said at the outset, is, I'm afraid, what you and I are - optimists.

We must be.

Yet you should know that all these grave-looking, berobed people on this platform, all the proud parents and relatives around you - all of them, in the deepest recesses of their hearts, share the same simple human hope:

That you will be wiser than we are, kinder, gentler, more caring; that you will learn to trust more than we have, to give more, to do more, to create more, to love more; that the world you pass on will be better than the one we pass to you.

This is the recurring hope of our species.

It echoes in the teachings of all the world's great religions - in the Talmud, the Koran, the Sermon on the Mount.

GRAPHIC: Pictures 1 and 2, no caption, Photos by Linda Payne

15TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1983

May 19, 1983, Thursday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 324 words

HEADLINE: Bush: Economy will be Reagan's key

BYLINE: By MARK A. DUPUIS

DATELINE: HARTFORD, Conn.

KEYWORD: Bush

BODY:

Vice President George Bush says he's confident the economy will continue to improve and sees that improvement assuring President Reagan's re-election should he seek a second term.

The improving economy will allow Reagan to expand in next year's campaign on other issues where the administration has public support, Bush said Wednesday, and force Democrats to find another issue on which to build their campaigns.

Bush returned to the state where he grew up to speak at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy's 102nd commencement and to attend a \$1,000-a-ticket fundraiser for the state Republican Party.

The vice president, at a news conference in Hartford before the late-afternoon fund-raiser, said he was confident the economy was recovering and would continue to improve.

Bush said he was so confident Reagan would run for re-election that he wouldn't even discuss the alternatives, such as becoming a presidential candidate himself.

'Things are going in the right direction in terms of the economy, there's no question about that,' he said, 'and I think he will run, he should and he will win.'

'I think that the economy will dominate the election,' Bush said. 'I feel comfortable in terms of the president's appeal as long as the economy continues to recover.'

Bush said continued economic improvement would allow Reagan to expand on issues, such as crime and education, where the administration has public support.

Earlier in the day, Bush told graduating cadets at the Coast Guard Academy in New London he had noticed a shift around the country away from the 'anti-military' sentiment of past years and back to traditional values.

'The anti-military fashions of a few years ago have almost completely been swept away by a resurgence of traditional American values -- duty, honor and

Proprietary to the United Press International, May 19, 1983

patriotism ...," he said.

The 159 degree recipients included 19 women, among them the first two black women graduates of the academy.

17TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1983

May 18, 1983, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 364 words

BYLINE: By MARK A. DUPUIS

DATELINE: HARTFORD, Conn.

KEYWORD: Bush

BODY:

Vice President George Bush said Wednesday he is confident President Reagan will seek re-election and win a second term as the economy continues its recovery.

'I think that the economy will dominate the election,' Bush said at a news conference at Hartford's historic Old State House. 'I feel comfortable in terms of the president's appeal as long as the economy continues to recover.'

'Things are going in the right direction in terms of the economy, there's no question about that,' he said, 'and I think he will run, he should and he will win.'

Reagan has not said whether he would run for re-election, but has hinted he will. The president has said if he runs he wants Bush as his running mate.

Bush was in Connecticut to address graduating cadets at the 102nd commencement at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London and to attend a \$1,000 a ticket fundraiser in Hartford for the state Republican Party.

A Connecticut native, he is the son of the late Sen. Prescott Bush.

Bush said he believes continued improvements in the economy would allow the president to present his positions on a 'wide array' of other issues, such as crime and education, where the administration has public support.

Bush said Democratic presidential contenders have a hollow argument in attacking Reagan on the economy and because of the continued recovery, he said they will have to come up with other issues to run on.

He said Reagan is willing to compromise to resolve a battle over the federal budget, but would not give in on two points -- his opposition to repeal of the third year of the tax credit and call for tax indexing.

'I can guarantee you that the president would veto either of those two things. He will not compromise on the third year of the tax cut or indexing,' Bush said.

Earlier in the day, Bush told graduating cadets at the Coast Guard Academy he has noticed a shift among Americans away from the 'anti-military' sentiment of past years and back to traditional values.

Proprietary to the United Press International, May 18, 1983

"The anti-military fashions of a few years ago have almost completely been swept away by a resurgence of traditional American values -- duty, honor and patriotism ...," he said.

18TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1983

May 18, 1983, Wednesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 309 words

BYLINE: By MARK A. DUPUIS

DATELINE: NEW LONDON, Conn.

KEYWORD: Bush

BODY:

Vice President George Bush told graduating cadets at the Coast Guard Academy Wednesday he sees a growing tide around the country away from the anti-military feelings of recent years and back toward support for the armed services.

'The anti-military fashions of a few years ago have been almost completely swept away by a resurgence of traditional American values - duty, honor, patriotism -- the values that have been instilled in you at this academy,' Bush said in the commencement speech at the academy's 102nd graduation.

'As this country moves back to a reaffirmation of its historic role as defender of the free world, you soon-to-be-officers of the U.S. Coast Guard stand in natural positions of leadership,' he said.

The vice president presented commissions to 158 American graduates of the academy. Another student received a degree but not a commission because of medical problems.

In addition, three cadets from the Phillipines received degrees in ceremonies under blue skies on a field overlooking the Thames River, where a Coast Guard cutter and the sailing vessel Eagle were berthed.

Bush, in Connecticut for the graduation ceremony and a Republican Party fund-raiser later in the day in Hartford, compared the Coast Guard's peaceful duties to the overall mission of the United States.

The Coast Guard is a unit of the Department of Transportation and not a part of the armed services.

'We are fundamentally a democratic, unwarlike nation. We're always ready to negotiate with men of good will in the cause of peace,' Bush said.

'But in that cause we must not and we will not bargain away our freedom of security. The maintenance of a free and open society demands constant vigilance.'

This year's graduating class at the academy included 19 women, as well as the first two black women to graduate from the facility.

19TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1983

May 18, 1983, Wednesday, BC cycle

SECTION: General News

DISTRIBUTION: Connecticut

LENGTH: 468 words

HEADLINE: Bush says 'anti-military' feelings past

BYLINE: By MARK A. DUPUIS, UPI Capitol Reporter

DATELINE: NEW LONDON, Conn.

KEYWORD: Bush

BODY:

Vice President George Bush said Wednesday that Americans have moved away from the anti-military sentiment of recent years and are returning to traditional beliefs in honor, patriotism and duty.

Bush, speaking at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy's 102nd commencement, praised graduating cadets for making what may not have been 'the most popular decision' and pursuing service in the Coast Guard.

'You followed your personal sense of what was right and you know, the rest of the country is coming around to your point of view,' Bush told the graduating class at a ceremony held on a field overlooking the Thames River.

and he had noticed a shift in American attitudes toward the military and service.

'The anti-military fashions of a few years ago have almost completely been swept away by a resurgence of traditional American values -- duty, honor and patriotism -- the values that have been instilled in you at this academy,' he said.

Bush spoke to the graduating class in a ceremony to a backdrop of bright blue skies and the academy buildings, which sit on a hill overlooking the river where a Coast Guard cutter and the training bark Eagle were berthed.

The academy presented degrees to 159 U.S. citizens, including one student who was granted a degree but did not receive a Coast Guard commission because of medical problems.

Three cadets from the Phillipines also were given degrees and commissions from their country. Of the Americans, the class included 19 women, including the first two black women graduated from the academy.

Bush, in Connecticut for the graduation ceremony and a Republican Party fundraiser later in the day in Hartford, compared the Coast Guard's peaceful duties to the overall mission of the United States.

Proprietary to the United Press International, May 18, 1983

Unlike other branches of the services, the Coast Guard is a unit of the Department of Transportation and not a part of the armed services.

"We are fundamentally a democratic, unwarlike nation. We're always ready to negotiate with men of good will in the cause of peace," Buush said.

"But in that cause we must not and we will not bargain away our freedom of security. The maintenance of a free and open society demands constant vigilance," he said.

Following his speech, the graduating cadets marched in bright white uniforms along a red carpet to receive their degrees from academy superintendent and commissions from Bush or relatives in the service.

The ceremony concluded with the traditional hurling of hats by the graduates, who were called to the task by an officer who demanded, "Our new ensigns will now divest themselves of all symbols of cadet life."

Bush was scheduled to travel to Hartford later in the day for a news conference and a \$1,000 a person fundraiser to raise money for the state Republican Party.

GRAPHIC: PICTURE



U. S. COAST GUARD

GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

DIGEST OF

INTERDICTION STATISTICS



Compiled by (G-OLE-1)

3 / 31 / 89

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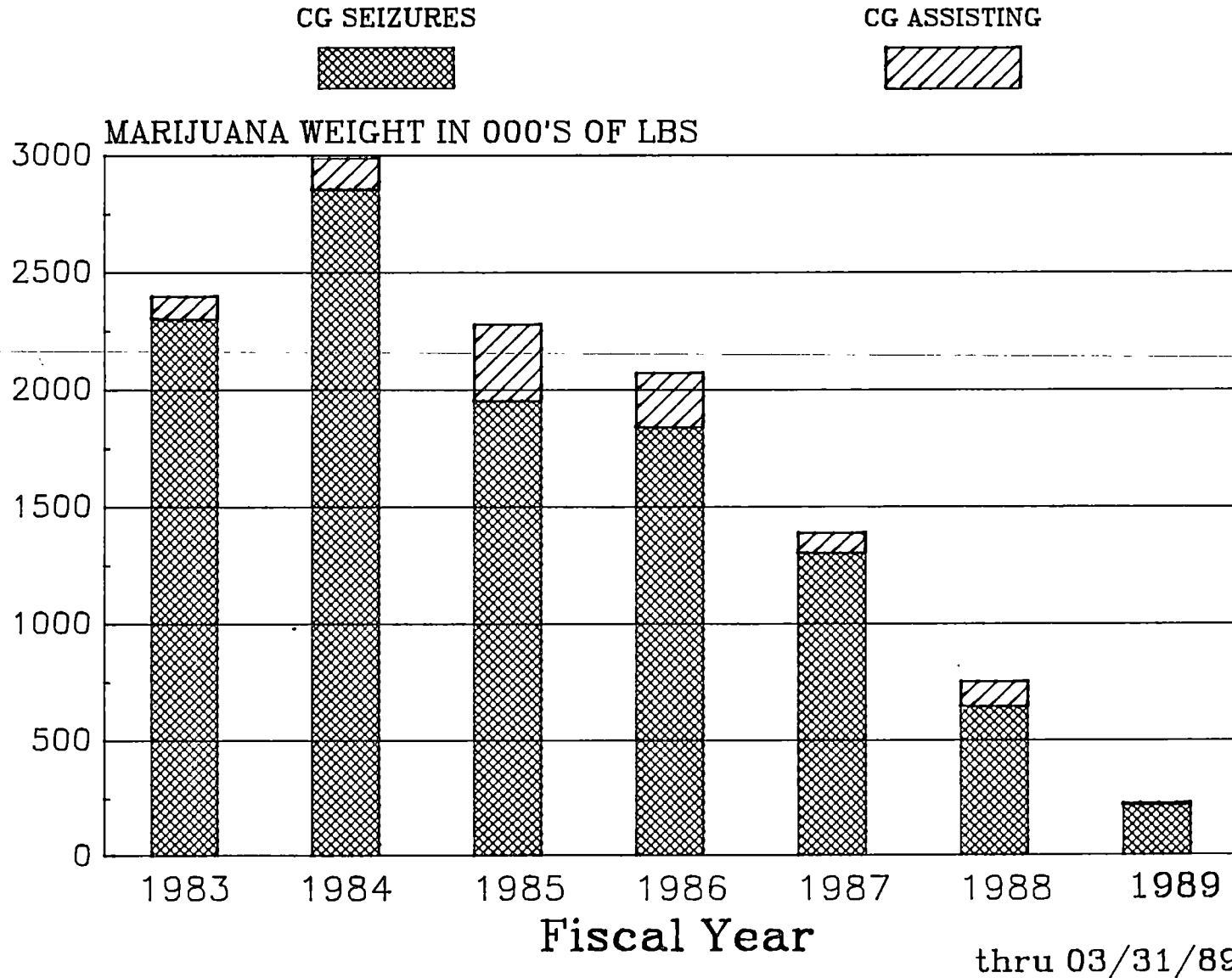
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USCG Migrant Interdictions (CY 1981 - 1989) Graph	23

U. S. COAST GUARD
GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTRABAND SEIZURES BY FISCAL YEAR

	73 - 80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	TOTAL
SEIZURES BY COAST GUARD	CASES: 395 VSLs: 362	207 184	238 185	210 145	365 224	330 186	265 149	222 152	184 (61)* 143 (61)	72 (31)* 61 (31)	2,488 1,791
SEIZURES BY OTHER AGENCIES W/ CG ASSISTANCE	C: 111 V: 104	25 21	30 25	28 22	45 33	51 39	42 16	35 19	92 (25)* 73 (25)	32 (5)* 21 (5)	491 373
MARIJUANA (LBS) BY COAST GUARD	C: 7,847,990 V: 7,558,585	3,720,977 3,637,372	3,595,351 3,534,089	2,299,825 2,239,278	2,857,512 2,795,986	1,952,076 1,861,460	1,840,678 1,748,382	1,302,311 1,224,514	644,811 618,988	220,199 204,874	26,281,730 25,423,528
MARIJUANA (LBS) BY OTHER AGENCIES W/ CG ASSISTANCE	C: 1,155,896 V: 1,136,771	284,046 231,785	180,925 152,025	101,850 91,806	134,635 127,740	329,197 319,682	233,604 114,472	88,553 85,774	110,541 81,189	9,469 7,748	2,628,716 2,348,992
COCAINE (LBS) BY COAST GUARD	64.02	0.00	40.10	55.46	1,932.42	5,890.10	7,494.58	12,950.22	14,591.76	5,531.31	48,549.97
COCAINE (LBS) BY OTHER AGENCIES W/ CG ASSISTANCE	14.42	0.00	224.10	1,850.02	75.00	79.75	1,004.41	9,503.96	24,364.84	6,211.30	43,327.80
HASHISH (LBS) BY COAST GUARD	47,814	0	34,580	1	29,962	0	2,099	2	0	0	114,458
HASHISH (LBS) BY OTHER AGENCIES W/ CG ASSISTANCE	7,241	167	18	0	0	0	1	0	86,000	0	93,427
HASHISH OIL (GAL) CG OR ASSIST	5	0	7	0	28	0	35	13	52	65	205
THAI STICKS (LBS) BY COAST GUARD	39,938	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	39,939
THAI STICKS (LBS) BY OTHER AGENCIES W/ CG ASSISTANCE	5,751	0	0	0	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	21,751
DANGEROUS DRUGS (DOSES) BY CG	5,200,817	5,961,036	61,628	100	0	1	0	0	0	0	11,223,582
ARRESTS TOTAL:	2,262	1,010	1,128	799	1,165	829	724	626	528	180	9,251
CG:	1,847	939	1,048	709	1,072	733	648	568	372	146	8,082
EST ST VALUE OF CONTRABAND \$MILLIONS	TOTAL: 4,454.41 CG: 3,869.85	2,662.91 2,477.53	3,760.01 3,542.60	2,187.45 2,040.11	2,906.63 2,757.86	2,839.94 2,477.87	3,039.79 2,691.04	3,097.16 2,530.01	3,422.03 1,958.16	1,000.30 699.62	29,370.63 25,044.65

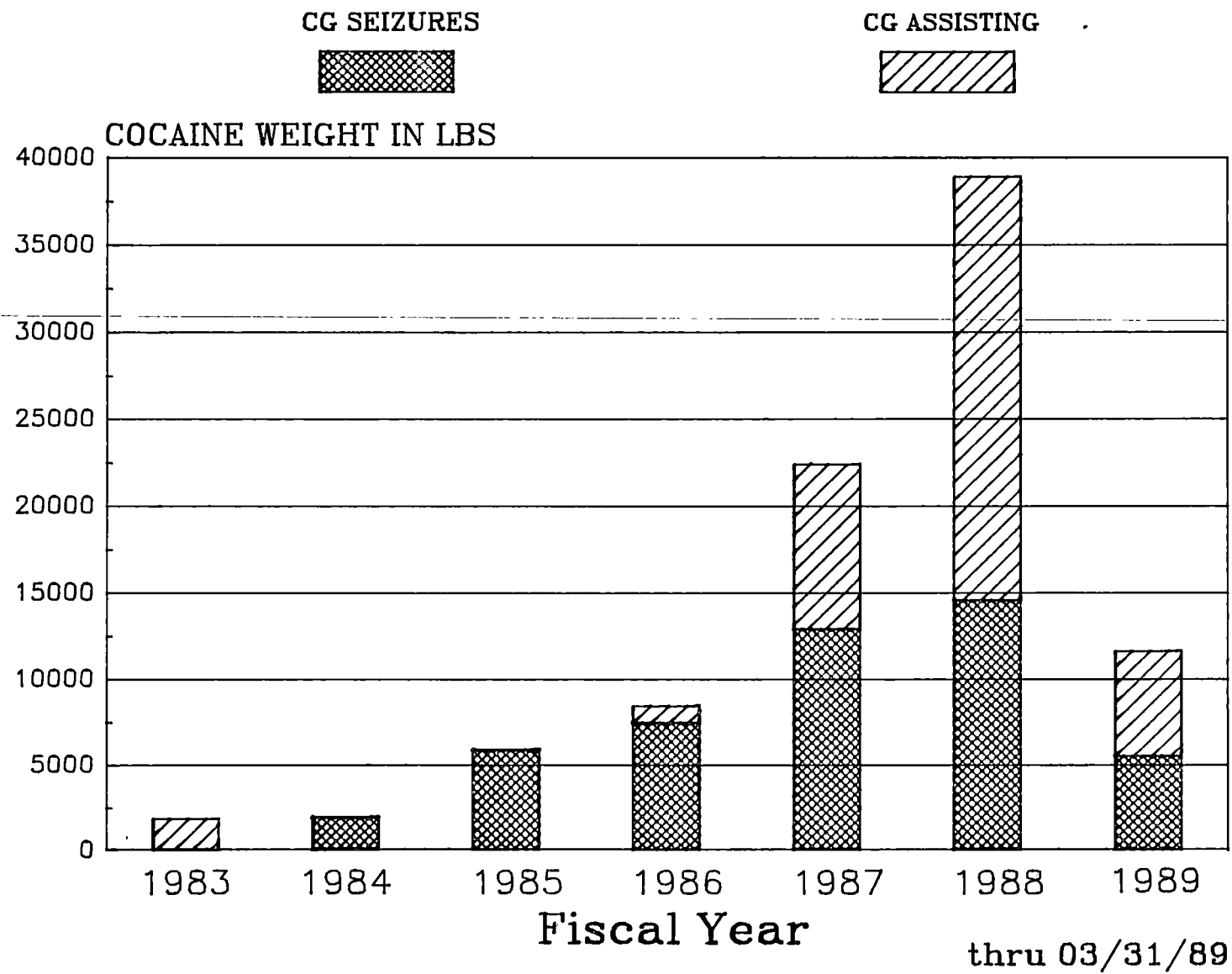
*DATA IN (PARENTHESIS) REPRESENTS ZERO TOLERANCE COMPONENT OF OVERALL TOTAL

USCG MARIJUANA INTERDICTIONS



COMDT(GOLE)

USCG COCAINE INTERDICTIONS



3

U. S. COAST GUARD
GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTRABAND SEIZURES BY CALENDAR YEAR

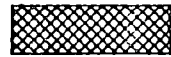
		73 - 80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	TOTAL
SEIZURES BY COAST GUARD	CASES:	488	173	232	262	367	293	267	202	180 (78)*	30 (14)*	2,494
	VSLs:	450	146	173	170	218	165	159	139	149 (78)	25 (14)	1,794
SEIZURES BY OTHER AGENCIES W/ CG ASSISTANCE												
	C:	123	22	35	27	51	45	42	45	91 (27)*	15 (3)*	496
	V:	113	21	30	21	38	28	17	29	70 (27)	11 (3)	378
MARIJUANA (LBS) BY COAST GUARD												
	C:	9,852,398	2,643,043	3,525,775	2,448,940	2,505,357	2,142,133	1,523,070	1,212,963	438,894	127,203	26,419,776
	V:	9,541,657	2,558,466	3,460,795	2,374,988	2,445,455	2,042,801	1,451,021	1,118,793	427,879	118,493	25,540,348
MARIJUANA (LBS) BY OTHER AGENCIES W/ CG ASSISTANCE												
	C:	1,324,559	183,990	194,074	91,988	265,666	247,577	171,549	108,121	90,692	1,000	2,679,216
	V:	1,253,273	183,890	165,174	81,944	258,021	168,008	120,621	107,692	60,869	0	2,399,492
COCAINE (LBS) BY COAST GUARD												
		64.02	40.00	9.36	46.20	1,966.92	6,546.82	10,333.66	14,723.42	12,825.56	1,994.01	48,549.97
COCAINE (LBS) BY OTHER AGENCIES W/ CG ASSISTANCE												
		14.42	96.10	828.01	1,150.01	75.00	847.25	1,391.46	11,207.21	25,595.84	2,122.50	43,327.80
HASHISH (LBS) BY COAST GUARD												
		47,814	34,580	0	29,962	1	2,099	2	0	0	0	114,458
HASHISH (LBS) BY OTHER AGENCIES W/ CG ASSISTANCE												
		7,408	0	18	0	0	0	1	0	86,000	0	93,427
HASHISH OIL (GAL) CG OR ASSIST												
		5	7	0	10	18	1	47	37	80	0	205
THAI STICKS (LBS) BY COAST GUARD												
		39,938	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	39,939
THAI STICKS (LBS) BY OTHER AGENCIES W/ CG ASSISTANCE												
		5,751	0	0	0	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	21,751
DANGEROUS DRUGS (DOSES) BY CG												
		5,200,844	5,961,009	61,628	100	0	1	0	0	0	0	11,223,582
ARRESTS												
	TOTAL:	2,795	803	1,081	895	1,054	794	697	614	480	70	9,283
	CG:	2,335	737	988	835	938	718	627	521	345	57	8,101
EST ST VALUE OF CONTRABAND \$MILLIONS												
	TOTAL:	5,913.81	1,802.25	4,042.62	2,124.42	2,783.06	3,196.29	2,774.84	3,229.25	2,949.81	443.13	29,259.48
	CG:	5,229.75	1,663.08	3,808.58	2,014.36	2,505.08	2,860.76	2,481.94	2,553.36	1,469.80	344.85	24,931.56

*DATA IN (PARENTHESIS) REPRESENTS ZERO TOLERANCE COMPONENT OF OVERALL TOTAL

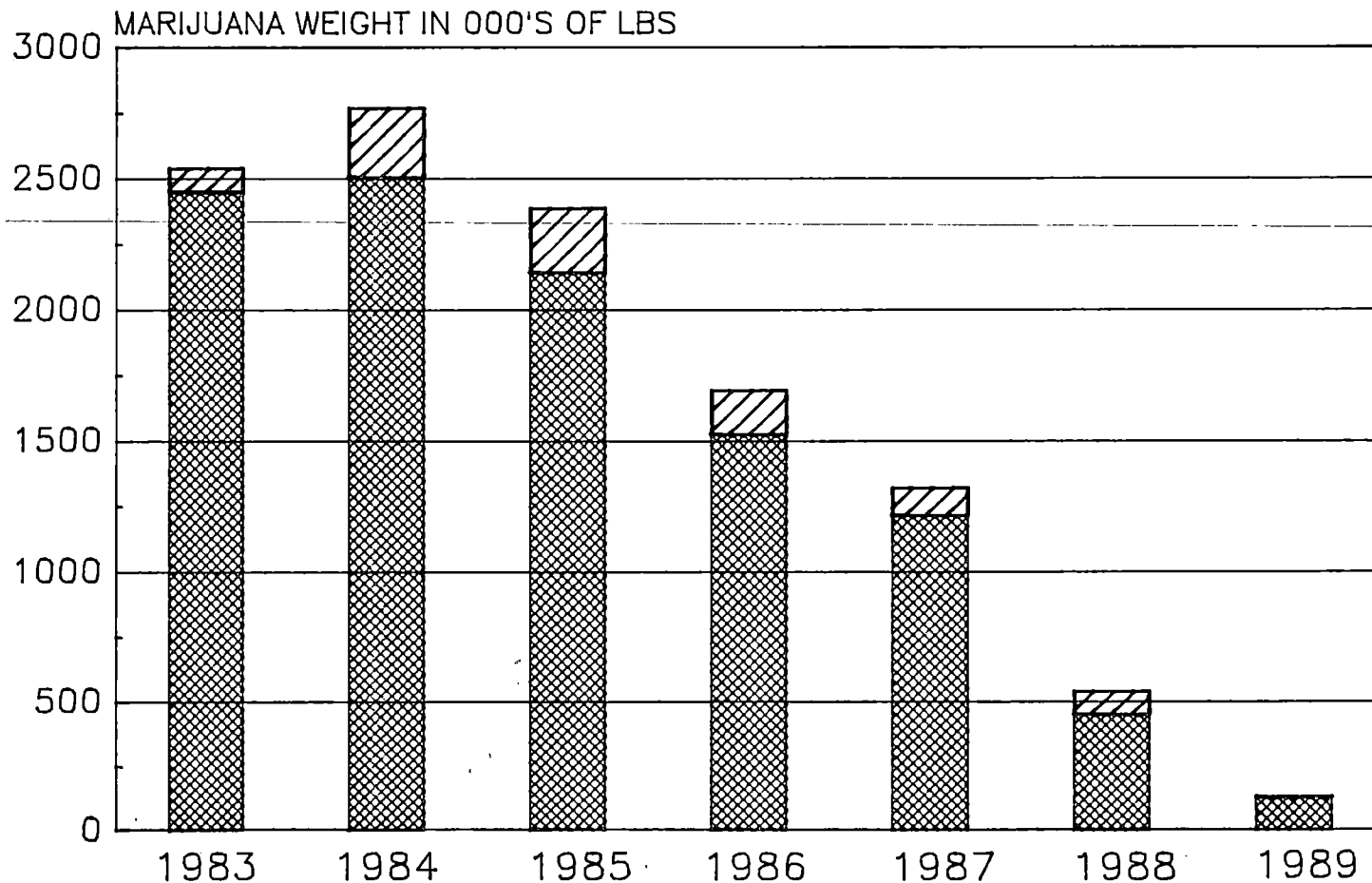
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USCG MARIJUANA INTERDICTIONS

CG SEIZURES



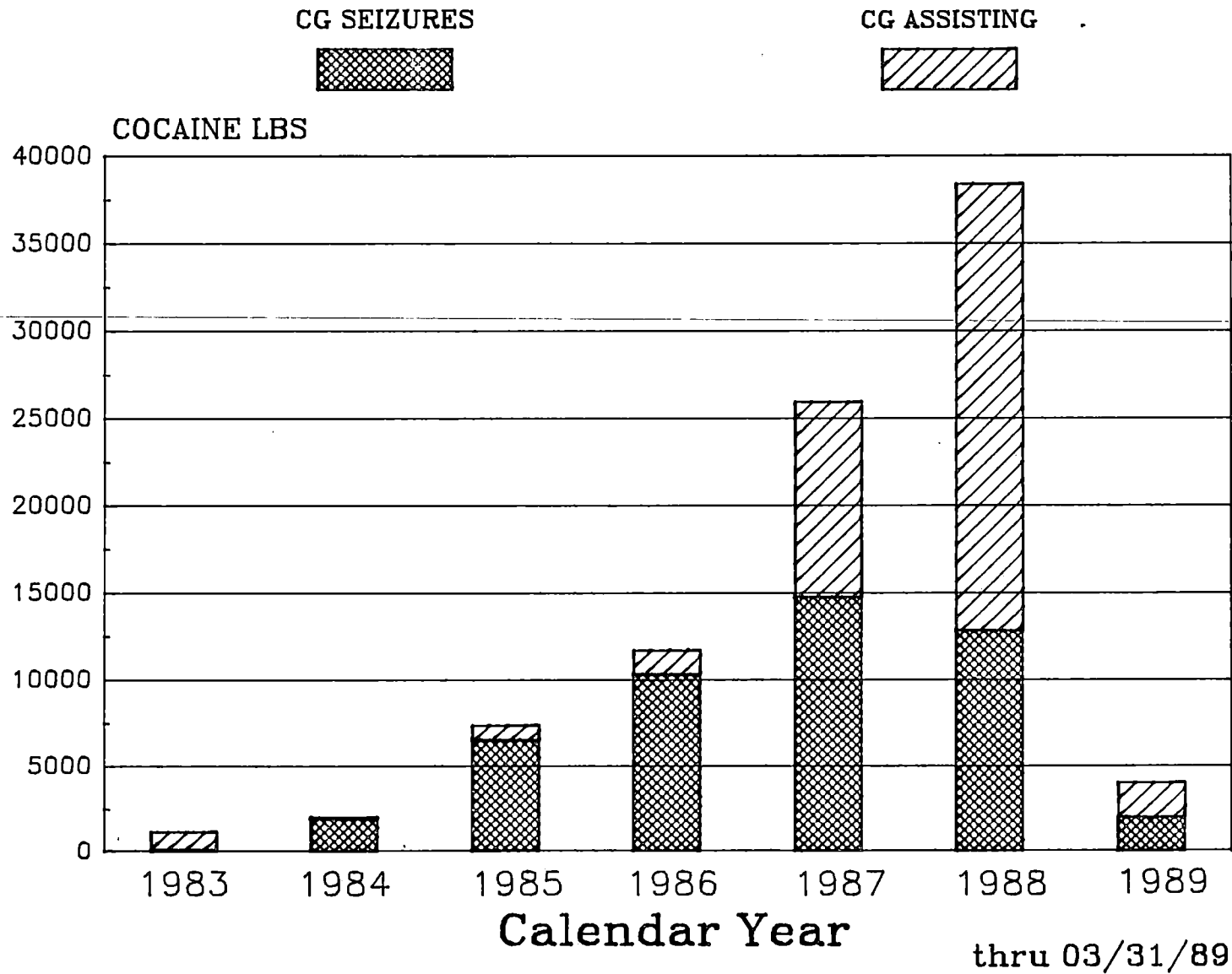
CG ASSISTING



Calendar Year

thru 03/31/89

USCG COCAINE INTERDICTIONS



G-OLE-1

Data thru: 31 MAR 89

Revised: 13 APR 89

U.S. COAST GUARD DRUG SEIZURE STATISTICS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

1/ 1/88 TO 12/31/88: ANY CG INVOLVEMENT

	NUMBER	AMOUNT	AVE AMOUNT
	-----	-----	-----
NEW ENGLAND (1st) :			
CASES :	11		
VESSELS :	9		
ARRESTS :	19		
MARIJUANA LBS :	8	12.7	1.5
MJ ON VSLS :	7	0.7	0.1
COCAINE LBS :	2	33.1	16.5
HEROIN LBS :	2	12.1	6.1
MID-ATLANTIC (5th):			
CASES :	18		
VESSELS :	16		
ARRESTS :	18		
MARIJUANA LBS :	17	19,441.1	1,143.6
MJ ON VSLS :	16	1.1	0.7
COCAINE LBS :	2	17.7	8.8
SOUTHEASTERN U.S. & CARIBBEAN (7th):			
CASES :	169		
VESSELS :	125		
ARRESTS :	334		
MARIJUANA LBS :	127	263,597.2	2,075.6
MJ ON VSLS :	92	243,186.2	2,643.3
COCAINE LBS :	48	38,369.6	799.4
HASH OIL GALS :	3	80.1	26.7
GULF OF MEXICO (8th):			
CASES :	26		
VESSELS :	23		
ARRESTS :	47		
MARIJUANA LBS :	21	17,551.1	835.8
MJ ON VSLS :	19	16,601.1	873.8
COCAINE LBS :	2	1.1	0.5
HEROIN LBS :	4	0.4	0.1
DRUG DOSES :	1	0.1	0.1
CENTRAL U.S. (2nd & 9th):			
CASES :	9		
VESSELS :	9		
ARRESTS :	4		
MARIJUANA LBS :	7	0.7	0.1
MJ ON VSLS :	7	0.7	0.1
COCAINE LBS :	2	0.2	0.1

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Data thru: 31 MAR 89

Revised: 13 APR 89

U.S. COAST GUARD DRUG SEIZURE STATISTICS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION
1/ 1/88 TO 12/31/88: ANY CG INVOLVEMENT

	NUMBER	AMOUNT	AVE AMOUNT
	-----	-----	-----
PACIFIC DISTRICTS (11th, 13th, 14th & 17th):			
CASES :	38		
VESSELS :	37		
ARRESTS :	58		
MARIJUANA LBS :	36	238,985.3	6459.1
MJ ON VSLS :	35	238,960.2	6637.8
COCAINE LBS :	1	0.1	0.1
HASHISH LBS :	1	86,000.0	86,000.0
TOTALS :			
CASES :	272		
VESSELS :	220		
ARRESTS :	485		
MARIJUANA LBS :	217	539,587.0	2,486.6
MJ ON VSLS :	177	498,749.0	2,817.8
COCAINE LBS :	57	38,421.4	674.6
HASHISH LBS :	1	86,000.0	86,000.0
HASH OIL GALS :	3	80.1	26.7
HEROIN LBS :	6	12.5	2.1
DRUG DOSES :	1	0.1	0.1

NOTE: Cases in which the CG assisted other agencies are included.

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Data thru: 31 MAR 89

Revised: 13 APR 89

U.S. COAST GUARD DRUG SEIZURE STATISTICS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION
 1/ 1/89 TO 3/31/89: ANY CG INVOLVEMENT

	NUMBER	AMOUNT	AVE AMOUNT
	-----	-----	-----
NEW ENGLAND (1st) :			
CASES :	0		
VESSELS :	0		
ARRESTS :	0		
MID-ATLANTIC (5th):			
CASES :	4		
VESSELS :	21		
ARRESTS :	5		
MARIJUANA LBS :	4	0.4	0.1
MJ ON VSLS :	4	0.4	0.1
COCAINE LBS :	1	0.1	0.1
HEROIN LBS :	1	0.1	0.1
SOUTHEASTERN U.S. & CARIBBEAN (7th):			
CASES :	28		
VESSELS :	21		
ARRESTS :	57		
MARIJUANA LBS :	23	127,203	5530.6
MJ ON VSLS :	21	118,493	5642.6
COCAINE LBS :	6	4,116	686.1
GULF OF MEXICO (8th):			
CASES :	3		
VESSELS :	3		
ARRESTS :	2		
MARIJUANA LBS :	3	0.3	0.1
MJ ON VSLS :	3	0.3	0.1
CENTRAL U.S. (2nd & 9th):			
CASES :	0		
VESSELS :	0		
ARRESTS :	0		
PACIFIC DISTRICTS (11th, 13th, 14th & 17th):			
CASES :	9		
VESSELS :	8		
ARRESTS :	5		
MARIJUANA LBS :	9	1,000.0	111.0
MJ ON VSLS :	8	0.3	0.0

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Data thru: 31 MAR 89

Revised: 13 APR 89

U.S. COAST GUARD DRUG SEIZURE STATISTICS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION
1/ 1/89 TO 3/31/89: ANY CG INVOLVEMENT

	NUMBER	AMOUNT	AVE AMOUNT
	-----	-----	-----
TOTALS :			
CASES :	44		
VESSELS :	36		
ARRESTS :	69		
MARIJUANA LBS :	39	123,203	3,287
MJ ON VSLS :	36	118,493	180
COCAINE LBS :	6	4,055	676
HASHISH LBS :	1	.01	.01
HASH OIL GALS :			
HEROIN LBS :			

NOTE: Cases in which the CG assisted other agencies are included.

Data thru: 31 MAR 89

Revised: 13 APR 89

MARIJUANA INTERDICTIONS BY VESSEL NATIONALITY FOR CY 88 AND CY 89*
WITH ANY COAST GUARD INVOLVEMENT

<u>CY 88</u>	<u>VESSEL NATIONALITY</u>	<u>CASES</u>	<u>MJ LBS</u>	<u>ARRESTS**</u>
	United States (US)	150	126,080	213
	Cayman Islands (CJ)	1	14,100	0
	Colombia (CO)	1	4,500	0
	Cook Islands (CW)	1	10,000	5
	Haiti (HA)	1	30	5
	Honduras (HO)	2	25,478	16
	Jamaica (JM)	1	5,000	7
	Panama (PM)	7	242,295	55
	United Kingdom (UK)	2	400	5
	Venezuela (VE)	2	13,300	6
	Stateless (XX)	9	57,566	41
	<u>Non-Vessel</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40,838</u>	<u>10</u>
	TOTAL	216	539,587	363
<u>CY 89</u>	<u>VESSEL NATIONALITY</u>	<u>CASES</u>	<u>MJ LBS</u>	<u>ARRESTS**</u>
	United States (US)	30	500	22
	Honduras (HO)	2	77,644	19
	United Kingdom (UK)	1	10,000	8
	Stateless (XX)	3	30,349	17
	<u>Non-Vessel</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9,710</u>	<u>1</u>
	TOTAL	39	128,203	67

* Through 31 March 1989

**Note: Arrests are by FLAG of vessel, NOT nationality of individuals

G-OLE-1
 Data thru: 31 MAR 89
 Revised: 13 APR 89

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF MARIJUANA SEIZED WITH ANY USCG INVOLVEMENT

MONTH	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	TOTAL
JAN	193,265 10	253,554 9	249,415 19	195,051 13	433,680 36	218,888 20	294,662 40	155,167 24	37,663 14	24,139 7	45,931 18	25,780 14	2,127,195 224
FEB	155,234 11	72,702 4	141,270 14	584,625 10	273,981 27	64,675 4	293,470 38	232,373 32	111,034 23	98,750 15	116,475 13	14,279 15	2,158,868 206
MAR	202,263 18	101,861 8	94,094 13	318,840 21	451,347 23	140,125 20	378,641 40	148,872 24	149,090 18	149,681 22	1,742 4	88,144 10	2,224,700 221
APR	395,584 11	178,077 13	4,358 4	91,091 13	379,538 25	152,770 22	161,026 33	144,885 32	145,685 21	97,839 18	16,131 23	0 0	1,766,984 217
MAY	323,962 14	241,682 12	88,380 2	107,611 17	479,911 23	118,235 17	287,697 30	222,659 21	435,012 35	207,017 19	45,857 47	0 0	2,558,023 237
JUN	301,152 23	419,318 19	30,180 2	74,933 13	287,855 19	348,710 25	206,080 38	78,777 27	142,322 34	222,746 23	1,700 11	0 0	2,113,773 234
JUL	406,600 20	178,271 15	21,640 2	299,570 21	301,953 22	302,397 23	81,560 27	111,636 32	119,236 22	74,090 15	158,190 20	0 0	2,055,143 219
AUG	620,072 19	838,385 6	42,323 6	202,067 18	207,972 16	157,904 29	272,715 26	310,139 33	66,000 17	31,813 14	45,029 24	0 0	2,794,419 208
SEP	194,897 15	66,847 9	128,196 8	156,710 11	163,504 17	157,863 19	120,935 24	218,528 18	101,566 29	97,778 26	7,066 16	0 0	1,413,890 192
OCT	366,495 13	7,500 1	505,113 26	300,487 21	116,281 16	149,473 38	129,700 33	351,587 18	143,000 24	222,278 22	3,380 10	0 0	2,295,294 222
NOV	210,462 12	169,407 10	588,376 31	101,981 10	416,838 19	391,664 39	475,284 34	267,732 26	210,310 19	62,709 12	30,853 16	0 0	2,925,616 229
DEC	277,878 6	508,932 23	881,036 36	394,067 23	206,989 18	338,224 28	53,253 42	147,355 17	33,701 20	32,244 13	67,232 15	0 0	2,940,911 241
TOT	3,647,864 172	3,036,536 129	2,774,381 163	2,827,033 191	3,719,849 261	2,540,928 284	2,755,023 405	2,389,710 304	1,694,619 276	1,321,084 206	539,587 217	128,203 39	27,374,819 2,648

*POUNDS OF MARIJUANA
 NUMBER OF DRUG SEIZURES

G-OLE-1

Data thru: 31 MAR 89

Revised: 13 APR 89

VESSEL SEIZURES UNDER THE US/UK AGREEMENT

<u>Vessel Name</u>	<u>Flag</u>	<u>Date Seized</u>	<u>MJ Pounds</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Seizing Cutter</u>
MISTERIOSO	UK	1/4/82	32,000	9	CGC DEPENDABLE
JIM HAWKINS	CJ	1/13/82	14,270	4	CGC TAMAROA
TIBERON	UK	1/31/82	19,900	6	CGC CAPE GULL
OUR WAY	UK	3/6/82	1,400	1	CG GROUP CAPE HATTERAS
DAMOCLES	CJ	3/18/82	56,000	22	CGC COURAGEOUS
MISFIT	UK	4/1/82	70,000	4	CGC INGHAM
FIESTA	UK	8/9/82	12,000	2	CGC CAPE FAIRWEATHER
LAGO IZABAL	CJ	11/28/82	32,080	9	CGC CAPE UPRIGHT
MY LORD	UK	12/2/82	10,000	8	CGC ESCAPE
GOLDEN EAGLE	CJ	4/1/83	20,000	0	FLORIDA MARINE PATROL
AFCO VI	UK	5/13/83	28,850	7	CGC DURABLE
OCEAN OVERTURE	UK	6/22/83	5,050	2	CGC POINT JACKSON
HETTY	UK	11/2/83	29,961	4	CGC VIGOROUS
			(hashish)		
NARWAL	UK	11/4/83	29,900	16	CGC DALLAS
MAXIMA	UK	11/24/83	3,400	3	CGC CAPE KNOX
MARIO E	UK	12/11/83	32,760	15	CGC VIGILANT
NEPTUNE	CJ	12/22/83	85,500	11	CGC UTE
VERA	UK	2/7/84	30,000	7	CGC DECISIVE
ELIZABETH	UK	2/27/84	21,700	14	CGC ALERT
MRS WHITE	UK	6/3/84	33,750	8	CGC LIPAN
HALCYON	CJ	9/13/84	1	5	CUSTOMS
STECARIKA	CJ	6/19/84	24,430	15	CGC DALLAS
CRAMAY	TK	6/19/84	35,080	4	CGC DAUNTLESS
MIRIAM C	UK	8/18/84	30,000	16	CGC COURAGEOUS
BABY FOOT	TK	9/24/84	126	17	CUSTOMS
MARGIE	UK	9/25/84	8,175	3	CGC EVERGREEN
YEMAYA	UK	9/28/84	3,060	3	CGC UTE
CAPTAIN JOE	TK	11/10/84	20,000	4	CGC BIBB
MAR ANTIL	UK	11/23/84	70,950	13	LEDET/USS HERCULES
PRINCESS	UK	11/27/84	34,900	2	CGC GENTIAN
EMANUEL II	CJ	1/28/85	659(coke)	9	CGC VIGILANT
CRUZ DEL SUR	CJ	3/3/85	3	16	CGC MESQUITE
CHATA ONE	CJ	3/9/85	38,290	11	CGC UTE
MACVIE	UK	8/20/85	51,280	9	CGC PT SAL
ISLAND VENTURER	CJ	8/20/85	(seized with MACVIE)		CGANT VENICE
LINE ISLAND					
TRADER	UK	4/15/86	9097	6	CGC MUNRO
ABACO TREASURE	UK	8/28/86	133	7	CG STATION FT PIERCE
CALLIOPE	VI	10/4/86	8,640		CG STATION MENEMSHA
JOUER	UK	10/8/86	214	2	CGC SHEARWATER
CIRRUS	UK	11/14/86	8,000	4	LEDET/USS KING

Data thru: 31 MAR 89

Revised: 13 APR 89

VESSEL SEIZURES UNDER THE US/UK AGREEMENT (cont'd)

<u>Vessel Name</u>	<u>Flag</u>	<u>Date Seized</u>	<u>MJ Pounds</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Seizing Cutter</u>
NOMADIC STAR	UK	6/2/87	260	2	CGC STEADFAST
MYTH OF ECURIE	UK	6/16/87	7552	4	CGC CAPE ROMAIN
STELLA	UK	11/1/87	(seized)	5	CGC MONHEGAN
JOMARA	UK	6/1/88	440	3	CGC BARANOF
BLUE STREAMER	UK	6/14/88	.01	2	CGC WHITEHORN
EROS/JAPY					
HERMES	CJ	12/15/88	14,100	0	CGC EDISTO
MARINA II	UK	3/31/89	10,000	8	CGC TAMPA
Total cases: 47	Total pounds:	913,233 marijuana	Total arrests: 322		
		29,961 hashish			
		659 cocaine			

Data thru: 31 MAR 89

Revised: 13 APR 89

NAVY ASSISTANCE TO COAST GUARD DRUG ENFORCEMENT

<u>Vessel Name</u>	<u>Flag</u>	<u>Date Seized</u>	<u>MJ LBS</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Navy Action</u>
SALTY	US	4/27/81	38	3	USS BEARY- recovered drugs
MISS CECILE	US	5/28/82	71,400	4	USS FARRAGUT- escort/tow, P-3 sighted
RIO PANUCO	XX	5/28/82	102,650	19	USS FARRAGUT- sight/escort
BENNY	XX	6/4/82	21,920	7	USS MCDONNELL- refueled WPB
YVETTE	US	6/6/82	10,950	7	USS FIDELITY- escort/tow
MONT BORON	XX	9/10/82	Residue	11	USS CLIFTON SPRAGUE- show of force
RECIFE	XX	11/20/82	50,650	11	LEDET/USS MISSISSIPPI
CIVONNEY	XX	3/16/83	40,000	21	P-3 sighted
			46.2 lbs		cocaine
GATOR	US	4/9/83	2,520	4	LEDET/USS AQUILA
XIPHIAS	US	4/21/83	27,225	5	LEDET/USS ARIES
ALEX	PM	6/28/83	100,000	17	USS CLAUDE V. RICKETTS- escort
RANGER	XX	7/15/83	57,265	9	LEDET/USS KIDD USE OF FORCE
T-GRIT	PM	8/3/83	28,000	14	LEDET/USS BARNSTABLE COUNTY
FL-2940-EA	US	8/4/83	3,800	3	LEDET/USS PEGASUS
FLOATING BALES		8/10/83	6,300		LEDET/USS ARIES
OCEAN QUEEN	US	10/15/83	Residue	6	LEDET/USS SPARTENBURG COUNTY
FL-7277-EM	US	10/22/83	Residue	3	LEDET/USS SPARTENBURG COUNTY
WAMMER JAMMER	US	11/3/83	500	2	LEDET/USS AUBREY FITCH
FLOATING BALES		11/8/83	120		P-3 sighted
FL-1988-F	US	1/9/84	2,000	2	LEDET/USS ARIES
FLOATING BALES		1/15/84	75		USS BIDDLE recovered
FLOATING BALES		1/25/84	50		USS GEMINI recovered
RAMA CAY	PM	2/2/84	23,000	8	P-3 sighted
GRIFFON	US	3/20/84	29,484	3	P-3 sighted
SPORT FISHING	US	4/24/84	7,350	6	USS PAIUTE- tow
GULF STAR	US	5/1/84	50	5	LEDET/USS MCINERNEY
SEA WALTZ	US	5/15/84	8,850	3	LEDET/USS REID
BISMARCK	XX	5/20/84	60,905	8	P-3 sighted
FLOATING BALES		6/3/84	35		LEDET/USS AQUILA
FL-6638-AN	US	7/2/84	1,050	2	LEDET/USS AQUILA
FISH WITCH	US	7/5/84	Residue	2	LEDET/USS AQUILA
MAX	US	8/12/84	6,000	5	USS BARNEY- escort/tow
SAN ANDREA	PM	8/12/84	15,000	10	LEDET/USS GEMINI
PENIEL	HA	10/8/84	250	1	USS TAURUS- sighted
ZULIA I	XX	11/19/84	1,350	3	LEDET/USS HERCULES
MAR ANTIL	UK	11/23/84	70,950	13	LEDET/USS HERCULES
CONTESSA	US	11/23/84	5,920	3	LEDET/USS GEMINI
LOLA	US	11/30/84	3,000	3	USS DEYO- tow
SILVER STAR II	PM	12/10/84	21,350	5	LEDET/USS TAURUS
PACIFIC STAR	PM	12/31/84	44,000	7	P-3 sighted

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NAVY ASSISTANCE TO COAST GUARD DRUG ENFORCEMENT (cont'd)

<u>Vessel Name</u>	<u>Flag</u>	<u>Date Seized</u>	<u>MJ LBS</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Navy Action</u>
FL-7552-F	US	4/15/85	5,000	2	LEDET/PB 731 and PB 738
FLOATING BALES		7/16/85	60		USS DETROIT
SALLY ANN	US	8/1/85	17,360	4	LEDET/USS HERCULES
TUG CAPSTAN & BARGE	US	9/4/85	131,120	4	P-3 searched
STORM	XX	10/23/85	Residue	8	P-3 sighted
FLOATING BALES		11/1/85	65,000		P-3 sighted
LAURA ROSA	PM	11/10/85	13,150	9	LEDET/USS SEMMES
ISLA DE SABAS	PM	11/5/85	7,650	0	LEDET/USS MACDONOUGH (VSL seized by CO govt.)
CHIEF C	US	12/12/85	19,380	4	P-3 searched
FLOATING BALES		12/18/85	200		LEDET/USS MCDONALD
BARBARA REGLA	US	12/23/85	2,500	6	LEDET/USS THOMAS G. HART
FL-3727-BH	US	1/30/86	2,150	0	P-3 searchedZ
TAHAZAR	XX	2/15/86	53,240	8	LEDET/USS ELROD
PEPITO	CO	2/20/86	7,400	7	LEDET/USS ELROD
EL COBO	US	3/31/86	70	0	Navy Helo located
HANNI	PM	5/9/86	37,840	9	LEDET/USS TAURUS
ONIRIS	CO	7/3/86	27,720	7	P-3 sighted
MELANIE	US	9/23/86	11,400	3	LEDET/USS SAMUEL B. ROBERTS
PRIVATE A/C	XX	9/23/86	650	0	Navy Helo located/pursued
MELISSA	US	10/12/86	12,400	4	P-3 sighted
CIRRUS	UK	11/14/86	8,000	4	LEDET/USS KING
ROSE MARIE 10	XX	11/15/86	20,000	7	LEDET/USS MCCLOY
CAPT ROBERT	HO	11/16/86	10,000	8	LEDET/USS KING
SEE WONDERER	XX	11/20/86	98,325	10	LEDET/USS MCCLOY
DELFIN	XX	12/2/86	17,085	7	P-3 sighted
TRAVELLER	US	12/11/86	4,600	3	LEDET/USS GLOVER
FL-5665-EY	US	12/18/86	1,800	2	LEDET/USS AQUILA
GRANELERO II	PM	1/13/87	50 lb cocaine	20	LEDET/USS KOELSCH
RAMIL	US	2/14/87	460	4	P-3 sighted
KADOONA	US	2/26/87	Residue	2	LEDET/USS ARIES
DICK II	US	3/24/87	29,880	6	P-3 sighted
SAN FRANCISCO II	MX	3/27/87	25,000	6	LEDET/USS JOHN L. HALL
ENDEAVOR OF MAN	US	3/29/87	660	3	LEDET/USS BOONE
FLOATING BALES		3/29/87	25		NAS KEY WEST recovered
FLOATING BALES		3/30/87	150		LEDET/USS KOELSCH
ORION I	HO	4/2/87	11,560	12	LEDET/USS MCCLOY
FLOATING BALES		4/6/87	450		P-3 sighted
FL-7108-EA	US	4/7/87	1,770	2	LEDET/USS GEMINI
FL-3368-EW	US	4/8/87	498 lb cocaine		LEDET/USS GEMINI
EL CHAPU I	PM	4/8/87	1	8	LEDET/USS BOONE
FL-8234-EM	US	4/12/87	2,860	2	LEDET/USS ORTOLAN
DON YASSER	HO	5/2/87	20,230	7	P-3 sighted

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NAVY ASSISTANCE TO COAST GUARD DRUG ENFORCEMENT (cont'd)

<u>Vessel Name</u>	<u>Flag</u>	<u>Date Seized</u>	<u>MJ LBS</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Navy Action</u>
JACQUELINE	US	5/19/87	850	3	LEDET/USS FAHRION
FL-7743-DL	US	6/25/87	1	2	LEDET/USS GEMINI
LAS MERCEDES	CO	7/19/87	1	5	LEDET/USS J.L. HALL
TRI-DIVE	US	8/14/87	2,000	2	LEDET/USS SELLERS
WAMANDAI	XX	9/5/87	22,435	13	P-3 sighted
LAURA ROSA	PM	9/24/87	20,000	9	LEDET/USS MCCLOY
FL-0508-EW	US	10/21/87	1,000	2	LEDET/USS GEMINI
VELDA MARIE	US	10/29/87	277 lb cocaine	3	LEDET/USS SEMMES
YOKO MARU #77	XX	10/31/87	40,000	8	LEDET/USS SEMMES
FL-3162-EY	US	12/5/87	Hidden Compartments		LEDET/USS HERCULES
JURANGO KISS	XX	12/7/87	11,340	7	LEDET/USS W.S. SIMS
TIMBALIER	US	12/10/87	1,064 lb cocaine	3	LEDET/USS HERCULES
CHRISTINA M	PM	2/20/88	21,660	14	LEDET/USS OUELLETT (assist)
MARIA ELENA	US	5/11/88	1	0	LEDET/USS HORNE
LOCOCO BROS.	US	5/18/88	1	0	LEDET/USS FOX
MARGERET	XX	5/22/88	450	7	LEDET/USS DE WERT
MARA III	VE	6/10/88	300	6	LEDET/JESSE L. BROWN
ENCOUNTER BAY	PM	7/1/88	143,000	18	P-3 sighted
ROSSANA	VE	7/17/88	13,000	0	LEDET/USS AINSWORTH
FILIMON	PM	8/18/88	4,760	4	LEDET/USS J.L. BROWN
MARINA	CO	8/25/88	4,500	0	LEDET/USS MCCLOY
KIKO	HO	8/26/88	4,000	6	LEDET/USS MCCLOY
WATERMELON	US	9/16/88	vessel scuttled	2	LEDET/USS KING
APACHE III	US	11/24/88	6510	6	LEDET/USS STUMP
UNNAMED	XX	2/11/89	2,520	4	LEDET/USS JOHN HANCOCK
ESSO BONAIRE III	HO	3/9/89	55,524	10	LEDET/USS PLATE
PATRICIA II	HO	3/30/89	22,120	9	LEDET/USS FAIRFAX COUNTY
Total cases:	110	Total pounds:	1,887,376 lbs marijuana 2,386 lbs cocaine	Total arrests:	560

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USCG USE OF DEADLY FORCE IN DRUG INTERDICTION

<u>VESSEL NAME</u>	<u>FLAG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>ROUNDS FIRED</u>	<u>CASUALTIES</u>
THOMAS E	US	10/10/80	CGC PT FRANCIS	55 (50 cal)	0
POLARIS	US	11/20/80	CGC PT SPENCER	40 (50 cal)	0
FL-6883-SH	US	1/29/81	CGC CP SHOALWATER	50 (50 cal)	0
SNOWFLAKE	XX	6/21/81	CGC STEADFAST	75 (50 cal)	0
LADY MARK		12/10/81	CGC LIPAN	20 (50 cal)	0
CONE	CO	3/4/82	CGC DECISIVE	423 (50 cal)	0
LAGO IZABAL	CJ	11/28/82	CGC PT ROBERTS	50 (50 cal)	0
ANNA I	US	3/26/83	CGC HAMILTON	18 (20 mm)	0
MISS SHIRLEY	XX	6/26/83	CGC UTE	15 (50 cal)	0
RANGER	XX	7/16/83	LEDET/ USS KIDD	18 (50 cal)	0
CAPT BLACK	XX	2/16/84	CGC DAUNTLESS	102 (50 cal)	0
CRAMAY	TK	6/19/84	CGC DAUNTLESS	50 (50 cal)	0
SEA KING	US	7/18/85	CGC DECISIVE	41 (50 cal)	0
EL TORO	CO	11/10/85	CGC GALLATIN	15 (50 cal)	1
(01 Person suffered shrapnel wounds)					
ROSE MARIE 10	XX	11/14/86	LEDET/USC MCCLOY	Unknown (50 cal)	1
(01 Person suffered gunshot wound to right arm and shrapnel wound to right side of head)					
ENCOUNTER BAY	PM	7/1/88	CGC BOUTWELL	90 (50 cal)	0
SHE ME	XX	9/4/88	CGC NUNIVAK	9 (M60)	0
AS OF 4 NOVEMBER 1988 POLICY CHANGES WERE IMPLEMENTED REGARDING USE OF DEADLY FORCE. HENCEFORTH, ONLY CASES INVOLVING FOREIGN VESSELS WILL BE LISTED.					
CAROLINE	HO	12/9/88	CGC PETREL	11 (M60)	0

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DRUG SEIZURES BY HMIO CUTTER

<u>VESSEL NAME</u>	<u>DATE SEIZED</u>	<u>MJ LBS</u>	<u>UNIT</u>
DONA VICTORIA	10/6/81	36,756	CGC HAMILTON
DANNY	10/14/81	15,000	CGC HAMILTON
FAO	11/12/81	10,355	CGC CHASE
CARY	11/29/81	2,600	CGC CHASE
CAPT ROMIE	12/5/81	1	CGC CHASE
MEILYN	1/14/82	1	CGC GALLATIN
EQUATOR	2/7/82	8,000	CGC GALLATIN
DIAMANTE	4/29/82	13,630	CGC VIGOROUS
YVETTE	6/6/82	10,950	CGC DALLAS
WANDA	7/22/82	5,675	CGC HAMILTON
LIBRA	10/24/82	7,150	CGC DALLAS
RAMSES II	11/18/82	15,000	CGC HAMILTON
GOLD COAST	1/31/83	19,680	CGC ALERT
ALEX	6/28/83	100,000	CGC LIPAN
NO VESSEL	10/15/83	70	CGC DECISIVE
SAINT NICHOLAS	10/25/83	25,650	CGC DALLAS
WAMMER JAMMER	11/3/83	500	CGC DALLAS
NARWAL	11/4/83	29,900	CGC DALLAS
MISS DEBBIE	11/6/83	23,000	CGC DALLAS
NISTANOVA	11/13/83	7,975	CGC DALLAS
W & V	11/16/83	10,130	CGC DALLAS
EL VIRA III	11/23/83	5,530	CGC DALLAS
VANESSA	12/9/83	1	CGC HAMILTON
JUPITER II	2/14/84	24,735	CGC ALERT
MONT JOLI	2/18/84	29,000	CGC ALERT
DIANA LINA	2/26/84	1	CGC ALERT
IROLA B III	2/26/84	9,800	CGC ALERT
ELENA	2/26/84	1	CGC ALERT
ELIZABETH	2/27/84	21,700	CGC ALERT
PUSH PUSH	3/18/84	1,000	CGC GALLATIN
CHINOOK	4/2/84	1,895 lbs cocaine	CGC GALLATIN
MARIE JULIE	5/1/84	1	CGC VIGOROUS
JANETH	5/24/84	18,450	CGC HAMILTON
MISS KRISS	7/29/84	13,400	CGC CHASE
GALENA	11/22/84	3,250	CGC CHASE
LUZDARY	2/7/85	12,000	CGC GALLATIN
SABRINA II	2/19/85	2,500	CGC GALLATIN
MACES BAY	2/21/85	50,000	CGC GALLATIN
LISA & LESLIE	2/22/85	14,000	CGC GALLATIN
STAR TREK	2/23/85	30,000	CGC DALLAS
KULUSKA	6/20/85	15,525	CGC ALERT

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DRUG SEIZURES BY HMIO CUTTER (cont'd)

<u>VESSEL NAME</u>	<u>DATE SEIZED</u>	<u>MJ LBS</u>	<u>UNIT</u>
LA PRIMERA	7/8/85	1,920	CGC BEAR
RAMPART	4/30/86	2,000	CGC BEAR
SIX KIDS	9/3/86	1	CGC STEADFAST
RELLA	11/4/86	9,900	CGC RELIANCE
*SHORE	1/5/87	64 lbs cocaine	CGC TAMPA
SIX KIDS	4/16/87	4,000	CGC TAMPA
FLOATING BALES	6/26/87	500	CGC SPENCER
EL CONDOR	8/6/87	1,074 cocaine	CGC STEADFAST
HENRI	8/25/87	19,980	CGC ALERT
FL-6907-FR	9/24/87	10,000	CGC CHASE
40 FT F/V	10/19/87	15,000	CGC CHASE
NEW YEAR	10/23/87	6,000	CGC CHASE
FL-5383-DW	12/29/87	1	CGC SENECA
MARILYN E	1/5/88	5000	CGC DAUNTLESS
FLOATING BALES	1/18/88	120	CGC DAUNTLESS
FOLATING BALES	1/23/88	780	CGC DAUNTLESS
FLOATING BALES	1/25/88	240	CGC DECISIVE
SABRINA	2/11/88	57,333	CGC DECISIVE
MOLLY BETH	10/30/88	906 cocaine	CGC TAMPA
MR. TED	12/06/88	14,080	CGC ESCAPE
MARINA II	3/31/89	10,000	CGC TAMPA
Total cases: 62	Total pounds:	752,736 lbs marijuana 3,939 lbs cocaine	Total arrests: 348

ILLEGAL MIGRANTS INTERDICTED BY THE COAST GUARD BY MIGRANT NATIONALITY

<u>Nationality:</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
BAHAMAS				6	9				1	16
BANGLADESH			25	23	14					62
BERMUDA			1							1
CANADA								1		1
CHILE					7	5		2		14
CHINA					12	11				23
COLOMBIA			12		7			4		23
CUBA			47	19	43	27	44	59	4	243
DOMINICAN REP.			76	146	132	166	71	391	65	1,047
ECUADOR								1		1
EL SALVADOR							1	1		2
GUYANA				1						1
HAITI	187	193	762	2,942	2,411	3,388	3,541	4,614	2,114	20,152
HONDURAS								2		2
INDIA			64	56	2					122
IRAN			2							2
JAMAICA	5		10	18	6	3	22	3	22	89
JAPAN								4		4
MEXICO		1			1	1	1	14		18
PAKISTAN			12	2	2			11		16
PERU			1							1
PHILLIPINES									6	6
PORTUGAL									3	3
SRI LANKA					13					13
TURKEY							1			1
UNITED KINGDOM			1							1
URUGUAY			1							1
VIRGIN ISLANDS								2		2
VENEZUELA			1					1		2
YUGOSLAVIA								1		1
UNIDENTIFIED								4		4
GRAND TOTAL:	192	195	1,015	3,213	2,658	3,601	3,681	5,115	2,215	21,874
(NON HAITIAN)	5	1	253	271	248	213	140	501	101	1,733

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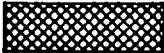
ILLEGAL HAITIAN MIGRANTS INTERDICTED BY THE COAST GUARD BY MONTH

MONTH:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL
JANUARY		129	0	25	104	258	192	503	438	1,649
FEBRUARY		0	5	318	34	453	9	141		960
MARCH		21	17	84	37	158	252	741	1,535	2,845
APRIL		0	145	75	750	550	101	329		1,950
MAY		13	41	134	197	200	206	540		1,331
JUNE		0	158	191	25	92	159	400		1,025
JULY		8	90	43	0	133	604	402		1,280
AUGUST		0	8	58	288	1248	506	173		2,281
SEPTEMBER		0	25	380	652	6	547	209		1,819
OCTOBER	169	0	140	141	44	8	368	452		1,322
NOVEMBER	18	0	55	953	32	24	429	431		1,942
DECEMBER	0	22	78	540	248	258	168	434		1,748
TOTALS:	<u>187</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>762</u>	<u>2,942</u>	<u>2,411</u>	<u>3,388</u>	<u>3,541</u>	<u>4,614</u>	<u>2,114</u>	<u>20,152</u>

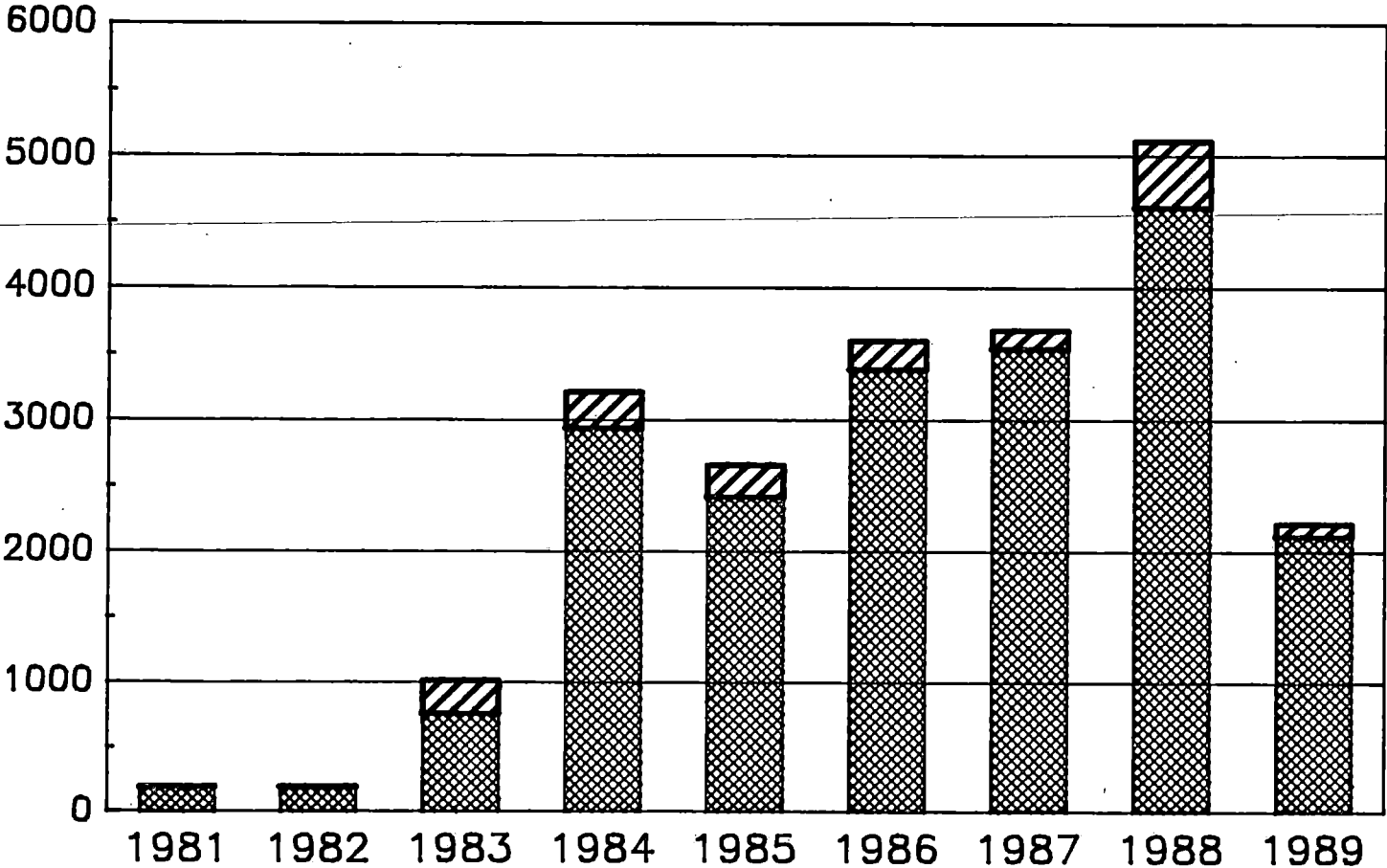
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USCG MIGRANT INTERDICTIONS

HAITIAN



ALL OTHERS



CALENDAR YEAR

thru 03/31/89

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The U.S. Coast Guard's General Law Enforcement Digest of Interdiction Statistics is published semi-annually. It is distributed primarily within the Coast Guard however is provided to interested agencies and individuals on request.

This booklet represents the most recent information available for the reported period. Some changes may occasionally be noted for prior year information as cases are reviewed and updated.

The information presented herein is compiled, reviewed and promulgated from the Operational Law Enforcement Division of the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters. To provide comments or ask questions use telephone number (202) 267-1776 (FTS callers use same number without area code).

To aid the reader in corresponding with this office the mailing address is provided below:

Commandant (G-OLE-1)
USCG Headquarters Room 3110
2100 2nd Street Southwest
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR PRE-ADVANCE PARTICIPANTS

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR. JGK
SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE TRIP TO NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

Attached for your information is a list of participants and an outline schedule for the pre-advance trip to New London, Connecticut on Monday, May 8, 1989.

Office of Presidential Advance

Judd Swift, Deputy Director

United States Secret Service

Lewis Merletti, Second Supervisor

White House Military Office

Major Duane Hegna, Marine Corps Aide to the President
Major Al Neff, HMX-1 Advance
Major Steve Riewertz, Air Force One Advance

White House Communications Agency

Captain Jim Bintzler, Operations Officer

Office of Communications

Peggy Dooley

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Steve Gibson

Office of Political Affairs

Bruce Stebbins

PRE-ADVANCE SCHEDULE

Monday, May 8, 1989

8:00 am Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base.
(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

8:30 am Arrive Andrews Air Force Base and board C-20 Aircraft.

8:40 am C-20 departs Andrews Air Force Base en route New London, Connecticut.
(Flight Time: 1 Hour)
(Food Service: Continental Breakfast)

9:40 am C-20 arrives Groton Airport, New London, Connecticut.
Note: C-20 will be parked at Columbia Air Service
203/449-1257

9:50 am Board Vans and depart en route U.S. Coast Guard Academy.
(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

10:00 am Arrive U.S. Coast Guard Academy and begin site Survey.
Local Contact: LCDR Ron Nilsen,
Commencement Coordinator
203/444-8671

12:00 pm Conclude Site Survey, board Vans and depart U.S. Coast Guard Academy en route Groton Airport.
(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

12:10 pm Arrive Groton Airport, New London, Connecticut and board C-20.

12:20 pm C-20 departs New London, Connecticut en route
Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flight Time: 1 Hour 5 Minutes)
(Food Service: Lunch)

1:25 pm C-20 arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

1:35 pm Board Vans and depart Andrews Air Force Base en
route White House.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

2:05 pm Arrive White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES L. HOOLEY

FROM: W. GREY TERRY

SUBJECT: SURVEY REPORT OF U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY

At Tom Griscom's suggestion, I visited the U.S. Coast Guard Academy on April 14, 1988 to evaluate the prospect of the President's participation in their graduation ceremony on May 18, 1988.

The Academy is located at the mouth of the Thames River in southeastern Connecticut. The campus occupies over 100 acres and consists of a normal variety of college or university buildings set along several terraced levels leading down to the water front. At the lowest level, along the banks of the river, is a wide spacious series of athletic fields from which a ship pier projects into the river.

Should the President attend the graduation ceremony, it would be situated in these lower athletic fields with the USCG Barque Eagle alongside the pier so as to form a uniquely photogenic and symbolic backdrop for the ceremony. With respect to the ceremony itself, the graduating class of approximately 160 Cadets would be seated in front of the balance of the corps of Cadets with family friends and faculty comprising the balance of the 3,000 person audience. The President would be the keynote speaker and officiate in the presentation of commissions to the new graduates. Other dignitaries on the dais would likely include the Secretary of Transportation, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Academy Superintendent and the author, Alex Haley, a retired Coast Guard photojournalist graduate who is being awarded an honorary degree.

The President's speech is expected to center on the upcoming Summit in Moscow and, as a component of U.S.-Soviet relations, cite some of the Coast Guard activities which have been undertaken jointly with the Soviets. In addition, the President is expected to salute the Coast Guard's ongoing efforts with respect to drug interdiction.

SURVEY MEMO FOR COAST GUARD ACADEMY

PAGE 2

In conjunction with this latter theme, Tom Griscom has asked us to develop an opportunity for the President to tour a USCG cutter involved in this effort and be briefed on current developments. To this end, I propose that the President pay a brief visit to the Vigorous and cutter home ported in New London which has been involved from time to time in these efforts.

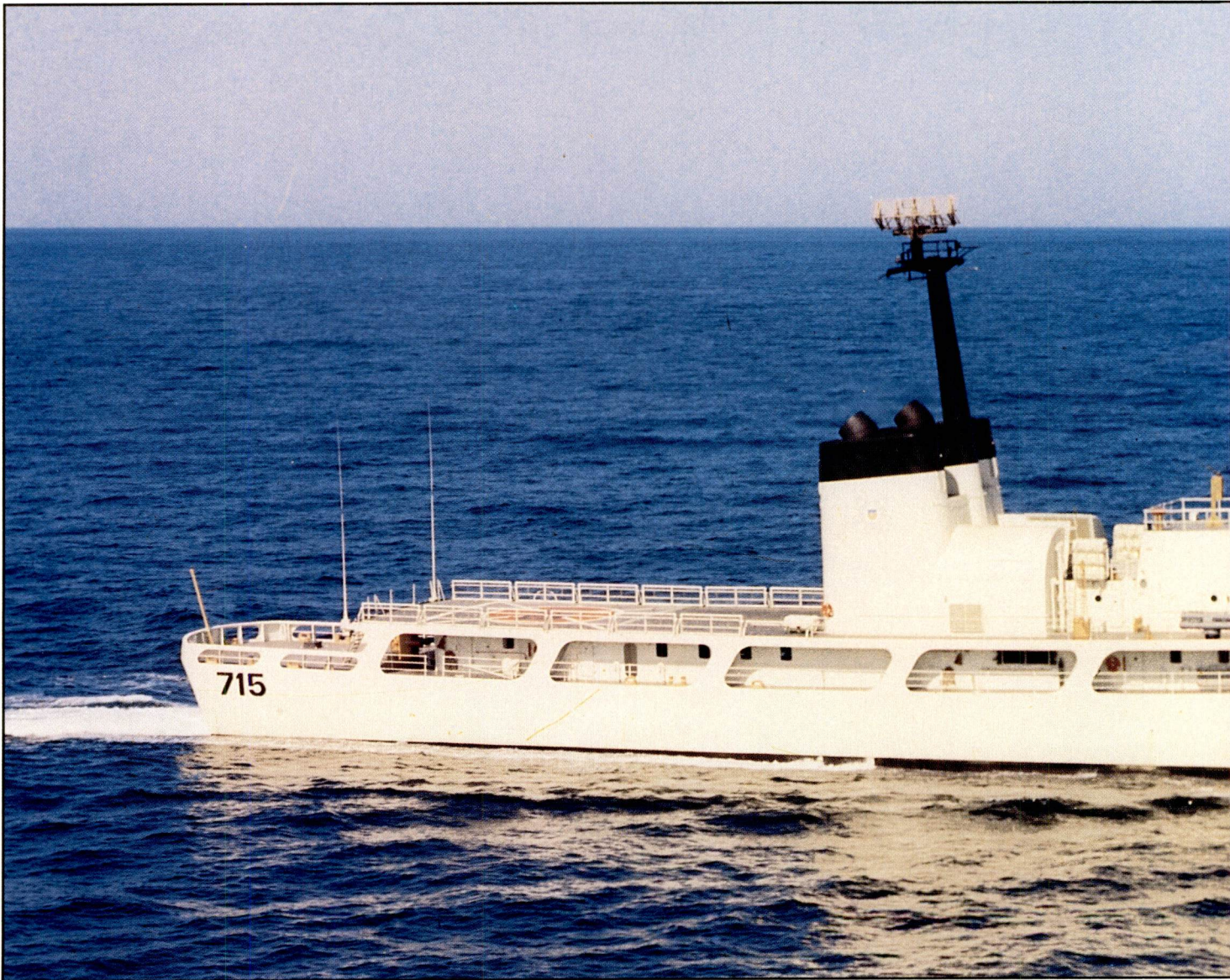
However, because of the berthing conditions at the Academy, I cannot envision such a tour in the Academy area without disrupting the timing and dignity of the graduation ceremony. If staged in the Academy environs, it would have to take place in the immediate area of the waiting graduation audience and the Vigorous would be berthed in a manner which would obscure the view of the Eagle during the graduation. Accordingly, I suggest that the President first tour the Vigorous, which would be pre-positioned at a pier adjacent to the U.S. Coast Guard Station, New London, located approximately two miles downstream and then proceed to the Academy via motorcade.

Transportation for this visit would require Air Force One to fly to Bradley Field in Hartford and the use of helicopters to New London. Based on estimated flight times, I calculate that the President could depart the South Lawn at 9:30 a.m., tour the Vigorous and arrive at the Academy in time for a noon graduation ceremony. This scenario would return the President to the White House at approximately 3:45 p.m.



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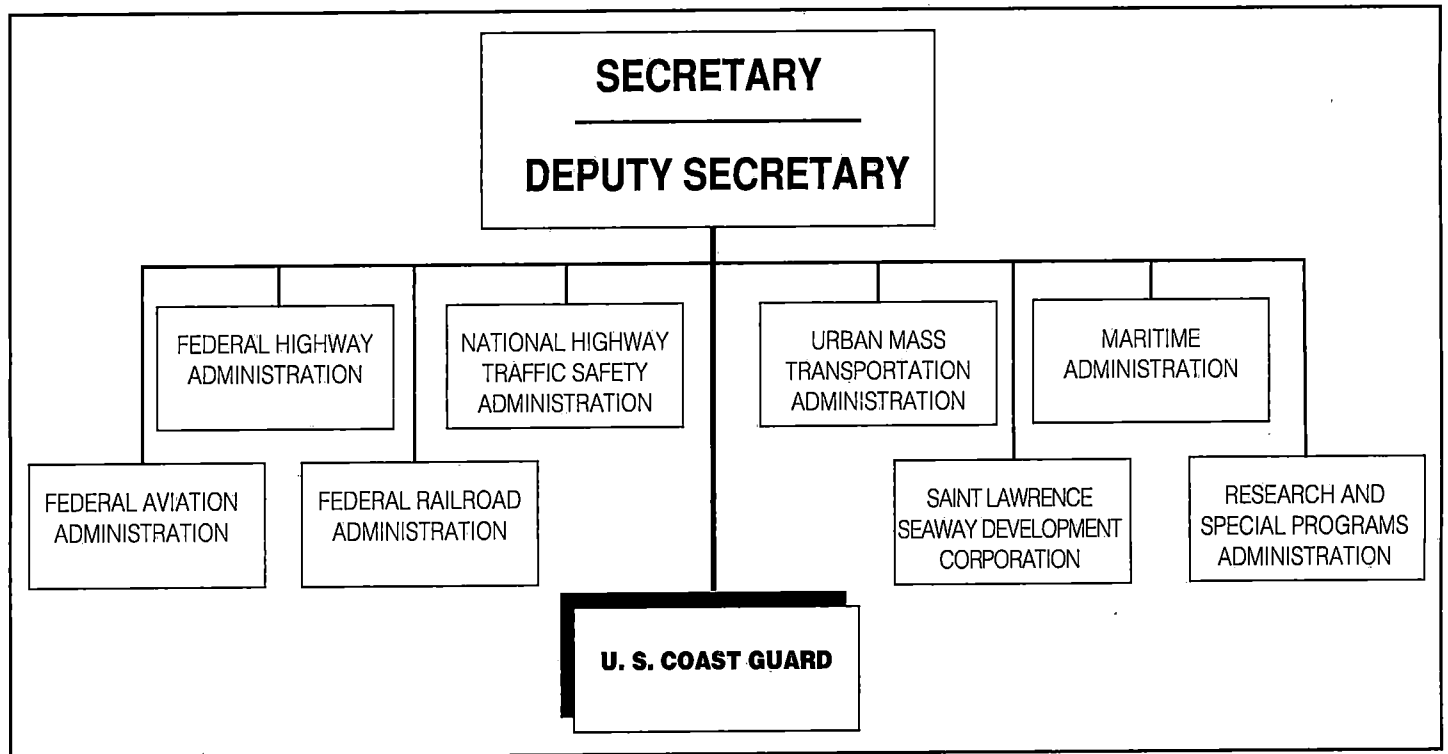
The U. S. Coast Guard in 1989

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Department of Transportation



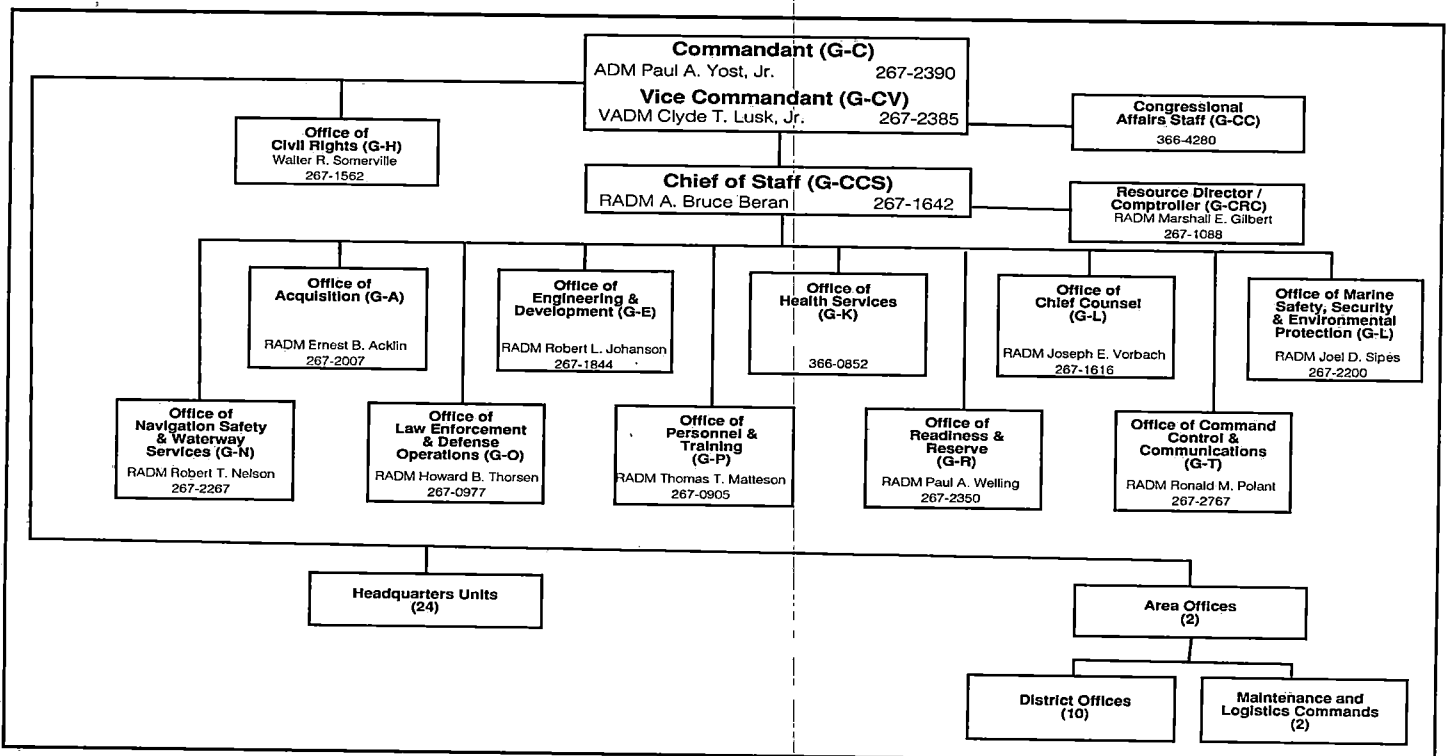
The DOT Link

The Coast Guard is the primary federal agency entrusted with maritime law enforcement authority and the promotion of maritime safety. The close linkage of these responsibilities to the transportation arena places the Coast Guard appropriately in the Department of Transportation. As an armed force outside the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard is unique. It has the flexibility, opportunity, and responsibility to be productive in a variety of tasks, both in war and peacetime.

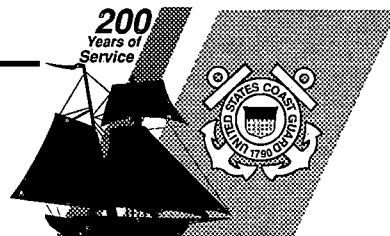


An Armed Service — and more

The Coast Guard plays an integral part in supporting the transportation infrastructure on which U.S. economic strength depends. It is a proud team of professionals protecting and coordinating our national interests on, over, and under the sea. The Coast Guard is Always Ready to defend our country and to sail the winds of change - technological, social, political and economic - as it has for nearly 200 years.



Our Roots



Lighthouse Service — 1716

Run by local states from 1716 until 1789 when it joined the Treasury Department. Merged with Steamboat inspection Service under the Department of Commerce in 1903. Came into Coast Guard in 1939.

Revenue Cutter Service — 1790

Run by Treasury Department from 1790 to 1915. Merged with Life-Saving Service in 1915 to form Coast Guard.

Life-Saving Service — 1848

Run by Treasury Department from 1848 to 1915. Merged with Revenue Cutter Service in 1915 to form Coast Guard.

Steamboat Inspection — 1838

Run by Justice Department from 1838 until 1852, then Treasury Department until 1932 when it merged with Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection in Department of Commerce.

Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection Service — 1932

Formed under Department of Commerce in 1932. Joined Coast Guard in 1942. Served under Navy during World War II.

Bureau of Navigation — 1848

Formed in 1848 by the Treasury Department. Joined Steamboat Inspection Service in Department of Commerce in 1932.

U. S. Coast Guard — 1915

Formed under Treasury Department from Life-Saving Service and Revenue Cutter Service in 1915. Served under Navy from 1917 to 1919 and 1941 to 1945. Became part of Department of Transportation when it was formed in 1967.

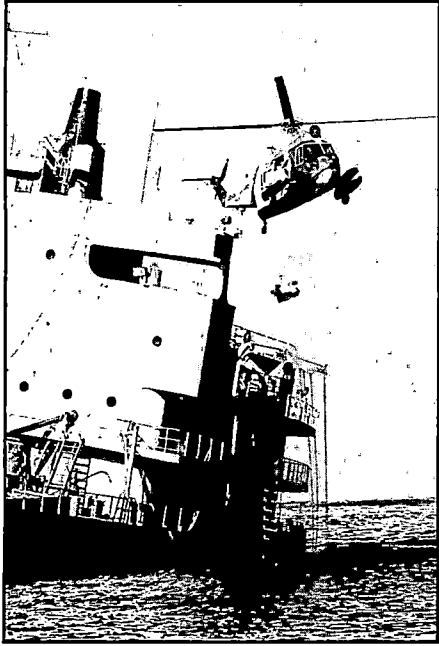
Where we get our authority

The basic statutory authority for the Coast Guard is found in Title 14, U.S. Code. The original base of authority has been expanded many times to accommodate new programs created by the President and the Congress. Rules and regula-

tions published by the Coast Guard may be found in Title 16, Conservation; Title 21, Food and Drugs; Title 33, Navigation; Title 46, Shipping; and Title 49, Transportation, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Important Legislation

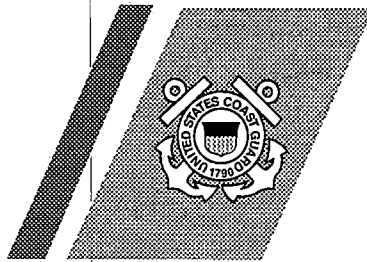
Merchant Marine Act	1920	Federal Boat Safety Act	1971
Act of June 25, 1936 (Ice Patrol)	1936	Ports and Waterways Safety Act	1972
Motorboat Act	1940	Port and Tanker Safety Act	1972
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act	1953	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Amends.)	1972
Act of May 10, 1956 (Small Passenger Vessels)	1956	Deep-water Port Act	1974
Great Lakes Pilotage Act	1960	Fishery Conservation Management Act	1976
Oil Pollution Act	1961	Clean Water Act	1977
Department of Transportation Act	1966	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (Amends.)	1978
National Environmental Policy Act	1970	Drug Interdiction Act	1980
Water Quality Improvement Act	1970	Recreational Boating, Safety, Facilities Act	1980
Coastal Zone Management Act	1970	Anti-Drug Abuse Act	1986



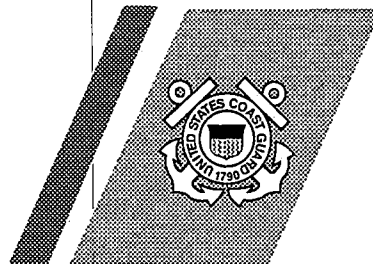
Coast Guard Missions

The Coast Guard has three primary missions accomplished by a number of operating programs. But all of our efforts are tied together by our tradition of action to promote the safety of U.S. citizens and property upon the sea and upon our waters.

Coast Guard people do many jobs and support many missions. This multi-mission approach lets us respond to a wide variety of maritime needs. While the number of programs we support has grown remarkably during the past decade, the number of people in the service has remained relatively constant. With constantly increasing productivity, we've grown from within to meet each new mandate. Our multi-mission organization keeps us flexible. Our people are trained to respond rapidly to new and different tasks.



Maritime Law Enforcement



Maritime Safety



Defense Readiness

Program Operations: they

47,000 federal and 44,000 private aids to navigation

Aids to Navigation

Promotes safe and efficient passage of marine traffic by providing accurate and continuous all-weather position-fixing capability. Maintains short and long range aids to navigation such as lighthouses, buoys and other markers. Operates long range radionavigation transmitters including LORAN and OMEGA.

51 million boaters and 16.4 million boats in the U. S.

Boating Safety

Reduces the number of lives lost, people injured and property damaged in recreational boats. Promotes uniform federal and state boating regulations. Improves boat design and construction.

All major wars since 1790 — 30 campaigns, 243 vessels, 2,000+ boats and 205 aircraft

Defense Operations

Maintains constant readiness. Develops plans to ensure the security of our ports in wartime. Prepares plans to support strategic sealifts and carry out statutory missions under wartime conditions. Coast Guard flag officers serve on the NAVGUARD Board which coordinates Coast Guard / Navy policy in areas of mutual interest. In peacetime, Maritime Defense Zone commanders are responsible for coastal defense planning and training. In wartime, they will conduct defensive operations to ensure the security of ports and coastal approaches out to 200 miles offshore.

11,400 oil/hazardous spills, 110 major pollution cases, 8,500 vessels boarded

Environmental Response

Minimizes damage from pollutants released in the marine environment. Reduces threat to environment from potential spills of oil or hazardous substances. Helps develop national and international pollution response plans.

Two large icebreakers, nine icebreaking tugs

Ice Operations

Promotes maritime transportation in ice-laden polar and domestic waters by providing ice-breaking capability for federal and scientific organizations. Keeps domestic waterways open for vitally needed commerce.

29 million pounds of drugs, 1,800 vessels seized, 8,100 people arrested from July '73 to July '88

Maritime Law Enforcement

Enforces all federal laws on the high seas and waters under U.S. jurisdiction. Interdicts smugglers moving drugs and illegal migrants. Enforces Exclusive Economic Zone out to 200 miles at sea. Assists other law enforcement agencies.

accomplish our missions

Marine Inspection

Minimizes deaths, injuries, property loss and environmental damage by developing and enforcing standards and policy which guarantee the safe design, construction, maintenance and operation of commercial vessels and offshore facilities. Oversees safety requirements of all merchant vessels from design to scrapping.

38,000 vessels inspected,
13,000 merchant marine
cases investigated

Marine Licensing

Licenses and certifies Merchant Marine officers and seamen. Regulates the manning of commercial vessels.

More than 70,000 sea-
men's documents and
licenses issued

Marine Science

Provides weather and oceanographic services for other Coast Guard programs and federal services. Operates International Ice Patrol which charts iceberg movement into shipping lanes.

6,000 iceberg move-
ments, 124 stations and
81 ships provide
weather reports

Port Safety and Security

Protects ports, waterways, shoreside facilities, vessels and people working in them from accidental or intentional damage or injury. Manages port safety, port security and environmental protection concerns.

1,100 Port Safety billets,
47 COTP offices, 4,000
waterfront facilities
examined

Search and Rescue

Renders aid to people and property in distress in marine environment. Serves as Maritime SAR coordinator within the National SAR Plan. Maintains SAR facilities on East, West and Gulf coasts as well as Alaska, Hawaii and the Great Lakes. Operates the Automated Mutual-assistance Vessel Rescue System — AMVER — and helped design SARSAT system which uses satellites to pick up emergency locating transmitters or emergency position-indicating radiobeacons from aircraft or vessels in distress.

7,800 lives and \$2.3 billion
property saved in 71,500
SAR responses

Waterways Management

Develops active and passive traffic management techniques and safety procedures. Active management includes seven Vessel Traffic Services which use VHF-FM communications and a network of television and radar sites to provide mariners with advance information about marine traffic or hazards that could affect their safe movement.

Six Vessel Traffic Services
operating in major U. S.
ports

The Public We Serve

50 million recreational boaters know the importance of the Coast Guard's maritime safety and rescue programs.

An entire generation of children knows we're the Good Guys in the War on Drugs.

We keep the work place safe for more than 38,000 active merchant mariners. With longshoremen and shipyard employees, the maritime industries employ nearly 200,000 Americans.

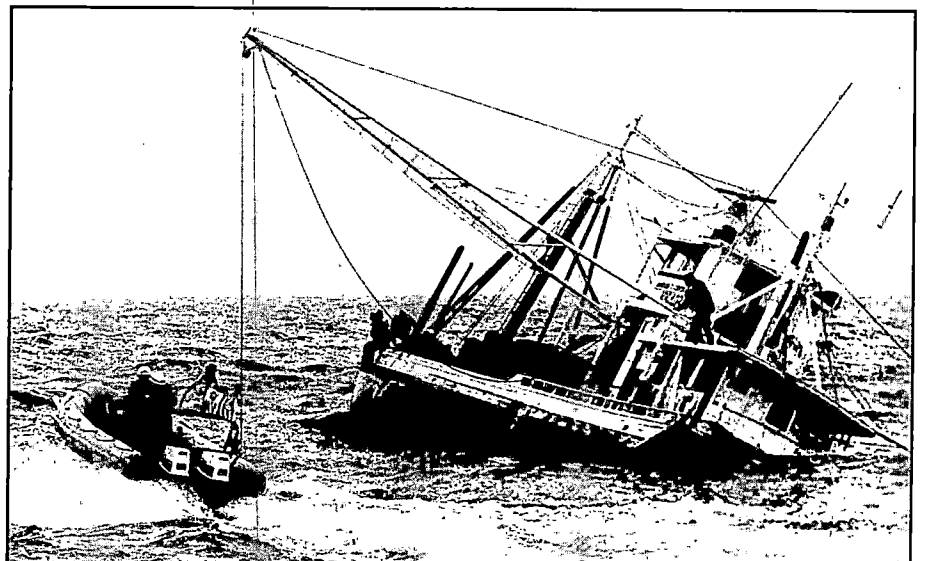
More than 300,000 commercial fisher-





men know we're always ready. In fact, we're "Always Ready" to provide relief from nature's disasters — whenever and wherever it's needed.

Today, 65 percent of the U.S. population lives within an hour's drive of the coast. This figure will be more than 80 percent by the year 2000. By preventing water pollution, and by coordinating the clean-up when a spill occurs, the Coast Guard protects our marine environment and improves the quality of life in America.

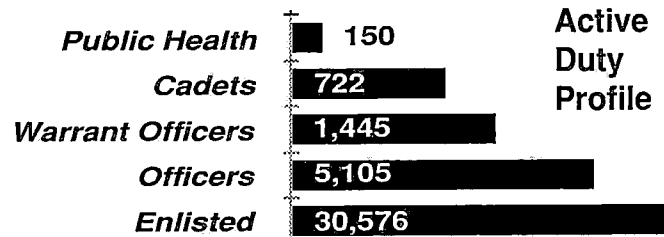
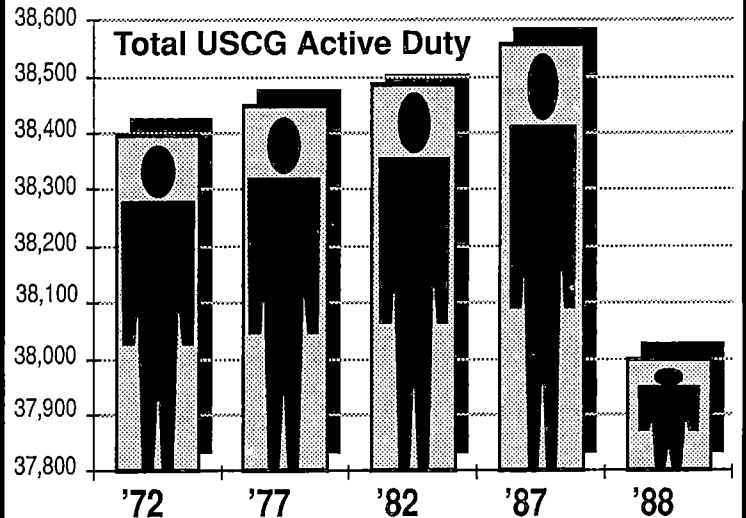


The Coast Guard: a team of

The Coast Guard is the smallest of the five armed services, with nearly 38,000 active duty military members. Over 5000 civilians, 12,000 reservists, and 32,000 volunteers of the Coast Guard Auxiliary complement the active-duty base. Together we provide the vital maritime services our country needs. We expect a lot of our people, and we get it! Our focus is operational and action oriented.

Enlisted Specialities

Aviation Electrician's Mate	AE
Aviation Electronics Technician	AT
Aviation Machinist Mate	AD
Aviation Structural Mechanic	AM
Aviation Survivalman	ASM
Boatswain's Mate	BM
Damage Controlman	DC
Electrician's Mate	EM
Electronics Technician	ET
Fire Control Technician	FT
Gunner's Mate	GM
Health Services Technician	HS
Machinery Technician	MK
Marine Science Technician	MST
Port Securityman — Reserves only	PS
Public Affairs Specialist	PA
Quartermaster	QM
Radarman	RD
Radioman	RM
Sonar Technician	ST
Storekeeper	SK
Subsistence Specialist	SS
Telephone Technician	TT
Yeoman	YN



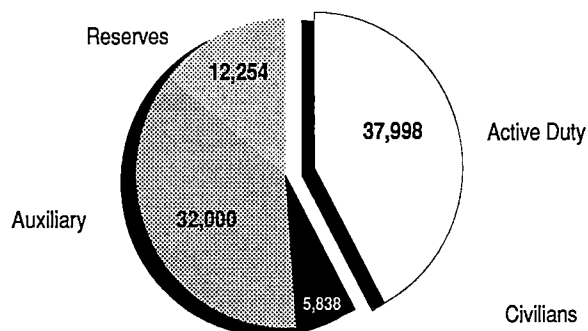
professionals

Coast Guard Reserve

Coast Guard Reservists are men and women who train during peacetime to prepare for active duty with the Coast Guard in time of war, national emergency or natural disaster. They often augment active duty Coast Guard people during emergency operations. Reservists are trained through a balanced program that begins with recruit and specialty training. After their initial training, reservists drill monthly and during a two week active duty period each year. Much of their training comes from serving alongside active duty Coast Guard people performing the service's peacetime duties. More than 12,000 people serve in the Coast Guard Reserve.

Coast Guard Auxiliary

More than 32,000 men and women — all volunteers — serve in the Coast Guard Auxiliary. Most are experienced boaters. Others are amateur radio operators. Even licensed pilots join and bring their own aircraft into service. Auxiliarists promote boating safety by conducting free courtesy examinations of recreational boats, teaching a wide variety of boating courses and helping the active duty Coast Guard during Search and Rescue cases. They also patrol regattas and other marine events for the Coast Guard. Operating on their own time, at their own expense, with little federal funding, these volunteers are a tremendously cost effective asset for the Coast Guard's boating safety program.



Coast Guard Training

We're the experts in maritime law enforcement and safety because that is our focus in training and education.

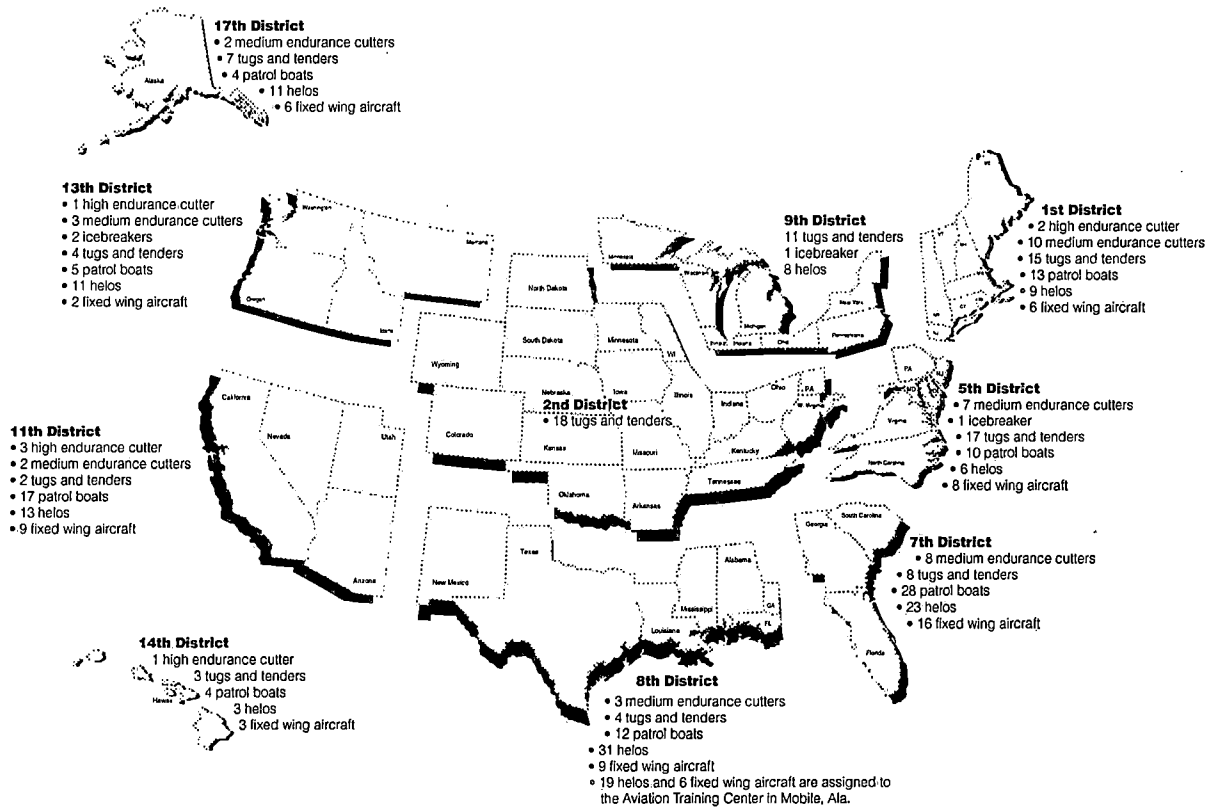
Six out of ten Coast Guard officers graduate from the Coast Guard Academy in New London, CT. It is the smallest service academy, and the only one where acceptance is based strictly on merit competition.

Other officers graduate from our Officer Candidate School in Yorktown, VA after earning a college degree at a civilian university or distinguishing themselves through enlisted service.

All of our enlisted people learn the ropes at our training center in Cape May, NJ. And the training never stops: technology and professional requirements spur our demand for excellence. Most of our people go on to attend advanced service schools or pursue advanced academic degrees. This is in addition to the training that comes only by experience - at sea, on the job, in the service.



United States Coast Guard: at



☆☆☆☆ **Commandant**

☆☆☆ **Vice Commandant**

☆☆ **Headquarters Offices**



Headquarters Units

- ☆☆ Academy
- ☆☆ CG Yard
- ☆☆ Training Centers
- ☆☆ Support Centers
- ☆☆ Centralized Commands

Atlantic Area **Pacific Area**

☆☆☆ **Area Commanders**


☆☆ **District Commanders**

- ☆☆ Group Commanders
- ☆☆ Stations 
- ☆☆ Smaller Ships
- ☆☆ Air Stations 
- ☆☆ Marine Safety Offices

Floating units under 180 feet in length are under District Command

☆☆ **Commander, Maintenance and Logistics Commands**

- ☆☆ Personnel
- ☆☆ Engineering
- ☆☆ Supply

☆☆ Large Ships 

Floating units greater than 180 feet in length are under Area Command.

work around the world



The Coast Guard is the smallest of the country's five armed forces, but it's a force felt around the World. Our LORAN stations guide mariners to the farthest shores of the World's oceans. Coast Guard inspectors routinely travel to every maritime nation on Earth to provide the best service to our merchant ships. Our advisory teams and foreign

attachés have helped emerging nations model their own navies after the Coast Guard, particularly in the Caribbean. Our status as the oldest, largest, and most professional Coast Guard in the World has earned us the respect of governments everywhere.

United States Coast Guard

The Coast Guard operates a mix of cutters, boats, helicopters, and fixed-wing aircraft. From the blue water of the deep oceans to the muddy Mississippi; from tide flats to rocky surf, our people will be there working. We can search from the skies for drug smugglers or accident victims, then get helicopters into places even our best boats can't go. Our aircraft and watercraft are supported by shore stations around the country and the World.



Cutters

"Cutter" is the traditional word for a Coast Guard ship, although our larger patrol boats are also called cutters. We have many different classes of cutters, but nine main types.

High Endurance Cutters — 12.

378 feet long. 29 knots. 155 crewmembers. Mid-ocean Search and Rescue, Long-range fisheries and law enforcement patrols, usually 30-45 days and up to 14,000 miles. The electronics and armament packages are being extensively renovated to improve defense capability.



Medium Endurance Cutters — 34. 180 - 270 feet long. 49 - 99 crewmembers. Fisheries patrols, drug interdiction, Search and Rescue, and defense operations.



Surface Effect Ships — 3. 109 feet long. 30 knots. 1000 mile range. 18 crewmembers. Rigid side wall air cushion vehicles. High speed, good maneuverability, and shallow draft make this useful for marine environmental protection, drug interdiction, and enforcement of immigration laws.



Buoy Tenders — 77. 65 - 180 feet long. 12 - 56 crewmembers. Used primarily to service and maintain short range aids to navigation on our rivers and coasts. These are also valuable platforms for search and rescue and law enforcement.



Harbor Tugs — 14. 65 feet long. 8 crewmembers. Strengthened for icebreaking in the rivers and harbors of the Northeast. These perform port security and search and rescue duties during the summer months.



Icebreaker Tugs — 9. 140 feet long. 18 crewmembers. These extend the shipping season in the Great Lakes and along the East Coast. They are used for law enforcement and regatta safety duties in the summer.



Polar Icebreakers — 2. 400 feet long. 18 knots. 28,000 mile range. 155 crewmembers. Provides science and logistics support for our country's interests in the polar regions.



Patrol Boats — 89. 82 - 110 feet long. In excess of 20 knots. 450 - 1800 mile range. 10 - 18 crewmembers. Drug interdiction, Search and Rescue, and defense operations. These are relatively fast and heavily armed cutters capable of 5 - 10 day patrols.



Training Cutter — 1. 295 feet long. The Cutter EAGLE is the Coast Guard's famous cadet training barque. It serves to introduce future officers to the rigors and demands of life at sea. It has been an ambassador of goodwill at Tall Ships regattas around the World.



Facilities

Fixed wing aircraft. Our planes fly from 27 Coast Guard air stations around the country. Our inventory includes three types.

HC-130H Hercules — 31. Four-engine, turbo-prop cargo carrier. 300 knots. 18 hours. Used for long-range law enforcement patrols, SAR missions, and military transport.

HU-25A Guardian — 41. Twin Fan-jet. 410 knots, 4 1/2 hours. Air interdiction, medium-range Search and Rescue missions. Unofficially nicknamed "Falcon".

E-2C Hawkeye — 2. Twin-engine turbo-prop. 262 knots. 5 hours. Radar, communications, and intelligence platform. One of our main weapons for drug interdiction.

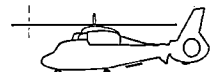
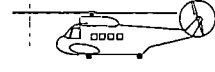
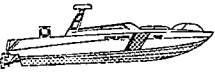
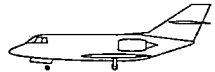
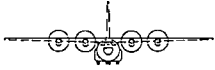
Helicopters. Coast Guard helicopters fly from air stations and cutters equipped with flight decks. We have three types.

HH-3F Pelican — 36. Twin-engine, radar equipped, medium range recovery helicopter (MRR). 142 knots. 5 1/2 hours. To be replaced by Sikorsky HH-60J beginning in 1990.

HH-52A Sea Guard — 49. Single-engine, short range recovery (SRR). 90 knots. 3 1/2 hours. Presently being phased out by the Dolphin.

HH-65 Dolphin — 77. Twin-engine, short range recovery (SRR). 155 knots. 3 1/2 hours. Equipped with radar and advanced electronics for night search and interdiction.

Small Boats. The Coast Guard runs more than 2000 small boats from 16 feet up to 63 feet in length. These include motor lifeboats, motor surfboats, utility boats, surf rescue boats, fast coastal interceptors, port security boats, ports and waterways boats, aids to navigation boats, Boston Whalers, skiffs, and inflatable boats. Some are carried aboard our large cutters. Most operate near shore and on inland waters.



Shore Stations

Aids to Navigation Teams ...65	Small Boat Stations.....148	Marine Safety Offices.....39	Vessel Traffic Services4
Air Stations.....27	Group Offices45	Marine Inspection Offices.....6	
Bases / Support Centers28	Light Stations23	Communications Stations9	
Electronic Shops.....8	LORAN C Stations37	Reserve Port Security Units 157	

An Average Day

Fiscal year 1987 was an average year for the Coast Guard. Nothing unusual happened to make it different from our first 196 years. Yet, how can we call it average?

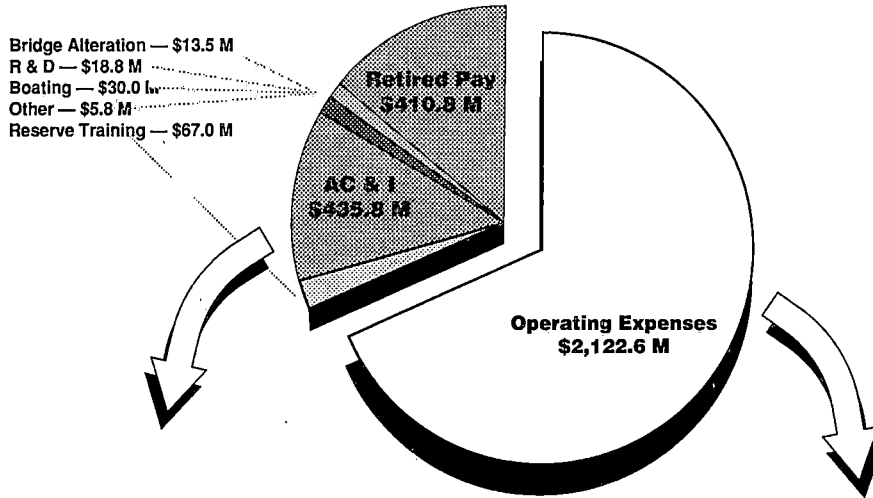
- **On an average day, we saved 16 lives** — one life every 91 minutes. This is an average statistic, but a very important one to each person who is alive today because of us. During that same average day we assisted another 361 people and saved \$2,500,000 in property. We completed 154 search and rescue cases.
- **Coast Guard Marine Safety personnel worked 23 oil and hazardous chemical spills during that average day.** They boarded 43 vessels for port safety checks. They inspected another 64. Because of this average day's work, explosions, sinkings, deaths and injuries were much less likely.
- **We seized 3,568 pounds of marijuana and 35 pounds of cocaine during that average day** and helped other agencies confiscate 243 pounds of marijuana and 26 pounds of cocaine. We arrested two drug smugglers. The street value of the illicit drugs seized by Coast Guardsmen that day was \$6,500,000 — \$4,200 every minute. We also helped our sister agencies seize an additional \$3,500,000 worth of drugs. We seized a drug running vessel every two days.
- **Seventeen marine casualties were investigated on our average day.** More than 8,000 transactions took place on the Coast Guard's Marine Safety Information System — the largest system of its kind in the world.

During our average day, we spent \$5,000,000 to keep all of our boats, cutters and planes running. Our cutters and aircraft burned \$160,000 of fuel — enough to buy 184,770 gallons of regular unleaded gasoline. That is enough gasoline to heat 100,000 tons of water to 105.6 degrees Fahrenheit or drive a compact car around the Earth 222 times. Our payroll totals \$2,192,000 each day — \$1,500 each minute.

As we go about our work in the Coast Guard, we often don't realize how much of an impact we have on this country and its people. Because of our "average" day with its average problems and average work, people are saved from the perilous sea, our channels are safely buoyed, ports and vessels are operated safely, the smugglers of death are stopped, incompetent seaman and poor vessels are removed from the sea and our waterways are cleaner than anytime in recent memory.

A lot of above average Coast Guard people, both military and civilian, make an average day in the Coast Guard something special. Maybe that's the reason our average day isn't so average.

1989 Budget



Acquisition, Construction & Improvements

This appropriation provides money for major acquisition, construction and improvement of vessels, aircraft, shore facilities and aids to navigation.

Year	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	88/89
Funding (M)	\$684.0	\$400.0	\$669.0	\$374.2	\$453.8	\$543.0	\$247.0	\$435.8	+\$188.8

Includes DOD funds: \$300 in 1982; \$300 in 1984; \$235 in 1986; \$245 in 1987.

270' WMEC procurement	\$13.3
Acquisition / construction of ATON barges	\$6.5
Buoy Tender / Buoy Boat replacement	\$3.2
WHEC plotting table replacement	\$1.5
378' WHEC FRAM	\$79.0
210' WMEC MMA	\$40.0
378' WHEC weapons system modernization	\$3.0
Other	\$2.1

HH-60 MRR helicopter acquisition, Phase III	\$93.0
HH-65A engine availability improvement	\$8.0

HC-130 FLAR, Phase IV	\$13.0
AR&SC computer system replacement	\$5.7
MDZ C31	\$1.3

* Air Stations	\$6.5
* Training facilities	\$5.9
* Personnel support facilities	\$5.4
* Groups, Bases, Stations and MSO's	\$16.9
* Underground Storage Tank Cleanup program	\$4.0
Waterways ATON projects	\$3.0
* Survey and design activities	\$3.5
* Minor shore construction projects	\$6.3

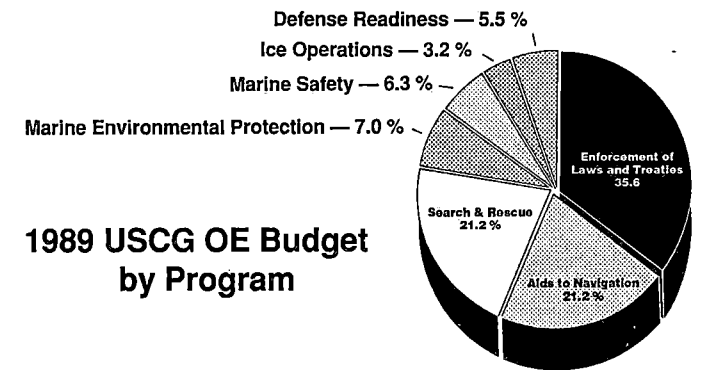
* Acquisition support services	\$1.8
Personnel and related program costs	\$22.4

* Funded from DOD MilCon Appropriation (\$50.3M)

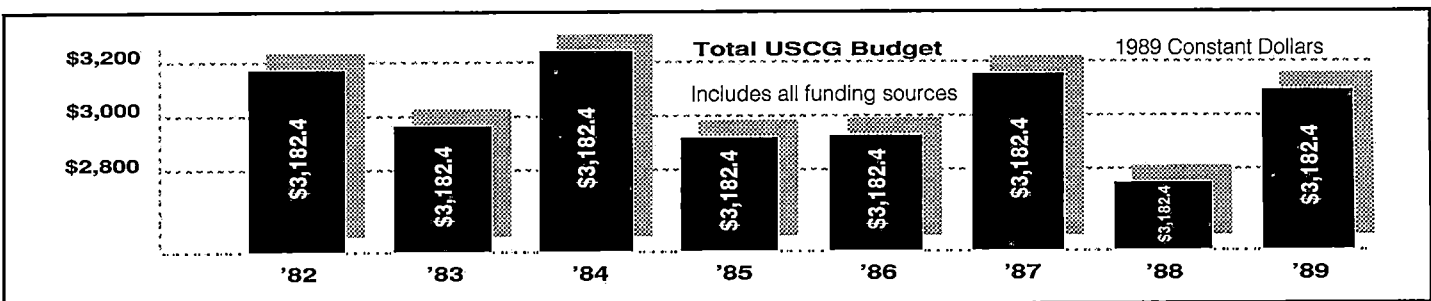
Operating Expenses

The Coast Guard is one of the best bargains in government. More than 68% of our annual budget is for Operating Expenses. Each year we save property worth twice as much as our Search and Rescue budget. We save the lives of nearly 6000 people and directly assist another 130,000 more. We spend \$700 Million to enforce all of our Laws and Treaties, but we seize illegal drugs worth more than three times that much. In all our programs, we've given the taxpayers this kind of value, even though our budget has stayed nearly constant.

We are productive and effective because of our multi-mission flexibility. We respond to emergencies of every kind. We are intent on providing the best possible service to the American public! That commitment will never change!



Historical Funding Profile





Enforcement of Laws and Treaties

Enforcement of Laws and Treaties began in 1790 when Alexander Hamilton formed a "fleet of cutters" to suppress smuggling. Today, drug interdiction has made it one of the Coast Guard's most visible missions.

Objective. Enforce federal law on the high seas and in U.S. waters. Interdict drug smugglers and illegal migrants. Enforce Exclusive Economic Zone laws and regulations up to 200 nautical miles off our shores. Inspect domestic and foreign fishing vessels. Help other agencies enforce our nation's laws.

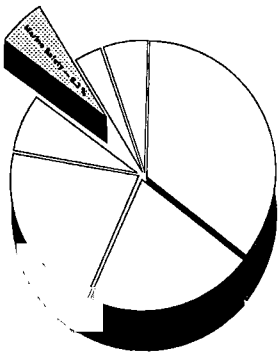
Impact. Between 1982-86, the Coast Guard:

- Confiscated more than 12.5 million pounds of marijuana with a street value of \$12.5 billion.

- Confiscated nearly 15.5 thousand pounds of cocaine with a street value of more than \$480 million.
- Seized 886 drug smuggler's vessels.
- Arrested more than 4,200 drug smugglers.
- Conducted nearly 15,000 fisheries law enforcement boardings.
- Issued more than 2,400 citations for fisheries law violations. All at a cost of less than \$3.5 billion.

Historical Funding Profile

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	+/- 88/89
OE	\$306.2	\$434.0	\$460.8	\$531.7	\$584.7	\$618.7	\$630.3	\$754.6	+\$124.3
AC&I	219.7	199.9	217.1	276.3	251.2	197.7	176.5	209.2	+32.7
RDT&E	0.4	0.4	.09	2.0	5.7	6.6	6.3	4.4	-1.9
Total	\$526.3	\$634.3	\$678.8	\$810.0	\$841.6	\$823.0	\$813.1	\$911.9	+\$155.1



Marine Safety

The Coast Guard's Marine Safety program consists of two major activities:

- Commercial Vessel Safety (CVS) effects comprehensive marine inspection and licensing programs.
- Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) fulfills the legislative mandates of the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971.

Objective. Commercial Vessel Safety — Minimize deaths, injuries, property loss and environmental damage by developing and enforcing Federal standards for vessels, offshore facilities, merchant marine personnel and other facilities engaged in commercial or scientific activity in the marine environment.

Recreational Boating Safety — Reduces number of deaths, injuries and property damage caused by recreational boats. Improve boating safety. Encourage development, use and enjoyment of all U.S. waters.

Impact. CVS - Since 1982, on an annual average, the Coast Guard has:

- Conducted more than 11,800 Marine Casualty Investigations.
- Issued nearly 60,500 Seamen's licenses and crew qualification documents.
- Inspected about 40,000 U.S. vessels and 4,400 foreign vessels.

RBS: Direct Program. Since 1982, the Coast Guard has conducted a yearly average of:

- More than 1,300 factory visits and inspections.
- More than 180 Defect Campaigns.

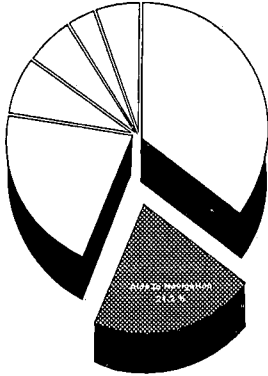
CG Auxiliary. Since 1982, this volunteer civilian organization has, on an annual average,

- Enrolled more than 415,000 persons in Boating Education courses.
- Conducted nearly 300,000 Courtesy Marine Examinations.
- Conducted more than 35,000 Safety and/or Regatta Patrols.

Marine Safety program activities from 1982 to 1986 cost less than \$700 million.

Historical Funding Profile

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	+/- 88/89
OE	\$128.0	\$116.0	\$129.9	\$114.9	\$99.5	\$126.1	\$127.1	\$134.6	+\$7.5
AC&I	13.7	5.9	10.0	6.1	4.2	4.6	2.6	3.1	+0.5
RDT&E	7.4	43.0	4.0	4.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	+0.2
Total	\$149.1	\$164.9	\$143.9	\$125.8	\$105.3	\$132.7	\$131.6	\$139.8	+\$8.2



Aids to Navigation

The Aids to Navigation program maintains Short Range Aids to Navigation — lighthouses, fog signals, buoys, day-markers and radar beacons. It also manages long-range, electronic radionavigation aids — radiobeacons, LORAN-C and OMEGA and exercises administrative control over the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges across navigable waters of the United States.

Objective. To Develop, establish, maintain and operate audible, visible and radar aids to navigation to help navigators determine their position or safe course and warn of obstructions in or adjacent to navigable waters. Establish, operate and maintain electronic aids throughout the United States and in other areas of the world to provide continuous, accurate, all-weather positioning capability for military and civilian mariners and aviators.

Impact. Short Range Aids to Navigation — Between 1982 and 1986, the Coast Guard:

- Serviced an average of 45,600 federal floating, fixed and river aids each year.
- Authorized nearly 42,000 private aids each year.
- Converted more than 5,800 battery-powered aids to solar power to reduce servicing requirements.

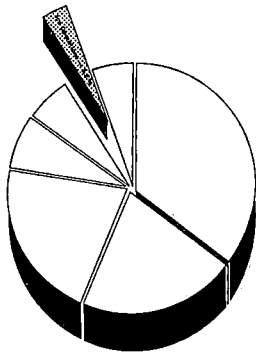
Radionavigation Aids — The Coast Guard:

Operates 28 domestic and 10 overseas LORAN-C stations, to provide radionavigation signals for roughly 321,000 civilian and 860 DoD users. Operates two OMEGA stations and oversees six additional stations which are funded cooperatively by the United States and six partner nations to provide navigational coverage for military and civilian vessels and aircraft.

Cost of the Aids to Navigation program in 1986 was less than \$500 million.

Historical Funding Profile

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	+/-
OE	\$341.2	\$362.3	\$370.3	\$362.7	\$371.7	\$409.5	\$416.5	\$449.0	+\$32.7
AC&I	34.1	58.9	57.3	77.3	24.1	35.7	13.7	57.0	+43.3
RDT&E	3.7	3.7	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.7	4.3	+0.6
Total	\$379.0	\$424.9	\$430.2	\$443.0	\$399.0	\$449.1	\$433.9	\$510.5	+\$76.6



Ice Operations

The Coast Guard conducts both Polar Ice Operations and Domestic Ice Operations. It is the only federal agency that operates icebreakers. Icebreakers provide assistance and oceanographic support to the Coast Guard Search and Rescue (SAR) and Enforcement of Laws and Treaties (ELT) programs and to other governmental and scientific organizations.

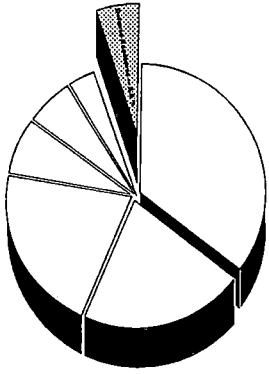
Objective. Provide icebreaking capability to support our national interests in Polar regions. Facilitate U.S. maritime transportation through ice-laden domestic waters. Conduct International Ice Patrol which was initiated in 1912 after the Titanic struck an iceberg and sunk. To observe and chart the positions and movement of icebergs.

Impact.	1982	1986
Polar Icebreaker deployment days	785	542
Domestic Cutter underway hours	6,024	1,834
Vessels assisted	1,091	233

Historical Funding Profile

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	+/-
OE *	\$86.7	\$27.0	\$27.6	\$50.5	\$56.3	\$91.0	\$78.1	\$67.9	-\$10.2
AC&I	16.6	33.9	2.5	1.5	2.5	7.0	3.2	2.5	-0.7
RDT&E	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	+0.1
Total	\$103.8	\$61.0	\$30.2	\$52.6	\$59.2	\$98.5	\$81.8	\$71.0	-\$10.8

* Does not include reimbursements (e.g., DOD, NSF): \$2.5 in 1982; \$31.2 in 1983; \$24.1 in 1984; \$25.6 in 1985; \$30.8 in 1986; and \$5.8 in 1987.



Defense Readiness

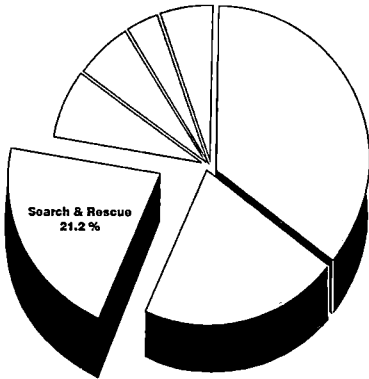
Defense Readiness insures the Coast Guard can function as an effective armed force. Coast Guard resources are used in both peacetime and wartime.

Objective. To provide constant Coast Guard military capability and readiness.

	WW-II	Korea	Viet Nam
Personnel	241,000	3,000	8,000
Vessels	Cutters 802 Navy Ships 351 Army Vessels 288	Navy Destroyer Escorts 12 Additional Pacific Weather Stations 6	Vessels: 56 Cutters 30 Patrol Boats 26
Aircraft	planes/helos 150	Air Detachments 6	Flew with 37th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron

Historical Funding Profile

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	+/- 88/89
OE	\$77.3	\$68.2	\$71.3	\$99.5	\$96.9	\$107.2	\$110.5	\$117.2	+\$6.7
AC&I	18.1	19.9	26.4	36.4	35.2	34.8	23.4	26.7	+3.3
RDT&E	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.0	+0.7
Total	\$95.7	\$88.4	\$98.2	\$136.3	\$133.1	\$143.4	\$135.2	\$145.9	+\$10.7



Search and Rescue

Search and Rescue (SAR) is one of the Coast Guard's oldest missions. Rescuing those in peril at sea has priority over all other Coast Guard peacetime missions.

Objective. To minimize loss of life, personal injury and property damage on the high seas. The U.S. Coast Guard keeps a nationwide system of boats, aircraft, cutters and rescue coordination centers on 24-hour alert, ready to respond to a vessel in distress.

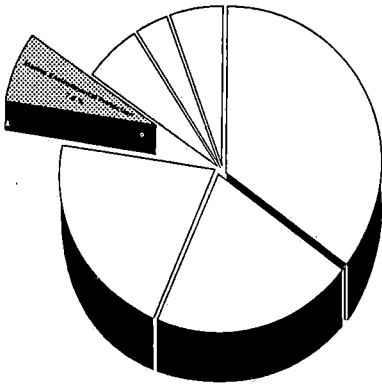
Impact. As a result of Coast Guard SAR efforts between 1982 and 1986:

- More than 30,700 lives were saved.
- More than 707,000 persons were assisted.
- More than \$3.8 billion of property was saved.
- More than \$11 billion of property was protected.

This cost the federal government less than \$2.4 billion.

Historical Funding Profile

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	+/- 88/89
OE	\$397.1	\$410.0	\$415.0	\$385.9	\$319.5	\$408.8	\$404.5	449.3	+\$44.8
AC&I	96.1	107.6	111.8	97.0	28.3	39.8	19.8	129.1	+109.3
RDT&E	1.8	3.2	5.1	5.2	3.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	+0.2
Total	\$495.0	\$520.8	\$531.9	\$488.1	\$351.0	\$452.5	\$428.0	\$582.3	+\$154.3



Marine Environmental Protection

Marine Environmental Response and Port Safety and Security are the two major missions of the Marine Environmental Protection Program.

Objective. Marine Environmental Response — Minimize damage caused by pollutants released in the coastal zone. Overcome or reduce threat to the marine environment posed by potential spills of oil or hazardous substances. Assist in national and international pollution response planning. Cost recovery is the final stage of environmental response. Every effort is made to recover costs following a federal response.

Port Safety and Security — Safeguard the nation's ports, waterways, waterfront facilities, vessels, personnel and property from accidental or intentional damage, disruption, destruction or injury. Monitor oil transfer and hazardous cargo operations to prevent spills. Conducting harbor patrols to detect oil or chemical spills. Enforce pollution regulations.

Impact. In 1986 alone the following was accomplished through the Marine Environmental Response program.

Oil

- Received 9,731 pollution reports
- 8,017 investigations conducted.
- 1,793 responsible party cleanups monitored.
- 234 federally-funded cleanups supervised.

Chemical

- Received 732 pollution reports.
- 633 investigations conducted.
- 140 cleanups monitored.
- 28 federally-funded cleanups

Coast Guard Port Safety and Security efforts in 1986 included:

Safety:

- 8,310 cargo transfer operations monitored.
- 3,976 waterfront facilities inspected.
- 18,313 harbor patrols conducted.
- 190 MARPOL facilities inspected.

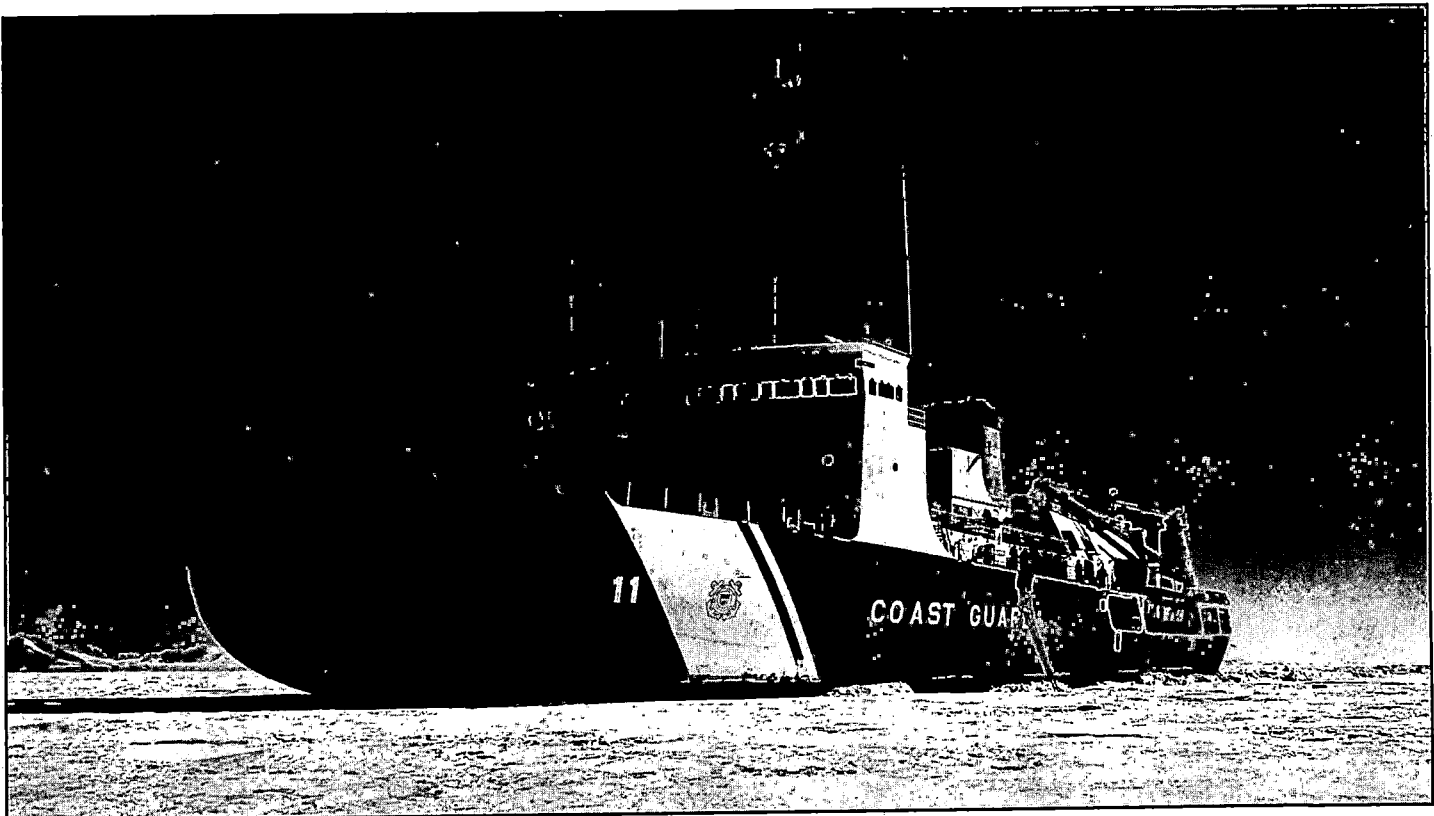
Security

- 943 port security cards issued.
- 656 special interest vessels boarded.
- 533 safety zone patrols conducted.

The cost in 1986 was less than \$150 million.

Historical Funding Profile

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	+/- 88/89
OE	\$145.4	\$111.1	\$120.7	\$112.6	\$127.9	\$134.0	\$143.7	\$149.8	+\$6.1
AC&I	51.2	7.2	10.4	10.6	14.4	5.0	7.8	8.2	+\$0.4
RDT&E	5.9	8.8	6.2	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	-\$0.1
Total	\$202.5	\$127.1	\$137.3	\$126.2	\$144.0	\$140.7	\$153.1	\$159.5	+\$6.4



Future Trends

As in all cases, the future will emerge from the present and the past. Tradition and values which bond the members of the Coast Guard together will serve as compass checks in charting future courses. We will continue to serve as maritime experts, recognized throughout the world for our expertise. The tradition of assisting those in need on the seas will not change. Nor will the values associated with duty, self-sacrifice and public service diminish in providing the spark of motivation which makes the Coast Guard such a unique organization.

Protection will characterize the focus of our efforts in many areas. The Coast Guard will be avid in protecting life, property, and the environment from harm's way. These activities will carry us far offshore. Our law enforcement efforts will continue to improve the prospects of future generations. Our defense contributions will further secure

the sovereignty of our shores and project our interests abroad. The marine environment will further benefit from programs designed to safeguard this invaluable resource.

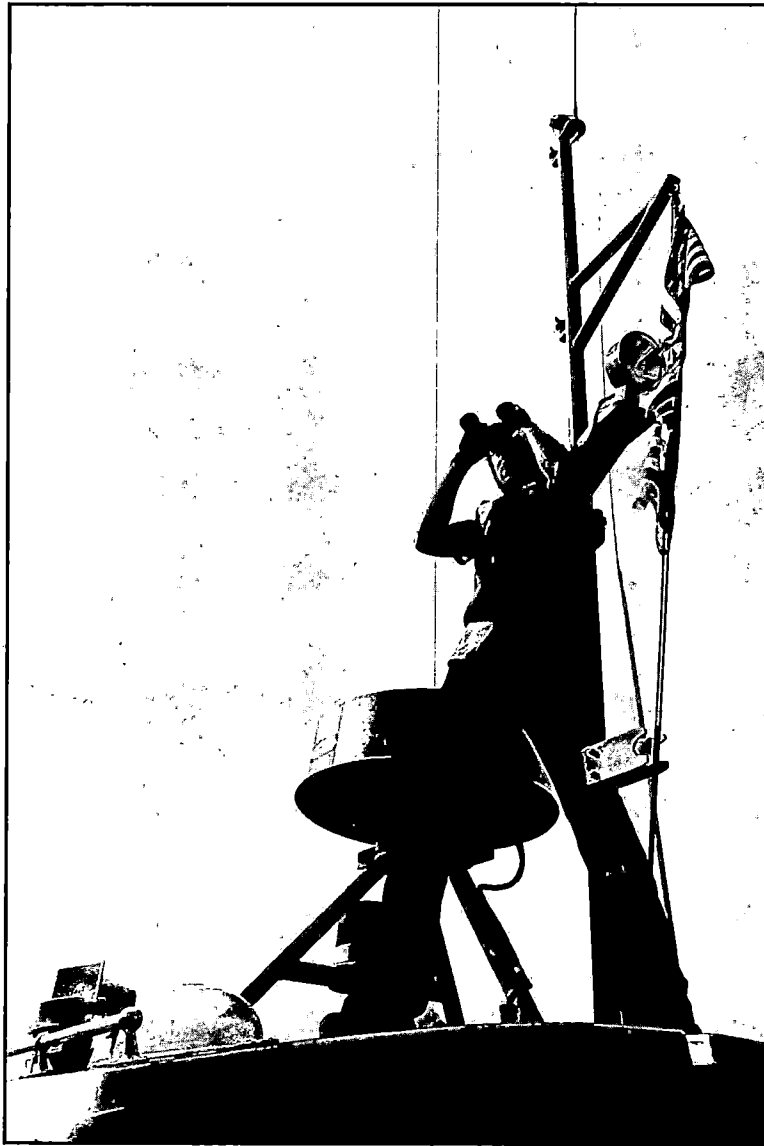
Prevention will be a key part of the Coast Guard's many responsibilities. Efforts to promote and improve safety and avoid disasters and acci-

dents before they occur are essential to our future successes. This is both cost-effective and constructive.

Coordination in the maritime arena will continue to gain emphasis. The number of functions shared with other Federal agencies or with other levels of government, as well as the private sector, will expand. This will become more pronounced as we experience extended periods of austere funding and further economic development in the maritime community. We will be innovative in the provision of services, always keeping in mind the importance of the public's safety. Without exception, our focus will continue to be upon providing the highest quality of service to the public at the best price.

Productivity will mark all our programs. The multi-mission nature of the

Coast Guard will continue to provide the taxpayer with a very favorable return. With further development of the Exclusive Economic Zone, the demands placed upon the Coast Guard will certainly increase. We will be **"Always Ready"** in meeting that challenge.



Our language

AC&I	Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	MSC	Marine Safety Center
AEROSTAT	Mobile interdiction and surveillance radar system	MSO	Marine Safety Office
AGTV	Active Gated Television	OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
AIREYE	Airborne Surveillance Systems	OE	Operating Expenses
AR&SC	Aircraft Repair and Support Center	OPBAT	Operation Bahamas & Turks & Caicos
ATON	Aids To Navigation	OPS	Operations
BA	Budget Authority	PIO	Polar Ice Operations
C³	Command, Control, and Communications	P.L.	Public Law
CG	Coast Guard	PSS	Port Safety and Security
CVR	Cockpit Voice Recorder	PSU	Port Security Unit
CVS	Commercial Vessel Safety	RA	Radionavigation Aids
DIO	Domestic Ice Operations	RBS	Recreational Boating Safety
DOD	Department of Defense	R&D	Research and Development
DOT	Department of Transportation	RDT&E	Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation
DR	Defense Readiness	RR	Railroad
DRT	Dead Reckoning Tracers	SAR	Search And Rescue
DWP	Deepwater Port Liability Fund	SARSAT	Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking
ELT	Enforcement of Laws and Treaties	SES	Surface Effect Ships
FDR	Flight Data Recorder	SEUS	Southeast United States
FLAR	Forward Looking Airborne Radar	SRA	Short Range Aids (To Navigation)
FTE	Full Time Equivalent (employment)	SRB	Surf Rescue Boat
F/O	Follow-On	SRR	Short Range Recovery
FRAM	Fleet Rehabilitation and Maintenance	SSC	Ship Structure Committee
GPS	Global Positioning Navigational System	TAPAA	Trans-Alaska Pipeline Fund
HAZCHEM	Hazardous Chemicals	UNITAS	An annual series of operations conducted with the military units of South American nations during the circumnavigation of South America.
HH-60	Medium Range Recovery Helicopter	U.S.C.	United States Code
HH-65A	Short Range Recovery Helicopter	USCGC	United States Coast Guard Cutter
HC-130H	Long Range Surveillance Fixed Wing Aircraft	UST	Underground Storage Tank
HH-3F	Medium Range Recovery Helicopter	WAGB	Polar class Icebreaker
H.R.	House Report	WAMS	Waterways Analysis and Management System
HU-25A	Medium Range Search Fixed Wing Aircraft	WATC	West African Training Cruise
IRM	Information Resources Management	WHEC	High Endurance Cutter
IR/UV	Infrared Ultraviolet	WIX	Training Cutter
LTA	Lighter Than Air	WLB	Buoy Tender
MARPOL	International Convention For Prevention of Pollution From Ships	WLI	Buoy Tender, Inland
MAT	Maintenance Augmentation Team	WLIC	Construction Tender, Inland
MDZ	Maritime Defense Zone	WLM	Buoy Tender, Coastal
MEP	Marine Environmental Protection	WLR	Buoy Tender, River
MER	Marine Environmental Response	WMEC	Medium Endurance Cutter
MLB	Motor Life Boat	WPB	Patrol Boat
MMA	Mid-Life Maintenance Availability	WTGB	Icebreaking Tug
MODU	Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit	WSES	Surface Effect Ship
MPS	Military Preposition Ship	WYTL	Harbor Tug, Small
MRR	Medium Range Recovery	WYTM	Harbor Tug, Medium
MS	Marine Safety		

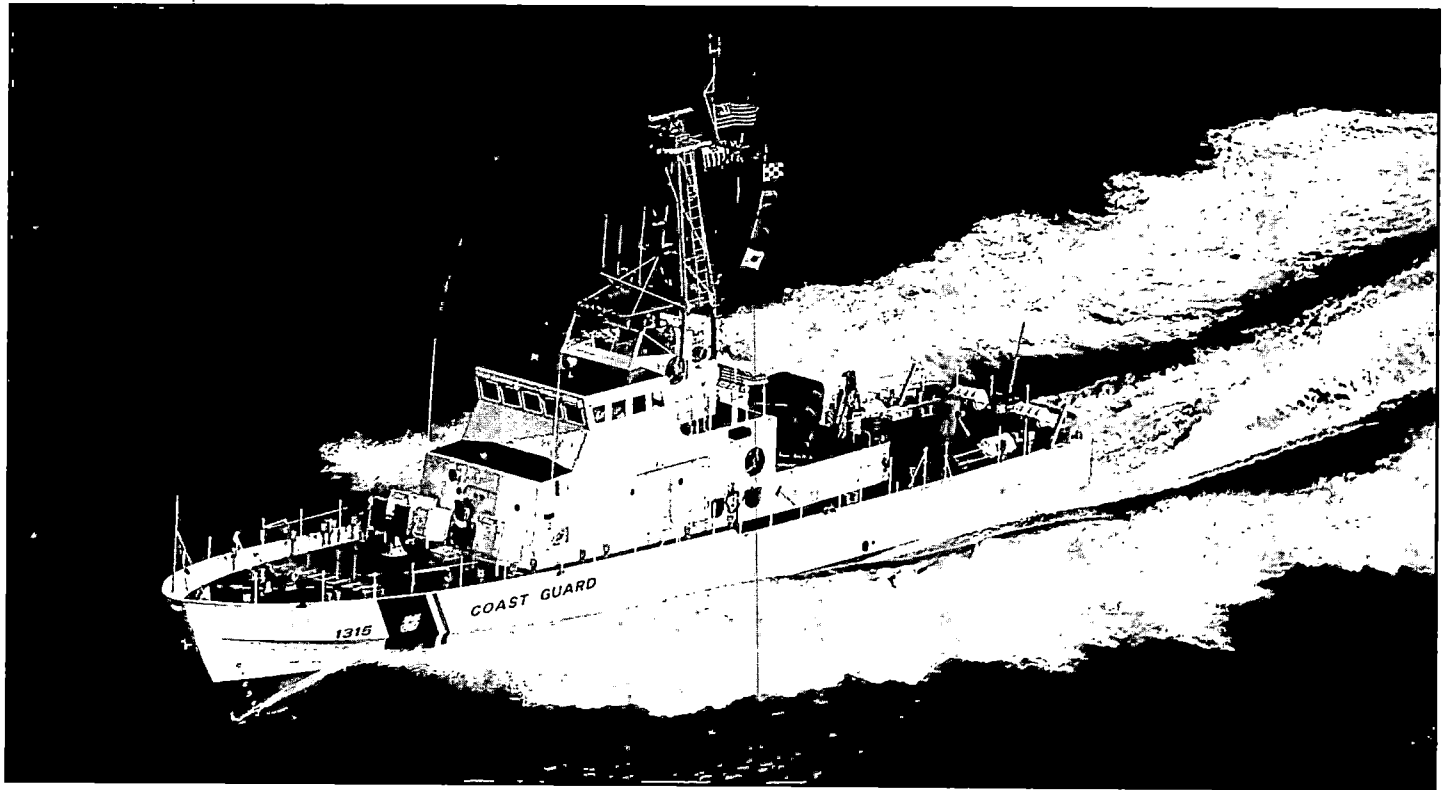


Where it happens

State	Value of contracts over \$25K during 100th Congress	Number of CG Units	Number of CG People
Alabama	\$4,326,012	19	833
Alaska	29,888,575	35	3224
Arizona	19,260,572	1	3
Arkansas	568,926	1	19
California	56,764,869	80	3641
Colorado	844,768	1	3
Connecticut	8,772,273	15	1028
Delaware	4,842,204	1	37
District of Columbia	2,661,500	4	2385
Florida	15,841,785	92	3642
Georgia	1,795,207	10	198
Hawaii	3,081,669	22	1003
Idaho	60,461	1	2
Illinois	17,426,592	6	127
Indiana	1,536,386	2	24
Iowa	1,813,316	3	48
Kansas	389,570	2	223
Kentucky	104,239	6	103
Louisiana	15,093,415	29	1083
Maine	137,913,286	30	544
Maryland	18,497,650	18	1475
Massachusetts	14,355,651	45	2178
Michigan	5,260,688	45	1025
Minnesota	3,819,718	7	124
Mississippi	740,952	10	218
Missouri	2,656,304	12	355
Montana	443 *	1	4
Nebraska	1,614,966	2	23
Nevada	86,916	2	12
New Hampshire	2,591,400	6	287
New Jersey	17,348,856	20	1144
New Mexico	106,023	1	4
New York	23,262,106	51	2923
North Carolina	3,937,793	29	1574
North Dakota	50,880	1	15
Ohio	5,340,244	16	457
Oklahoma	543,604	3	74
Oregon	8,006,633	22	861
Pennsylvania	8,314,334	12	261
Rhode Island	32,050,642	11	146
South Carolina	4,510,312	12	318
South Dakota	1,929,092	0	0
Tennessee	598,227	7	104
Texas	14,084,868	40	1134
Utah	2,683,491	1	3
Vermont	265,996	2	22
Virginia	24,098,448	48	2697
Washington	7,375,350	38	1644
West Virginia	0	2	18
Wisconsin	1,969,068	14	1962

* Contract modification





“There are many unique aspects to the Coast Guard. The importance of the maritime responsibilities we are charged with and the efficiency of our multi-mission units and organization come quickly to mind. But our most outstanding feature and enduring attribute is our people. I never cease to be amazed by the dedication and professionalism of our active duty and reserve military personnel, our civilians and our auxiliaries. It is because of our people that we remain, as we have been for 200 years, *Semper Paratus* — **Always Ready** — to carry out our nation's maritime priorities.”



Admiral Paul A. Yost
Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
January, 1989

200
Years of
Service

