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OA/ID Number:	13705
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Folder Title:
National Conference of State Legislators 2/9/90 **[OA** 8310**]**

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NCSL McNally/Simon II 2/9/90

BOB

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS
ROOM 450, O.E.O.B. \ FRI., FEB. 9, 1990 \ 11:15 A.M.

THANK YOU. WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE -- ACTUALLY -- WHAT'S OFFICIALLY CALLED "THE WHITE HOUSE COMPLEX."

SORRY ABOUT THE DELAYS GETTING EVERYONE IN HERE. BUT I HAVE GOOD NEWS. YOU DON'T HAVE TO SHOW A PICTURE I.D. TO GET OUT. \\\

I'M GLAD TO SEE MY GOOD AND TALENTED FRIEND, TREASURY SECRETARY NICK BRADY, AND SO MANY OTHERS WHO ARE CONTRIBUTING FIRST-RATE LEADERSHIP TO MY ADMINISTRATION -- SECRETARY LAURO CAVAZOS, SECRETARY CLAYTON YEUTTER, AND E.P.A.'S BILL REILLY.

AND I'M PLEASED TO WELCOME LEGISLATORS FROM NEARLY ALL 50 STATES, ESPECIALLY YOUR PRESIDENT, REP. LEE DANIELS OF ILLINOIS. YOUR FORMER PRESIDENT, SEN. SAMMY NUNEZ [NOON-YEZ].

AND ONE OF YOUR OWN, DEB ANDERSON -- FORMER SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE IN SOUTH DAKOTA -- AND PROOF IF EVER THERE WAS OF FINLEY PETER DUNNE'S RULE: "EVERY NOW AND THEN, AN INNOCENT [PERSON] GETS SENT TO THE LEGISLATURE."

I AM GRATEFUL TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TALK WITH YOU, ESPECIALLY DURING SUCH A BUSY TIME IN YOUR LEGISLATIVE SCHEDULES. STATE LEGISLATORS ARE SOME OF AMERICA'S MOST PRACTICAL AND RESOURCEFUL LEADERS.

CLOSE TO AMERICA'S ROOTS. CLOSE TO AMERICA'S PEOPLE. CLOSE TO AMERICA'S CONCERNS.

EACH OF YOU HERE HAS EARNED A SPECIAL POSITION OF LEADERSHIP, A SPECIAL POSITION OF TRUST. NOT BY MASTERING THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE, BUT BY MASTERING THE TRADE ITSELF.

AND MANY OF YOU HAVE BEEN LEADERS IN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND EFFECTIVE REVOLUTIONS OF THE PAST 10 YEARS -- THE RETURN OF AMERICAN POLITICAL POWER TO THE AMERICAN STATES. THAT'S WHERE IT BEGAN. AND THAT'S WHERE IT BELONGS. \\\

AND I WANT TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO RENEW MY COMMITMENT NOT ONLY TO FEDERALISM AND TO THE RIGHTS OF STATES, BUT ALSO TO "STATES AS LABORATORIES" -- FORGING AHEAD AT THE CUTTING EDGE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST EXPERIMENT IN FREEDOM AND DIVERSITY.

IT IS, OF COURSE, A CONTINUING EXPERIMENT. FROM CRIMINAL JUSTICE TO EDUCATION, FROM CHILD CARE TO THE ENVIRONMENT, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE LOOKING FOR NEW APPROACHES TO SOLVING OLD PROBLEMS.

AND LOOKING NOT JUST AT AMERICA'S PROBLEMS -- BUT ALSO AMERICA'S POSSIBILITIES.

IN MANY CASES MY BUDGET WILL SUPPORT NEW DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, BOTH FOSTERING AND FINANCING EXPERIMENTATION IN THE STATES. IN OTHER CASES, MY ADMINISTRATION IS GRANTING WAIVERS FROM FEDERAL RED TAPE TO ENCOURAGE NEW EXPERIMENTATION. BUT AT THE BOTTOM LINE, MY FORMULA FOR FEDERALISM COMES DOWN TO FOUR SIMPLE WORDS: MORE FLEXIBILITY. FEWER MANDATES. \\\

LAST WEEK, I SUBMITTED MY FIRST COMPLETE BUDGET AS PRESIDENT. GAVE MY FIRST REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

WE FACE SOME BIG PROBLEMS, AND WE'VE RESPONDED WITH BIG INCREASES -- RECORD FUNDING FOR EDUCATION, DRUG ENFORCEMENT, THE ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER TOP PRIORITIES. WE DON'T NEED A QUICK FIX. BUT WE DO NEED QUICK ACTION.

BUT MORE FEDERAL MONEY SHOULDN'T AUTOMATICALLY MEAN MORE FEDERAL MANAGEMENT. IN EDUCATION, THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM IS NOT REINFORCING THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY, BUT REINFORCING THE AMERICAN TRADITION OF STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATION.

BECAUSE REAL IMPROVEMENT IN OUR SCHOOLS IS NOT SIMPLY A MATTER OF SPENDING MORE. SOME OF YOU WERE THERE WHEN I SPOKE OF THIS AT YOUR INDIANAPOLIS MEETING ALMOST THREE YEARS AGO: WE NEED TO PROVIDE MORE -- BUT WE ALSO NEED TO DEMAND MORE.

EXPECT MORE OF OUR SCHOOLS, OUR TEACHERS, OUR KIDS -- AND OF OURSELVES. LAST WEEK, I ANNOUNCED AMERICA'S EDUCATION GOALS -- DEVELOPED WITH THE NATION'S GOVERNORS. NOT "THREE R'S" BUT "SIX R'S" -- SIX GOALS FOR THE YEAR 2000.

READINESS -- AN AMERICA WHERE EVERY CHILD STARTS SCHOOL READY TO LEARN. RESCUING THOSE MOST AT RISK -- BY RAISING OUR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE TO AT LEAST 90 PERCENT. RE-ESTABLISHING EXCELLENCE.

A NEW RENAISSANCE IN SCIENCE AND MATH -- FIRST IN THE WORLD BY THE YEAR 2000. READING -- LITERACY FOR EVERY AMERICAN. AND RESPECT -- SCHOOLS THAT ARE DISCIPLINED, SCHOOLS THAT ARE DRUG-FREE. \\\

A DRUG-FREE AMERICA -- A SAFE AMERICA -- IS ONE OF OUR TOP CONCERNS. AND THERE IS AN INCREASING AND IMPORTANT FEDERAL ROLE IN FIGHTING VIOLENT CRIME.

BUT AS WITH EDUCATING OUR KIDS, PROTECTING OUR STREETS IS ONE OF THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES THE FOUNDING FATHERS RESERVED FOR THE STATES YOU REPRESENT.

LAST MAY, I ASKED CONGRESS TO JOIN ME IN LAUNCHING A NEW PARTNERSHIP WITH AMERICA'S CITIES AND STATES -- A PARTNERSHIP TO ENSURE THAT THOSE WHO SCORN JUSTICE ARE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE -- A PARTNERSHIP TO "TAKE BACK THE STREETS."

AND I'M HERE TODAY TO ASK YOUR HELP -- TO ASK YOU TO TAKE A LEADING ROLE IN YOUR STATES -- IN HELPING PUT AWAY THE VIOLENT, REPEAT AND FUGITIVE OFFENDERS WHO PLAGUE AMERICA'S STREETS.

YOUR ROLE IS ESSENTIAL. STATE AND LOCAL COPS BACK HOME NEED THE SAME TOOLS WE'VE PROPOSED OR ORDERED FOR THE FEDS. MANDATORY TIME FOR FIREARMS OFFENSES. NO DEALS ON GUN CHARGES -- WE CAN'T PLEA BARGAIN AWAY THE LIVES OF OUR COPS AND KIDS.

AND THOSE WHO COMMIT THE ULTIMATE CRIME MUST EXPECT TO PAY THE ULTIMATE PRICE.

AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL, I HAVE ASKED CONGRESS FOR MORE THAN $10 BILLION FOR PHASE II OF MY DRUG STRATEGY -- A 70% INCREASE SINCE I BECAME PRESIDENT. IT INCLUDES AN UNPRECEDENTED $500 MILLION REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

AND I'M COUNTING ON YOU TO MATCH US WITH THE SAME KIND OF HARD-HITTING RESOURCES -- POLICE, PROSECUTORS, AND PRISONS -- TO ENSURE THESE VIOLENT THUGS WILL BE PUT AWAY FOR GOOD.

IN THESE NEW PARTNERSHIPS, IN EDUCATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND IN ALL YOUR EFFORTS -- YOU HAVE MY GRATITUDE, MY RESPECT, AND MY SUPPORT. AS STATE LEGISLATORS YOU HAVE A SPECIAL SENSE OF BELONGING, A SENSE OF PLACE, A SENSE OF DUTY.

AND AS PUBLIC SERVANTS YOU, TOO, HAVE LEARNED THIS SIMPLE TRUTH: WHAT WE DO FOR <u>OURSELVES</u> DIES WITH US...WHAT WE DO FOR <u>OTHERS</u> REMAINS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR WARM GREETING. GODSPEED YOU IN THE CHALLENGES AHEAD. AND GOD BLESS THE U.S.A.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 7, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: EDWARD McNALLY

SUBJECT: REMARKS: NAT'L. CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS

I. SUMMARY

Attached are draft remarks for Friday morning's remarks to the National Conference of State Legislators.

II. DISCUSSION

At 11:15 a.m. on Friday, February 9, 1990, you are scheduled to arrive onstage in Room 450 of the O.E.O.B. to greet an audience of approximately 125 state legislators who hold leadership positions in their respective states.

The speech (10 minutes, on cards) salutes the legislators for their role in maintaining the states as "laboratories" for legislative innovation, emphasizing your long-standing commitment to federalism and the rights of states. The speech also focuses particular attention on your initiatives to boost education and law enforcement, calling on these leaders to match your federal initiatives with corresponding programs at the state level.

McNally/Simon
February 7, 1990
Draft Three (B:NCSL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS
ROOM 450, O.E.O.B.
FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1990, 11:15 A.M.

Thank you. Welcome to the White House -- actually -- what's officially called "The White House Complex."

Sorry about the delays getting everyone in here. But I have good news. **You don't have to show a picture I.D. to get out.** \\\

I'm glad to see my good and talented friend, Treasury Secretary Nick Brady, and so many others who are contributing first-rate leadership to my Administration -- Secretary Lauro Cavazos, Secretary Clayton Yeutter, and E.P.A.'s Bill Reilly.

And I'm pleased to welcome legislators from nearly all 50 states, especially your President, Rep. Lee Daniels of Illinois. Your former President, Sen. Sammy Nunez [NOON-yez]. And one of your own, Deb Anderson -- former Speaker of the House in South Dakota -- and proof if ever there was of Finley Peter Dunne's rule: **"Every now and then, an innocent [person] gets sent to the Legislature."**

I am grateful to have this opportunity to talk with you, especially during such a busy time in your legislative schedules.

State legislators are some of America's most practical and resourceful leaders. **Close to America's roots. Close to America's people. Close to America's concerns.**

Each of you here has earned a special position of leadership, a special position of trust. Not by mastering the tricks of the trade, but by mastering the trade itself.

And many of you have been leaders in one of the most important and effective revolutions of the past 10 years -- **the return of American political power to the American states. That's where it began. And that's where it belongs.** \\\

And I want to take this opportunity to renew my commitment not only to federalism and to the rights of states, but also to "states as laboratories" -- forging ahead at the cutting edge of the world's greatest experiment in freedom and diversity.

It is, of course, a continuing experiment. From criminal justice to education, from child care to the environment, state and local governments are looking for new approaches to solving old problems. **And looking not just at America's problems -- but also America's possibilities.**

In many cases my budget will support new demonstration projects, both fostering and financing experimentation in the states. In other cases, my Administration is granting waivers from federal red tape to encourage new experimentation. But at the bottom line, my formula for federalism comes down to four simple words: **More flexibility. Fewer mandates.** \\\

Last week, I submitted my first complete budget as President. Gave my first report on the State of the Union.

We face some big problems, and we've responded with big increases -- record funding for education, drug enforcement, the environment and other top priorities. **We don't need a quick fix. But we do need quick action.**

But more federal money shouldn't automatically mean more

federal management. In education, the solution to the problem is not reinforcing the federal bureaucracy, but reinforcing the American tradition of state and local education.

Because real improvement in our schools is not simply a matter of spending more. Some of you were there when I spoke of this at your Indianapolis meeting almost three years ago: **We need to provide more -- but we also need to demand more. Expect more of our schools, our teachers, our kids -- and of ourselves.**

Last week, I announced America's education goals -- developed with the nation's Governors. Not "Three R's" but "Six R's" -- six goals for the Year 2000.

Readiness -- an America where every child starts school ready to learn. Rescuing those most at risk -- by **raising our high school graduation rate to at least 90 percent.** Re-establishing excellence. A new Renaissance in science and math -- **first in the world by the Year 2000.** Reading -- literacy for every American. And Respect -- schools that are disciplined, **schools that are drug-free.** \\\

A drug-free America -- a safe America -- is one of our top concerns. And there is an increasing and important federal role in fighting violent crime. But as with educating our kids, protecting our streets is one of the most fundamental duties the Founding Fathers reserved for the states you represent.

Last May, I asked Congress to join me in launching a new partnership with America's cities and states -- a partnership to ensure that those who scorn justice are brought to justice -- a

partnership to "take back the streets."

And I'm here today to ask your help -- to ask you to take a leading role in your states -- in helping put away the violent, repeat and fugitive offenders who plague America's streets.

Your role is essential. **State and local cops back home need the same tools we've proposed or ordered for the Feds. Mandatory time for firearms offenses. No deals on gun charges -- we can't plea bargain away the lives of our cops and kids. And those who commit the ultimate crime must expect to pay the ultimate price.**

At the federal level, I have asked Congress for more than $10 billion for Phase II of my drug strategy -- a 70% increase since I became President. It includes an unprecedented $500 million request for assistance to state and local law enforcement. And I'm counting on you to match us with the same kind of hard-hitting resources -- **police, prosecutors, and prisons** -- to ensure these violent thugs will be **put away for good.**

In these new partnerships, in education and law enforcement, and in all your efforts -- you have my gratitude, my respect, and my support. As state legislators you have a special sense of belonging, a sense of place, a sense of duty. And as public servants you, too, have learned this simple truth: What we do for ourselves dies with us...what we do for others remains.

Thank you for your warm greeting. Godspeed you in the challenges ahead. And God bless the U.S.A.

# # #

McNally/Simon
February 6, 1990
Draft Two (B:NCSL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS
ROOM 450, O.E.O.B.
FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1990, 11:15 A.M.

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Governors agree, that the solution to the problem is not reinforcing the federal bureaucracy, but reinforcing the American tradition of state and local education.

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5/15/89

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Drug Strategy Budget Summ p. 10-11

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Thank you for your warm greeting. Godspeed you in the challenges ahead. And God bless the U.S.A.

# # #

(f) Executive Order No. 12435, establishing the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

(g) Executive Order No. 12575, establishing the President's Special Review Board.

(h) Executive Order No. 12546, establishing the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle Challenger Accident.

Sec. 4. Executive Order No. 12534 is superseded.

Sec. 5. This Order shall be effective September 30, 1987.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 30, 1987.

Executive Order 12611 of October 15, 1987

Delegating Authority To Implement Assistance for Central American Democracies and the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1987, enacted by section 101(k) of the Joint Resolution Making Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1987 (Public Laws 99–500 and 99–591), the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 *et seq.*), the Joint Resolution Making Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1988 (Public Law 100–120), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and in order to delegate certain functions concerning the use of funds, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order No. 12570 of October 24, 1986, is amended by adding the following to the end of Section 2(b):

"and funds provided in the Joint Resolution Making Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1988 (Public Law 100–120).".

Sec. 2. This Order shall be effective immediately.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 15, 1987.

Executive Order 12612 of October 26, 1987

Federalism

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to restore the division of governmental responsibilities between the national government and the States

that was intended by the Framers of the Constitution and to ensure that the principles of federalism established by the Framers guide the Executive departments and agencies in the formulation and implementation of policies, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Definitions.* For purposes of this Order:

(a) "Policies that have federalism implications" refers to regulations, legislative comments or proposed legislation, and other policy statements or actions that have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

(b) "State" or "States" refer to the States of the United States of America, individually or collectively, and, where relevant, to State governments, including units of local government and other political subdivisions established by the States.

Sec. 2. *Fundamental Federalism Principles.* In formulating and implementing policies that have federalism implications, Executive departments and agencies shall be guided by the following fundamental federalism principles:

(a) Federalism is rooted in the knowledge that our political liberties are best assured by limiting the size and scope of the national government.

(b) The people of the States created the national government when they delegated to it those enumerated governmental powers relating to matters beyond the competence of the individual States. All other sovereign powers, save those expressly prohibited the States by the Constitution, are reserved to the States or to the people.

(c) The constitutional relationship among sovereign governments, State and national, is formalized in and protected by the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.

(d) The people of the States are free, subject only to restrictions in the Constitution itself or in constitutionally authorized Acts of Congress, to define the moral, political, and legal character of their lives.

(e) In most areas of governmental concern, the States uniquely possess the constitutional authority, the resources, and the competence to discern the sentiments of the people and to govern accordingly. In Thomas Jefferson's words, the States are "the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against antirepublican tendencies."

(f) The nature of our constitutional system encourages a healthy diversity in the public policies adopted by the people of the several States according to their own conditions, needs, and desires. In the search for enlightened public policy, individual States and communities are free to experiment with a variety of approaches to public issues.

(g) Acts of the national government—whether legislative, executive, or judicial in nature—that exceed the enumerated powers of that government under the Constitution violate the principle of federalism established by the Framers.

(h) Policies of the national government should recognize the responsibility of—and should encourage opportunities for—individuals, families, neighbor-

hoods, local governments, and private associations to achieve their personal, social, and economic objectives through cooperative effort.

(i) In the absence of clear constitutional or statutory authority, the presumption of sovereignty should rest with the individual States. Uncertainties regarding the legitimate authority of the national government should be resolved against regulation at the national level.

Sec. 3. *Federalism Policymaking Criteria.* In addition to the fundamental federalism principles set forth in section 2, Executive departments and agencies shall adhere, to the extent permitted by law, to the following criteria when formulating and implementing policies that have federalism implications:

(a) There should be strict adherence to constitutional principles. Executive departments and agencies should closely examine the constitutional and statutory authority supporting any Federal action that would limit the policymaking discretion of the States, and should carefully assess the necessity for such action. To the extent practicable, the States should be consulted before any such action is implemented. Executive Order No. 12372 ("Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs") remains in effect for the programs and activities to which it is applicable.

(b) Federal action limiting the policymaking discretion of the States should be taken only where constitutional authority for the action is clear and certain and the national activity is necessitated by the presence of a problem of national scope. For the purposes of this Order:

(1) It is important to recognize the distinction between problems of national scope (which may justify Federal action) and problems that are merely common to the States (which will not justify Federal action because individual States, acting individually or together, can effectively deal with them).

(2) Constitutional authority for Federal action is clear and certain only when authority for the action may be found in a specific provision of the Constitution, there is no provision in the Constitution prohibiting Federal action, and the action does not encroach upon authority reserved to the States.

(c) With respect to national policies administered by the States, the national government should grant the States the maximum administrative discretion possible. Intrusive, Federal oversight of State administration is neither necessary nor desirable.

(d) When undertaking to formulate and implement policies that have federalism implications, Executive departments and agencies shall:

(1) Encourage States to develop their own policies to achieve program objectives and to work with appropriate officials in other States.

(2) Refrain, to the maximum extent possible, from establishing uniform, national standards for programs and, when possible, defer to the States to establish standards.

(3) When national standards are required, consult with appropriate officials and organizations representing the States in developing those standards.

Sec. 4. *Special Requirements for Preemption.* (a) To the extent permitted by law, Executive departments and agencies shall construe, in regulations and otherwise, a Federal statute to preempt State law only when the statute contains an express preemption provision or there is some other firm and palpable evidence compelling the conclusion that the Congress intended preemption of State law, or when the exercise of State authority directly conflicts with the exercise of Federal authority under the Federal statute.

(b) Where a Federal statute does not preempt State law (as addressed in subsection (a) of this section), Executive departments and agencies shall construe any authorization in the statute for the issuance of regulations as authorizing preemption of State law by rule-making only when the statute expressly authorizes issuance of preemptive regulations or there is some other firm and palpable evidence compelling the conclusion that the Congress intended to delegate to the department or agency the authority to issue regulations preempting State law.

(c) Any regulatory preemption of State law shall be restricted to the minimum level necessary to achieve the objectives of the statute pursuant to which the regulations are promulgated.

(d) As soon as an Executive department or agency foresees the possibility of a conflict between State law and Federally protected interests within its area of regulatory responsibility, the department or agency shall consult, to the extent practicable, with appropriate officials and organizations representing the States in an effort to avoid such a conflict.

(e) When an Executive department or agency proposes to act through adjudication or rule-making to preempt State law, the department or agency shall provide all affected States notice and an opportunity for appropriate participation in the proceedings.

Sec. 5. *Special Requirements for Legislative Proposals.* Executive departments and agencies shall not submit to the Congress legislation that would:

(a) Directly regulate the States in ways that would interfere with functions essential to the States' separate and independent existence or operate to directly displace the States' freedom to structure integral operations in areas of traditional governmental functions;

(b) Attach to Federal grants conditions that are not directly related to the purpose of the grant; or

(c) Preempt State law, unless preemption is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles set forth in section 2, and unless a clearly legitimate national purpose, consistent with the federalism policymaking criteria set forth in section 3, cannot otherwise be met.

Sec. 6. *Agency Implementation.* (a) The head of each Executive department and agency shall designate an official to be responsible for ensuring the implementation of this Order.

(b) In addition to whatever other actions the designated official may take to ensure implementation of this Order, the designated official shall determine which proposed policies have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment. With respect to each such policy for which an affirmative determination is made, a Federalism Assessment, as described in subsection (c) of this section, shall be prepared.

The department or agency head shall consider any such Assessment in all decisions involved in promulgating and implementing the policy.

(c) Each Federalism Assessment shall accompany any submission concerning the policy that is made to the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to Executive Order No. 12291 or OMB Circular No. A–19, and shall:

(1) Contain the designated official's certification that the policy has been assessed in light of the principles, criteria, and requirements stated in sections 2 through 5 of this Order;

(2) Identify any provision or element of the policy that is inconsistent with the principles, criteria, and requirements stated in sections 2 through 5 of this Order;

(3) Identify the extent to which the policy imposes additional costs or burdens on the States, including the likely source of funding for the States and the ability of the States to fulfill the purposes of the policy; and

(4) Identify the extent to which the policy would affect the States' ability to discharge traditional State governmental functions, or other aspects of State sovereignty.

Sec. 7. *Government-wide Federalism Coordination and Review.* (a) In implementing Executive Order Nos. 12291 and 12498 and OMB Circular No. A–19, the Office of Management and Budget, to the extent permitted by law and consistent with the provisions of those authorities, shall take action to ensure that the policies of the Executive departments and agencies are consistent with the principles, criteria, and requirements stated in sections 2 through 5 of this Order.

(b) In submissions to the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to Executive Order No. 12291 and OMB Circular No. A–19, Executive departments and agencies shall identify proposed regulatory and statutory provisions that have significant federalism implications and shall address any substantial federalism concerns. Where the departments or agencies deem it appropriate, substantial federalism concerns should also be addressed in notices of proposed rule-making and messages transmitting legislative proposals to the Congress.

Sec. 8. *Judicial Review.* This Order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Executive branch, and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 26, 1987.

Executive Order 12613 of October 29, 1987

Prohibiting Imports From Iran

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa–9), and section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code,

I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, find that the Government of Iran is actively supporting terrorism as an instrument of state policy. In addition, Iran has conducted aggressive and unlawful military action against U.S.-flag vessels and merchant vessels of other non-belligerent nations engaged in lawful and peaceful commerce in international waters of the Persian Gulf and territorial waters of non-belligerent nations of that region. To ensure that United States imports of Iranian goods and services will not contribute financial support to terrorism or to further aggressive actions against non-belligerent shipping, I hereby order that:

Section 1. Except as otherwise provided in regulations issued pursuant to this Order, no goods or services of Iranian origin may be imported into the United States, including its territories and possessions, after the effective date of this Order.

Sec. 2. The prohibition contained in Section 1 shall not apply to:

(a) Iranian-origin publications and materials imported for news publications or news broadcast dissemination;

(b) petroleum products refined from Iranian crude oil in a third country;

(c) articles imported directly from Iran into the United States that were exported from Iran prior to the effective date of this Order.

Sec. 3. This Order shall take effect at 12:01 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on October 29, 1987, except as otherwise provided in regulations issued pursuant to this Order.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the Federal Government. All agencies of the United States Government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this Order, including the suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the date of this Order.

Sec. 5. The measures taken pursuant to this Order are in response to the actions of the Government of Iran referred to above, occurring after the conclusion of the 1981 Algiers Accords, and are intended solely as a response to those actions.

This Order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register.**

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 29, 1987.

Editorial note: For the President's message to the Congress, dated Oct. 29, 1987, on the import prohibition, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 23, p. 1240).

Nat'l Drug Control Strategy
1/90
Budget Summary

This section presents the program and budget priorities for Fiscal Years 1991-1993. Further detail on the Fiscal Year 1991 request is contained in the following Agency Summaries. These resources are needed to implement the National Drug Control Strategy and provide balanced funding for the overall drug program. For Fiscal Year 1991, we are seeking $10.6 billion dollars in drug-related funding -- a $4.3 billion (69 percent) increase since taking office twelve months ago and a $1.1 billion (12 percent) increase over the current Fiscal Year. Actual spending -- the budget outlays -- for Fiscal Year 1991 will increase by $2.8 billion, a 41 percent increase in just one year.

BUDGET AUTHORITY IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 90-91 Increase $	FY 90-91 Increase %
Criminal Justice	$2,682	$4,191	$4,279	$ 88	2%
Treatment	888	1,337	1,492	155	12
Education, Community Action & the Workplace	677	1,118	1,242	124	11
International Activities	304	419	690	271	65
Interdiction Efforts	1,467	2,029	2,373	344	17
Research	231	318	383	65	20
Intelligence	53	71	172	101	142
TOTAL	$6,302	$9,483	$10,631	$1,148	12%

The figures for Criminal Justice include the costs of Federal prison construction, which in FY 1990, totaled approximately $1 billion. Because prison construction costs do not recur in subsequent years, the true programmatic increase from 1990 to 1991 is actually $1 billion higher than the figures above would indicate. Adjusting for this, the FY 1990 to FY 1991 criminal justice increase equals 34 percent.

68.7% increase

And as she was there on her hands and knees, she said she realized that she was planting for her children and her grandchildren and her great grandchildren. In spite of all the problems we face in the years ahead, I don't think Barbara's planting was futile. Yes, we have a trade deficit, and yes, the Soviets are in Afghanistan, and yes, the world has the weapons to blow itself up, but something just tells me my great grandchildren are going to pick those flowers.

So, in closing, as you graduates go forth, I urge you to take the values of the past, take the opportunities of the present, and then take the risk -- take the dare the future holds.

* * *

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES
Indianapolis, Indiana
July 28, 1987

If the National Conference of State Legislatures didn't exist, we'd have to invent it, just for gatherings like this. As you grapple with the governmental problems of our 50 states, nothing could be more important than getting together to share your triumphs and your failures with each other and bring that knowledge back home.

For someone interested in lawmaking, this is the place to be. Under our Administration, power has stopped flowing to Washington and has started flowing back where it belongs -- to you in the states. The Christian Science Monitor observed recently, "Decentralization of power...could be one of the most long-lasting effects of the Reagan Presidency." And I think that's right.

I realize you have been handed some tasks that cost money, and that hasn't been easy. But you generally have made out pretty well in a fiscal sense -- and one reason, I submit, is that most of you have lived with two measures we'd like to get in Washington -- a constitutional requirement to balance the budget and a line-item veto.

In the states, you are on the cutting edge of the issues that directly affect people's lives -- issues like health, welfare, law enforcement, and environmental protection -- and none is more important -- to our constituents and to our nation -- than education. And that's what I want to talk to you about today.

The federal role in education is necessarily and appropriately limited. The primary governmental role has always belonged to local school boards and, to an increasing degree, to the states.

But I take great pride in the fact that our Administration has been at the forefront of the educational reform movement. And as a national leader

with access to the "bully pulpit," I cannot pass up the chance to talk about one of my top priorities and one of the critical issues facing us in the years ahead.

Some 13 percent of our 17-year-olds are functionally illiterate. That means they lack the reading skills they need to live and work.

Money is an easy answer to these problems, but it is not the fundamental answer, and it has not paid off. The fundamental answer is to make better use of what we have.

We cannot succeed if academic bureaucrats impose a "value-free" homogenized curriculum in the classroom -- while drugs and violence flourish in the halls.

We cannot succeed if teachers don't assign, parents don't supervise, and students don't complete more homework.

Homework pays. Educational achievement has less to do with money or class size than it does with homework assigned and completed. Low-ability students who do just 1 to 3 hours of homework a week -- half an hour a night -- perform as well as average-ability students who do none at all.

That's common sense. But in some educational circles, common sense has not been the common wisdom. One-third of our 9-year-olds and more than a fifth of our 17-year-olds say they have no homework assigned on a typical day.

Hard work, a respect for learning, and self-discipline -- these qualities are not just how you learn in school, they're also what you learn in school. They are the values that lead to success.

As Alfred North Whitehead said, "Education is discipline for the adventure of life." What makes us good workers also makes us good parents, citizens, and neighbors.

You often hear that you can't teach values. I don't buy that. I think most of us know what constitutes good character. It includes such qualities as decency and fairness, honesty and tolerance, self-discipline and respect for law. Sadly, not everyone learns these values in their home or church. The schools must play a role, too. We should teach our children what I call the 4 R's -- reading, writing, arithmetic, and respect.

As Martin Luther King once said, "We must remember that intelligence is not enough. Intelligence plus character -- that is the goal of true education."

Why education? Well, I believe that what is already clear about the '90s is that as a nation we will face an unprecedented level of competition -- not just militarily, from our traditional adversaries, but also economically, from our friends and allies.

More than 22 hundred years ago, Aristotle wrote, "All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth." His words are just as true today. If we are to prevail against our global competition, we must be adequately prepared.

Just as importantly, education represents our most proven pathway to a better life. For generation after generation of immigrants -- fleeing poverty and persecution in Europe, Asia, and Latin America -- the education of their children has been the focus of their lives and the purpose of their personal sacrifice.

Universal access to public education is more fundamentally an expression of our deeply shared commitment to opportunity to all -- of our view that individual merit will prevail, if given an equal chance.

Education is the great lifting mechanism of an egalitarian society. And it works. People who earn a high school degree are only one-third as likely to be poor as those who drop out. The surest way to win the war against poverty is to win the battle against ignorance.

The challenge of the past has been to break down the barriers to that opportunity. It is a task that is not yet finished. But the challenge of the future is not just to make education more available, but to make it more worthwhile.

We have succeeded in broadening the base: More of our citizens are educated now than in any previous generation. But the quality of the education has suffered.

In the '60s and '70s we were paying out more and enjoying it less. The amount of money we spent on each student's education doubled in constant dollars. The average class size shrank, and the percentage of teachers with master's degrees doubled. Yet national SAT scores fell by 85 points.

The way it is now -- even though we spend more on education than any other nation on Earth -- we just don't measure up: On an algebra test given to 12th graders around the world, we came out 14th out of 15 countries -- just ahead of Thailand and just behind Hungary. On a test given to our 12-year-olds, 20 percent were unable to locate the United States on a world map.

So we know the problems, and we know some answers. What should we as public officials do?

We should provide more, but we also should demand more:

We should demand more from students -- higher academic standards, with more emphasis on core courses like English, math, science, and history -- and more homework. We should test students, early and often, to make sure they are learning what they should. We should put a stop to automatic promotion and graduation. And we should ensure that they can use a computer before they graduate from high school.

We should demand more from teachers. To raise the quality in the classroom, we should have competency tests for beginning teachers, in the subject they teach and in the proper use of the English language. At the same time, we should break down the barriers to talented people who want to teach and who have demonstrated their competence in other fields.

We should demand more from principals -- more leadership -- and less -- less red tape in the classroom and less drugs and violence in the halls.

We should demand more from parents -- more involvement in the home, in shutting off the TV and getting their kids to read.

We should demand more from the businesses in our communities -- more partnerships with local schools, including commitments to help train high school students for jobs after they graduate.

And then we should provide more:

We should provide more choice to parents and students, within the public school systems -- including schools of excellence for exceptional students in science and math.

We should provide merit pay and special recognition to reward good teachers -- and the vast majority are good and dedicated teachers, who really love their kids and their profession. Let me tell you, I am for teachers. The sacrifice they make for your kids and mine, and the dedication they show for relatively low pay, are overwhelming. Let's give them the support they need to control their own classrooms and concentrate on teaching.

Finally, we should provide more assistance to the disadvantaged -- in their early years with Head Start, and in remediation, particularly in literacy. Not everyone has a caring parent, but everyone needs a teacher or advisor who cares about him, who knows his name, who hurts when he hurts. If we provide special attention to those with special needs, we can wipe out illiteracy the way we wiped out polio. Every kid should be able to read and write English.

And let's not forget that in demanding more academic performance, we are providing more opportunity -- to all students, but particularly to those who have the furthest to go -- because the poor are not served by meaningless diplomas. They are served by real preparation for the real demands of real life.

In higher education, as in the lower grades, we should demand more -- more real learning and less basket-weaving. But in higher education today, the question is just as much access as it is quality -- economic access.

Many middle-class families are panicked by the high costs of 4 years of college -- the specter of $100,000 per child. Such figures may be exaggerated by projections of inflation. But as parents plan for the future, image is just as important as reality, if fears of economic hardship deter bright and able students.

According to one recent survey, 77 percent of all Americans believe tuitions are rising so fast that a college education will soon be out of the average family's reach. What view of the future will they share at night with their kids?

I believe a college education should be financed in three stages -- with money saved by parents before the college years, with work and student aid during college, and with loans to be paid off after graduation.

Right now, on average, students pay one-third of their college bill themselves -- from their own savings and employment income. More than half of all full-time undergraduates hold jobs during the academic year.

And for middle- and low-income students -- at public and private colleges alike -- the aid package often includes a $2,500 loan. Over four years, that's $10,000 in potential indebtedness.

What's missing from this picture is savings. Too few Americans are saving for their children's education in the years before college. Only 40 percent of high school seniors surveyed said their families had put away anything for college costs.

I think parents should start saving years in advance -- to spread the burden over a longer period and to make a larger contribution.

You in the state legislatures have responded to this problem with a variety of inventive approaches -- including tuition prepayment programs and savings accounts modeled after the IRA. Now I believe the time may be right to consider these proposals at the federal level. One that I particularly favor is creation of a College Savings Bond.

The College Savings Bond would work just as U.S. Savings Bonds do now, except that their income would be tax-free if applied to college tuition. With a payroll deduction of as little as $25 a month, a parent could fund a child's tuition at a state college or university; $140 a month would be enough for tuition at an independent college or university.

Such a program would address only part of the problem, however. Economic access to college would remain a hurdle for those who lack the ability to save any amount at all. For such families, I would support additional help at the federal level -- continued funding of the college work-study program, expansion of the income-contingent loan program, and continuation of grants to low-income students.

Fellow legislators -- good education is good policy, and it is good politics. In the years ahead, education can be our most powerful economic program -- our most important trade program -- our most effective urban program -- our best program for producing jobs and bringing people out of poverty. The best investment we can make is in our children.

I have attempted today to lay out some of my concerns about our schools, and to challenge you to press for the changes we need to bring them up to excellence -- to prepare our children to deal with the demands of the 21st century.

H. G. Wells wrote, "Civilization is a race between education and catastrophe." We must not let the latter triumph.

* * *

COLLEGE SAVINGS BONDS

Rising college tuitions are threatening to price college out of the reach of many middle-class families. Since 1980, private college costs have risen by almost 90 percent, while public education costs have risen more than 70 percent. Colleges must restrain their cost increases.

At the same time, we must find ways to help families better finance college for their children. There are three ways to finance a college education: savings before college, grants and work-study during college, and loans to pay back after college.

For too long, American families have done too little saving and too much borrowing. For example, a 1984 Roper poll showed that only half of families expecting their children to attend college save anything at all for college. Of those families that do save, the median saving is about $500 a year.

In July 1987, George Bush proposed that the federal government create a College Savings Bond program to encourage families to save for their children's college education.

College Savings Bonds would pay the same interest as regular U.S. Savings Bonds, but the interest would be tax-free if the bonds are used at any two- or four-year college.

If parents of a two-year-old wanted to save enough to pay for the entire four years at a public college before the student even begins, they would have to invest $2,000 in bonds each year until the student turns 18. At that point, the total amount of funds would be over $60,000.

The tax savings to a family in the 15 percent tax bracket would be about $6,800. For a family in the 28 percent bracket, it would be about $12,700.

Of course, not every family can save all the costs before their children turn 18. But they can use College Savings Bonds to lessen considerably the load during and after the college years.

When the child attends college, he or she would submit the bonds to the college, which would cash the bonds in to the U.S. Treasury. The Treasury, in turn, would pay the college the principal and accumulated interest.

February 5, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ED McNALLY

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: NCSL Wed- Fri.

LIST OF SPEAKERS:

William Reilly, EPA
Sec. Nick Brady
The President
Sec. Lauro Cavazos

Yeutter

Note: Brady speaks immediately prior to the President, but it is not known whether Reilly, Brady and Cavazos will be seated on the stage behind the President.

OTHERS TO ACKNOWLEDGE:

Mr. Lee Daniels, President of NCSL and Republican Leader of the Illinois House of Rep.

Sen. Stan Aronoff, former President of NCSL, President of the Ohio Senate, and Chairman of State Legislators for Bush

SUGGESTED ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Thank you. Welcome to the White House. I know you've just heard from Bill Reilly, Administrator of the EPA, and my good friend Secretary Brady. I can't say enough good things about both of them. And as soon as I'm done, you'll be hearing from Secretary of Education Cavazos.

With so many dintinguished legislators in the room, I'll get in trouble if I start singling them out, but let me just recognize Lee Daniels, your President. And Sen. Stan Aronoff, your former President who I saw just three weeks ago in Cincinnati.

Sen. Sammy Nunn - La. Immed. Past Pres. Pro-Tem.

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

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Founded 1875

January 31, 1990

The Honorable George H.W. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Board of Directors, staff and members of the American Forestry Association, we want to express our great delight with the "America The Beautiful" program proposed in the 1991 budget. You can be assured that we will be working to build support for Congressional passage of the needed legislation and budget.

In the past year and a half, AFA's Global ReLeaf campaign has demonstrated convincingly that Americans are ready and willing to begin to address the challenge of environmental restoration, repair and improvement. There is activity in every state, and in thousands of communities. Eleven states have established official "State ReLeaf" programs, and 101 cities and towns have established official "Community ReLeaf" programs. Over 50 American corporations, including many in the Fortune 500 list, have joined Global ReLeaf and created advertising, marketing, and action campaigns.

Mr. President, the people are on the move! As you said in your Inaugural Address, we are a nation of communities. In those communities, Americans are willing to do the work and make the investments that can create a higher quality of life for all. They need some inspiration, some information, and a little assistance, and they will work miracles.

Your leadership in assuring that a new federal initiative emerges, with some substantive resources to assure that the federal role is more effective, provides the kind of inspiration and promises the type of assistance that will make the critical difference. With your help, we are convinced the American people will respond with the most massive conservation campaign in history.

Fifty years from now, Mr. President, there will be American communities and forested landscapes that people will look upon fondly as the heritage of the George Bush Administration. We're tremendously proud to be able to play a small role in helping that to happen.

Sincerely,

Neil Sampson

R. Neil Sampson
Executive Vice President

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NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 23, 1990 (5-90)
Contact: Rae Young Bond, 202/624-5330

GOVERNORS CONTINUE EFFORTS TO BRING ANTI-DRUG RESOURCES TO FRONT LINES, EMPHASIZE INTERGOVERNMENTAL INITIATIVES

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Continuing their efforts to bring anti-drug resources to the front lines, the nation's governors are proposing comprehensive initiatives that center on education and prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and interdiction and enforcement. In their state of the state and budget addresses, and other public statements, governors are emphasizing intergovernmental initiatives at all levels -- especially with local communities -- and coordination and cooperation with the private sector.

"Communities are key to our strategy to combat drugs, but we must give them tools to do the job," Iowa Gov. Terry E. Branstad, chairman of NGA, said in his Jan. 9 "condition of the state" message. "That means stepped-up education programs for school children; increased funds for treatment; more narcotics agents and tougher penalties for drug offenses; more prosecutors; additional resources for the courts; and, yes, we must have more prison beds to rid our streets of the hardened criminals."

Indiana Gov. Evan Bayh also cited the importance of fighting drugs at the community level and encouraging comprehensive, coordinated approaches to planning and implementing anti-drug initiatives.

Sen. Calvin Hulpman

-more-

"The problem of illegal drugs touches all of us. It affects every community, large and small, rich and poor, rural and urban, black and white. It is one of the easiest problems to denounce and one of the most difficult to combat. Only a serious, comprehensive, and persistent fight can make progress," said Gov. Bayh.

"Our efforts are directed at the local level because our families, neighborhoods, churches, and schools represent the front lines in the war against drugs," he said. "It is there that it must be fought. It is there that it will ultimately be won."

States continue to use state and federal funds to develop integrated strategies to deal with substance abuse. Over the past year, a number of governors have formed task forces and commissions to develop state substance abuse plans that coordinate efforts statewide. In addition, states are providing grants to local government and community groups that fight the war on drugs at the grassroots level. For instance:

- Connecticut last year began a new $43 million anti-drug effort in communities across the state. The program included a $10 million allocation of funds to Connecticut's 50 most populous cities and towns for anti-drug efforts on the streets and in the schools. A key feature of the program was to leave the design of the local effort in the hands of local officials. Describing the program, Gov. William A. O'Neill said there is a role for all levels of government and the private sector in the war on drugs.

- Illinois Gov. James R. Thompson recently signed a series of bills creating a $44.3 million package to attack drug abuse and intensify the state's education, treatment, and enforcement activities. "For these laws to be effective," the governor said, "the entire state must be involved, including community leaders, parents, school personnel, students, law enforcement authorities, youth leaders, and religious leaders."

- Missouri allocated a total of $1.2 million to the St. Louis and Kansas City metropolitan areas, out of a total state allocation of $2.4 million, in fiscal 1989. That allocation represented 48 percent of the total amount of the federal anti-drug control assistance monies allocated to the state. Under the state's fiscal 1990 strategy, major metropolitan areas could receive as much as $3.8 million for drug control programs.

-more-

Lee Daniel

- New Jersey received $3.4 million in federal enforcement grant money in fiscal 1989 and gave out $2.2 million of those funds to various local governments.

- Pennsylvania Gov. Robert P. Casey last year launched the PENNFREE program, a $90 million program of new state funds to combat drug and alcohol abuse, which will assist all communities in the state. Pennsylvania received $4.9 million in federal anti-drug enforcement funds in fiscal 1989, of which $1.2 million (about 26 percent of the total) went to cities--principally Philadelphia. The remaining funds were used chiefly to enhance drug apprehension and prosecution at the county level. The state anticipates that a minimum of $5.4 million, or 33 percent of its available federal law enforcement funds in fiscal 1990, will be awarded directly to cities. A substantial portion of the remaining funds will be awarded to counties for correctional initiatives.

- Washington Gov. Booth Gardner, NGA vice chairman, recently announced the distribution of $3 million in community mobilization grants. "The war on drugs must be fought at the neighborhood level if it's going to be successful," the governor said.

Most local governments, in fact, have acknowledged that states are doing a good to fair job in providing assistance to cities and towns, according to a recent survey made by the National League of Cities. In response to a question about the overall level of state government response to to the needs of cities and towns, 28 percent of city officials said states were doing a "good" job and 47 percent responded "fair." Three percent said the states were doing an "excellent" job, and only 22 percent gave state governments a "poor" rating.

Also, a recent report from the National Association of State Budget Officers points out that states gave local governments a total of $142.6 billion in aid in 1988, compared to $88.1 billion in 1982. The state aid data report reflects expenditures from state resources only; federal dollars for particular programs, which are passed along to local governments, have been excluded. According to the study, local governments received 61.9 percent more aid from the states in 1988 than in 1982, while the states' general fund expenditures grew only 51.5 percent between 1982 and 1988.

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In their state of the state and budget addresses this year, governors outlined their latest proposals for comprehensive and flexible programs to encourage youth to avoid drugs, treat and rehabilitate drug users, and apprehend and incarcerate drug traffickers. Following are some of the program proposals recently made in several states:

Alabama. To slow drug abuse in the state, Gov. Guy Hunt has proposed legislation that will establish the death penalty for drug dealers who commit murder during an illegal drug transaction; mandate a five-year sentence for anyone who uses a gun during a drug deal; establish a minimum one year in jail for anyone convicted of using drugs; twenty-five years in prison for drug kingpins; charge a $1,000 "user fee" to be paid by anyone convicted of using drugs; try 16-year-olds who push drugs in adult court; revoke driver's licenses of drug dealers and users; publish drug abusers' photos in the newspapers; establish treatment programs for first-time offenders; require banks to report on large cash transactions; and give confiscated drug money and property directly to the police.

Another Alabama proposal would allow drug testing in the workplace. The governor recently announced the availability of about $1 million in federal funds to support drug prevention programs for high-risk youth. Half the funds will be designated for economically disadvantaged youth living in low-income housing communities. The state awarded 125 grants totaling more than $1.5 million to local governments in 1988 and 1989.

California. In an effort to continue Gov. George Deukmejian's commitment to fight the war on drugs, the state will spend more than $342 million to fight drug trafficking, substance abuse, and gang violence. The governor has led California in the fight to strengthen criminal penalties for drug pushers, and provide greater support for law enforcement anti-drug efforts and more effective drug education programs.

-more-

The new budget proposed by Gov. Deukmejian includes an additional $10 million to continue the state's expansion of drug abuse prevention and education programs in every grade school. The governor also announced federal approval of a $10 million allocation to help the state National Guard work with local law enforcement agencies to stop the smuggling of drugs across state borders. The funds will also be dedicated to establish a National Guard interdiction training center that will enhance the coordination and instruction of local and federal law enforcement agencies in the fight against drugs throughout the country. neither R would be there

Delaware. Gov. Michael N. Castle has pledged to work with the legislature to develop a program "that provides treatment for those who are addicted, that educates those who may be in danger of being addicted, and that provides law enforcement agencies . . . with the resources needed to protect law-abiding citizens from those who would do violence because of their addiction."

Idaho. To break the cycle of drugs, alcohol, and crime, Gov. Cecil D. Andrus is supporting legislation to establish drug-free schools, including mandatory prison sentences for drug pushers who sell drugs to children. He is also proposing a "zero-tolerance" standard for those under the legal drinking age who drink and drive. "Under this proposal," he said, "if you are under 21 and drink, no matter how much, you will lose your driver's license." The governor's budget also will include new resources to treat alcohol and drug abuse among children, in the corrections system, and in local communities.

Indiana. Initiatives created at a state anti-drug summit last year will continue in 1990. They include expanded fines for drunken driving and drug crimes to fund tough law enforcement, especially against dealers; more aggressive anti-drug education efforts to give children the values and self-esteem to avoid drug abuse; and treatment for those who want it. "We must protect our communities and loved ones from the ravages of crime and illegal drugs," said Gov. Bayh.

Kansas. To further protect neighborhoods from drugs, Gov. Mike Hayden wants to provide $4 million in grants for local drug enforcement and prosecution efforts, provide random drug testing for individuals on probation, and continue to use the state National Guard to eradicate marijuana. To help schools, parents, and communities, Gov. Hayden recommends measures to expand the Drug-Free Schools Program; add two new regional drug abuse prevention centers; support training for at least one drug education law enforcement in each county; support training for a drug education team in each school district; conduct statewide alcoholism and addiction conferences; and help private-sector employers fight drugs in the workplace.

Gov. Hayden is proposing anti-drug legislation that will increase user accountability, establish drug-free school zones, establish harsh penalties for adults who use juveniles to sell drugs, and vastly increase mandatory fines for drug dealers. The governor also has recommended a $15 million drug-control program that will shield babies from drugs. "The use of alcohol and drugs when pregnant or nursing poses a severe threat to both the mother and her child," the governor said. "Maternal alcohol and drug abuse is one of the leading preventable causes of infant mortality and birth defects."

Maryland. Targeting drugs and crime, Gov. William Donald Schaefer has proposed more than $100 million in increased spending for prison guards, police, and programs to discourage drug use. Overall, drugs and crime initiatives take up roughly one-sixth of the new revenue this year. "The growing drug menace, more effective law enforcement, and longer prison sentences have accelerated the growth in the prison population beyond all reasonable expections," the governor said in a written message accompanying the budget. The budget's main proposal calls for spending an additional $23 million to discourage drug use through treatment, law enforcement, and education.

It includes funds for a new drugged-driver testing program, an expansion of the state's narcotics unit, and treatment of pre-teen youths at risk of using drugs. Included are $290,000 for educational programs in correctional facilities, $57 million more for operating prisons, and $116 million to build new prisons and jail cells.

Massachusetts. To help children grow up strong and healthy and "with a sense of hope about their future," Gov. Michael S. Dukakis proposed expansions in the Governor's Alliance Against Drugs and Alcohol. The Alliance, acclaimed as a national model, has supported K-12 preventive education programs throughout the state, created peer and parent education programs, provided access to community treatment resources, and encouraged written agreements between school and police officials to deal with alcohol and drug use in schools. The proposed expansions will help reach the governor's goal, specified in his five-year plan, of 100 percent drug-free schools by the end of 1990. Under the plan, every student in grades K-12 will receive drug and alcohol education from trained teachers.

Missouri. Resolving to free the streets and schools of Missouri's communities from the fear of drugs and crime, Gov. John Ashcroft has proposed a $15 million drug-control program that includes mandatory sanctions to hold drug users accountable and tougher penalties for members of criminal street gangs. The state needs to say no to "bail for dangerous drug pushers, no to the continued handcuffing of state troopers with inferior powers of search and seizure, no to laundering drug money, and no to gangs of thugs who terrorize our streets," he said. The governor also recommends programs to help young people make the right decision about using drugs, provide additional treatment services for young offenders, and shield babies from drugs. Gov. Ashcroft also said it is time to get tough with "casual" drug users by suspending their driver's licenses and professional licenses.

-more-

Nebraska. To help eradicate the problem of illegal drugs, Gov. Kay A. Orr is proposing legislation to take away profits from drug dealers; protect children in neighborhoods and schools; remove users from the streets; strengthen enforcement and prosecution; provide for expanded incarceration, treatment, and counseling; and provide education about the effects of drug abuse. Gov. Orr is recommending new appropriations to enhance enforcement, working on a proposal to impose an immediate assessment on the street value of drugs found at the time of arrest; urging the legislature to strengthen the state's seizure and forfeitures; endorsing drug-free school zones across the state; supporting the suspension of driver's lessons of those convicted of drug-related offenses; and proposing legislation to require banks to report large cash transactions.

New Mexico. To hit drug dealers "where it hurts," Gov. Garrey Carruthers has proposed allowing the state to confiscate real property as part of drug seizures--property, buildings, businesses, and so on. Currently, the state may confiscate only personal property such as cars and boats. The governor also has recommended extending the death penalty in drug-related deaths and to increase the penalty for possession of methamphetamine, an initiative aimed at keeping illict drug labs out of business longer. Also proposed are drug-free school zones, which would enhance penalties for distribution or possession of narcotics within 1,000 feet of a school or school bus.

New York. To speed admission to treatment programs or facilities, Gov. Mario M. Cuomo is proposing operating and capital funds to provide at least 15,000 more alcohol and drug treatment beds over the next five years and expand outpatient treatment capacity by 20,000 over the next two years. "Despite a drug and alcohol treatment system that is the largest in the world, many who are desperately seeking treatment must wait--often for a long time--before admission to a program or facility," the governor said.

"We must and we will embark on immediate and dramatic expansion of treatment capacity." Currently, nearly 100,000 individuals a day receive treatment through programs operated or funded by state agencies.

Ohio. Anti-drug legislation must include carefully designed "sentencing alternatives and options to very costly prison facilities," said Gov. Richard F. Celeste. "These options must guarantee swift, sure punishment for drug traffickers and the crimes they spawn." Gov. Celeste also called for timely treatment for drug addicts, especially children and pregnant women.

Oregon. The legislature will be asked to make drug and alcohol rehabilitation resources available to every addicted pregnant mother and every child up to age 18 who cannot afford treatment on their own. "For all those who now want to be cured, for all those who now have to wait, we are now going to take a stand," said Gov. Neil Goldschmidt. "No child in Oregon is going to have to stand in line for help."

Rhode Island. The state legislature will be asked to pass an omnibus drug control act, following Gov. Edward D. DiPrete's release of a two-year substance abuse plan, outlining increased efforts in education and prevention, treatment, and enforcement. Innovative components of the legislation include speeding siting of treatment centers by exempting such facilities from local zoning laws, and funding the drug program by surcharges on motor vehicle violations, as well as a voluntary check-off mechanism on state income tax returns. "This is the most comprehensive, statewide substance abuse proposal anywhere in the country," said Gov. DiPrete.

South Dakota. A Governor's Coordinating Council on Substance Control is being created within state government to ensure the maximum possible coordination of the state's ongoing anti-drug efforts and to develop a five-year plan for additional necessary steps. Gov. George Mickelson is recommending increased penalties for the furnishing of alcohol to minors and the misdeamenor use of marijuana.

He will also recommend revoking the driver's licenses of young people convicted of drug or alcohol abuse--not to punish young people, but to deter them from making bad choices about drug and alcohol use. The governor will recommend a limited drug testing program for state employees who occupy or apply for safety-sensitive positions in state government; he also will continue to emphasize drug-free workplace policies in and out of state government.

Utah. To reduce drug trafficking, Gov. Norman Bangerter has requested increased funding for more police; proposed stricter penalties for drug-related crimes involving a gun, money laundering, and the sale of chemicals to manufacture illegal drugs; and recommending the creation of a coordinating council to ensure cooperation and avoid duplication in the war on drugs. The governor also is backing the opening of a new prison. "Tougher laws and stricter penalties for drug abuse or any other illegal activity are only meaningful if we get offenders off the street," he said.

Virginia. To make sure that drug dealers and drug users "start paying the price" of drug abuse, Gov. L. Douglas Wilder said he would convene a special drug summit to explore stiffer fines; more extensive seizure of financial assets; more stringent standards for drug testing of parolees (with parolees footing additional costs of such testing; and a "crime busters' cash bounty" for state residents providing information that helps apprehend those involved in drug activity.

Gov. Wilder also asked the legislature to pass a constitutional amendment on drug asset forfeitures, support efforts to toughen current "abuse-and-lose" penalties, and pass legislation calling for the mandatory loss of license for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The governor also said he can support legislation that calls for the death penalty for premeditated murder in certain drug-related killings.

-30-

Note to Editors: State of the State messages have not yet been delivered in a number of states, so their proposals may not be reflected here.

Budget IV. Drugs; Crime Ed. Env. Federalism - give states more authority McNally

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: Andy Card

FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN

SUBJECT: **APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY**

EVENT: Briefing for the National Conference of State Legislatures — speakers, senate presidents — Winter meeting - Leadership only

DATE: February 9, 1990 ----- Friday

TIME: 11:15 a.m.

DURATION: 15 minutes — Sullivan speech to them in August

LOCATION: Room 450

ATTIRE: Business suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief Remarks

MEDIA COVERAGE: Press Pool — ISO candidate

FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Reilly
Brady
~~Sullivan~~
Carrozza

CONTACT: _____, _____

TELEPHONE: OFFICE _____ HOME _____

NOTE: **PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST**

Ed Rogers	Marlin Fitzwater	David Bates
James Cicconi	David Demarest	David Valdez
Fred McClure	Jean Lamb	USSS - PPD
Susan Porter Rose	Sig Rogich	Gary Walters
Patty Presock	John Keller	WHCA Audio/Visual
Chriss Winston	Tim McBride	WHCA Operations
Laurie Firestone	J. Bonnie Newman	C. Boyden Gray
William Kristol	Paul Bateman	John Herrick
Jackie Kennedy		

Mr. Lee Daniels - min. leader Ill. House (R)

Pres. - NCSL ~ POTUS Knows

Stan Aronoff

Reilly

Brady

Pres 11:15 - 11:30

Carvajal

Yeutter

RNED DEMOCRATS

resenting a diversity of Christian president is Dr. David Hyatt. It *letter.*

RNED DEMOCRATS (NCCD). llard K. Lowenstein and other ting a "dump Johnson" move- inuation of the war in Vietnam it demonstrations by anti-war nocrats began to agitate within from Vietnam. The doves con- hawk and therefore formed the 968 presidential nominee of the

ential candidate pledged to halt e membership at this time was rt F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.), but for the nomination. Members gene McCarthy (D-Minn.) to shire in opposition to LBJ. In ary, Johnson received 29,021 te victory provided the NCCD ocrats everywhere to join the *k* magazine indicated that the than anti-war. The campaign nate Democrats who believed unfair. The poor showing in and military requests for two hance NCCD's anti-Johnson

nt Johnson began a peace in- v from the presidential race. to become a candidate. His ranks of the NCCD, since o McCarthy for having the enstein and others, however, vas assassinated after winning had to make a choice. Some rs supported the eventual umphrey. When the election an* Richard M. Nixon in a

"Leader to Leader"

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATIVE LEADERS (NCSLL). Founded in 1959 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by a group of state legislative leaders for the purpose of promoting better state government. Membership in the organization was made up of legislators holding leadership positions, such as speakers, minority leaders, and party whips. Its purpose was to permit such leaders to meet and share experiences, as well as to discuss common problems. In 1966 the NCSLL, in conjunction with the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University, established the Center for Legislative Services. Membership in the NCSLL was never more than fifty, but it included the top leadership of the state legislatures represented. The official publications of the NCSLL were an annual, *State Legislative Leader*, and the *NCSLL Yearbook*. Many legislators benefited from their connection with the NCSLL. To make itself a more effective organization, the NCSLL entered into a merger in 1975 in which it joined with the National Society of State Legislators* and the National Legislative Conference* to form a new organization, the National Conference of State Legislatures.*

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES (NCSL). Founded in 1974 at Albuquerque, New Mexico, as a result of a merger of the National Legislative Conference,* National Conference of State Legislative Leaders,* and the National Society of State Legislators* for the purpose of improving the quality and effectiveness of state legislatures. The first president was Kevin Harrington, a state senator from Massachusetts. Membership in the organization was made up of the country's 7,500 legislators and their staffs. It is funded through state appropriations and is governed by a forty-three member executive committee which includes twenty-nine legislators and fourteen legislative staff members.

In the by-laws of the NCSL the purposes and objectives are stated as follows:

> To advance the effectiveness, independence and integrity of the several legislatures as equal coordinate branches of government in the several states, territories, and commonwealths of the United States; to seek to foster interstate cooperation; to vigorously represent the states and their legislatures in the American federal system of government; and to work for the improvement of the organization, processes, and operations of the state legislatures, and the knowledge and effectiveness of individual legislators and staff, and to encourage the practice of high standards of personal and professional conduct by legislators and staff.

To guide its lobbying efforts before the federal government, the NCSL has established a State-Federal Assembly, composed of 800 legislators from throughout the country. It meets three times each year, at which time nine

standing committees work out recommendations on issues affecting relationships between the states and the federal government. The current committees are education, energy, government operations, human resources, law and justice, natural resources, rural development, and transportation and urban development. Once policy recommendations are adopted by the State-Federal Assembly, they must be approved at the annual meeting of the NCSL.

A similar structure, the Assembly on the Legislature, has been created to provide guidance on issues internal to state legislatures. It meets quarterly in state capitals to prepare model legislation and conduct studies of problems facing state legislatures. Its work is done by the six following standing committees: ethics, elections and reapportionment, fiscal affairs and oversight, legislative information needs, legislative management, and science and technology. Appointments to the Assembly on the Legislature and the State-Federal Assembly are made by the legislative leadership in each state.

The permanent headquarters of the NCSL is located at Denver, Colorado, with an office of state-federal relations in Washington, D.C. The latter serves as the lobbying arm of the nation's state legislatures. Its professional staff promotes NCSL policy positions, meets regularly with members of Congress and representatives of the executive department, arranges meetings between legislators and federal officials, monitors federal agencies, provides information and analysis for legislatures on state-federal issues, and coordinates the appearance of legislators before congressional committees.

The NCSL conducts a yearly series of national and regional seminars dealing with substantive issues and professional development. It also develops special projects in response to research requests, need for technical assistance, and calls for specialized data. Specialized newsletters are issued in the following areas: *Energy Report*, issued irregularly on timely energy topics; *The Fiscal Letter*, a bimonthly report on government finance issues in the states; *Criminal Justice Monitor*, a monthly report on state and federal trends in criminal justice; *Leaders' Letter*, a biweekly report to legislative leaders on state-federal issues; *Science and Technology for the Legislatures*, a monthly report on state and federal actions and other information on scientific and technical issues; and *State Legislative Report*, an irregular series dealing with substantive and procedural issues relating to state legislatures.

Current president of the NCSL is Representative George B. Roberts, Jr., the Speaker of the House of the New Hampshire state legislature. NCSL's official magazine, issued ten times a year, is *State Legislatures*.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS (PTA). Founded in 1897 at Washington, D.C., by a "Mother's Congress" for the

9 FEBRUARY

Births

Daniel Bernoulli (mathematician) 1700; William Henry Harrison (9th U.S. president) 1773; Gypsy Rose Lee (stripper) 1914.

Deaths

St Apollonia (tooth martyr) 249; Daumier (French caricaturist) 1879; Adolphe Sax (instrument maker) 1894.

For Comet Watchers

The next visit by Halley's Comet will take place on this day in 1986.

Pancake Day

Shrove Tuesday or Pancake Day, a moveable feast to mark the last day before Lent, often occurs on this day. Originally it was a day for the confession of sins and seeking forgiveness for them but the baking and consuming of pancakes came to be the day's principal event. A medieval historian wrote: "It is customary to present the first pancake to the greatest slut or lie-a-bed in the party, which commonly falls to the dog's share at last, for no-one will own it their due."

Our Lady of the Toothache

During a persecution of Christians in Alexandria, St Apollonia was seized, and all her teeth were beaten out and threats made that she would be cast into the fire if she did not utter certain impious words; whereupon, of her own accord, she leaped into the flames on this day in 249 A.D. Because of this Apollonia has become the patron saint of persons afflicted with toothache and those who would treat them — dentists.

Today's Burnings

Others to meet the same fate as St Apollinia on this day were Mr Sawtre, a Collard heretic in 1401 and Bishop Hooper in 1555, both of whom were burnt at the stake in England for their unpopular religious views. Places as well as people succumbed to flames today, including Schenectady, New York, which was put to torch by the French and Indians in 1690.

The Price of Admission

Each of the separate states in America were asked to provide 35,211 men by drafts or otherwise before April, and to bring the continental treasury $1,250,000 every month to April in 1781 (1780).

The Price of Vagabonding

The English Parliament passed an act to establish workhouses for the poor and to punish vagabonds (1590).

Rabble Catering

On February 9, 1898, a copy of a letter written by the Spanish minister to the U.S., Dupuy de Lome, in which he referred to President McKinley as "weak and catering to the rabble" was published in the newspapers. The ensuing hullabaloo caused the minister to cable his resignation to Spain.

Hats Off to a Math Man

Daniel was the most celebrated of eight Bernoullis who are eminent in the history of mathematics. He spent the greatest part of his life in Basle, Switzerland, where he was held in such esteem that it was part of the education of every child to learn to take off the hat to him.

Churchill to Roosevelt

"We shall not fail or falter; we shall not weaken or tire. Neither the sudden shock of battle nor the long-drawn trials of vigilance and exertion will wear us down. Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

A radio broadcast by Winston Churchill in 1941, addressed specifically to President Roosevelt

A Crime Against Nature

"In these vernal seasons of the year when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against nature, not to go out and see her riches, and partake in her rejoicing with heaven and earth".

The advice in the *Fly Almanac* for this day in 1679

The Devil on the Loose

The morning of February 9, 1855, after a night of snow and frost, brought to light a strange sight for people in the coastal towns of Cornwall in England. A trail, running almost 100 miles, of single-track, cloven hooves wandered around the countryside. It was said to be the trail of the Devil himself. It walked over roofs, through walls, over gates and haystacks, under a gooseberry bush and even through a six-inch pipe. It made an impression of frozen ice as though a hot iron had been used—or fiery hooves.

1793 U.S. Presidential salary set at $25,000 per year
1800 Ceremony held at Church of the Invalides, Paris, to mourn the death of George Washington
1802 Inventor Simon Willard patented the banjo clock
1807 Naopleon defeated the Russians at Eylau
1825 Harriet J. H. Robinson, suffragist, born
1828 Jules Verne, author, born
1837 Alexander Pushkin, Russian poet, wounded in a duel
1849 Roman National Assembly divested the Pope of all governing power and proclaimed a Republic
1853 Children's Aid Society founded
1861 Henry W. Leonard, inventor, born
1863 Nathan Hale, journalist-author, died
1865 Prizefighting made illegal in Missouri
First black major in the U.S. Army commissioned
1881 First regular skiing tournament held in U.S. (Redwing, Minn.)
1888 Dame Edith Evans, actress, born
1893 Trinacria wrecked off the coast of Spain
1908 $8 million fire destroyed Paterson, New Jersey
1910 Boy Scouts chartered in the U.S.
1915 Movie Birth of a Nation premiered
1920 Lana Turner, actress, born
1921 Peter A. Kropotkin, Russian geographer, died
1931 Riverside Church in New York City dedicated
1937 Spanish insurgents captured Malaga (Spanish Civil War)
1949 Cardinal Mindszenty convicted of treason and espionage (Hungary)
1960 Surname of the English Royal Family became Mountbatten-Windsor
1962 Tiros IV, weather satellite, launched
1971 Sun Pageant at Narvik, Norway, celebrating sun's return

1967, 1978, 1989, 2062, 2073 Ash Wednesday
1910, 1921, 2005, 2084 Shrove Tuesday

February 9th

Feast of St. Apollonia (patron of dentists; invoked against toothache)
Feast of St. Nicephorus of Antioch
Feast of St. Teilo
444 AD St. Cyril of Alexandria died (Feast Day)
720 Umar II, Moslem caliph, died
1098 Ridwan failed to relieve the Crusader's siege of Antioch
1119 Pope Calixtus II crowned in France
1458 Mathias I, King of Hungary, married Catherine of Bohemia
1507 Santa Appollonia Island discovered by Pereira
1588 Dunke of Medina-Sidonia appointed to head the Spanish Armada though he was not a sailor and was prone to seasickness
1670 Christian V became King of Norway and Denmark
1674 New Jersey returned to England by treaty with Holland
1770 Bostonians organized against drinking tea until the tax was removed
1773 William Henry Harrison, 9th President of the U.S. born
1789 Franz Gabelsberger, calculating-machine inventor, born
1797 First white men, shipwrecked, landed in Victoria, Australia
1814 Samuel Tilden, New York governor and presidential candidate, born, (won popular, lost by 1 in Electoral College)
1822 American Indian Soceity organized
1865 Robert E. Lee made Commander in Chief of Confederacy
1870 U.S. Weather Bureau established
1874 Amy Lowell, poet, born
1893 Verdi's Falstaff opera first produced
1904 Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz sunk off Korea by the Japanese
1909 Dean Rusk, U.S. statesman, born
1910 French Gen. Chanzy wrecked off Minorca
1911 Lincoln Memorial building approved by Congress
1913 Great meteor shower seen over Canada
1914 Gypsy Rose Lee, performer, born
1933 Lowest temperature, 66 degree below zero, in the U.S. recorded at Yellowstone Park, Wyoming
Oxford Union voted itself a pacifist group (England)
1942 France's Normandie burned at the pier in New York City
"War Time" effected, setting clocks ahead one hour
1955 First subway in Rome, Italy opened
1969 First closing of New York State Thruway due to weather
1970 Start of two-day Pike Festival at Hillman, Michigan
1971 Southern California rocked by an earthquake
1910, 1921, 2005, 2084, Ash Wednesday
1932, 1937, 2016, 2027, 2100 Shrove Tuesday

St. Sabinus, Bishop of Canosa. [d. c. 566]

St. Ansbert, Bishop of Rouen. [d. c. 695]

St. Alto, abbot. [d. c. 760]

St. Teilo, bishop. [d. 6th cent.]

St. Nicephorus, martyr and layman. [death date unknown]

The Beatified

Blessed Marianus Scotus. [d. 1088]

1926 The Viceroy of India announces the creation of the **Royal Indian Navy** and reconstruction of the **Indian Mercantile Marine.**

1929 The **Litvinov Protocol,** an eastern pact for renunciation of war, is signed at Moscow by Russia, Poland, Romania, Estonia, and Latvia.

1934 **Balkan Pact** between Greece, Romania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia is signed.

1941 German troops cross to North Africa under command of **Marshal Erwin Rommel (World War II).**

1942 France's ***Normandie*** burns at the pier in New York City.

1943 The Japanese evacuate **Guadalcanal Island (World War II).**

1970 Forty-one persons are killed in an avalanche in **Val d'Isere**, France.

1971 Worst **earthquake** since 1933 strikes southern California, measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale; 60 lives are lost and several hundred people are injured.

1977 The dramatization of Alex Haley's ***Roots*** sets new television viewing records in the U.S.

1978 **Canada** expels 11 Soviet diplomats for operating a highly sophisticated spy ring.

1981 Polish Premier **Josef Pinkowski** is replaced by **Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski** in the face of continuing labor unrest.

February 9

Holidays

Lebanon — **St. Maron's Day**
Commemorates massacres of Maronite Christians by Druzes.

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Apollonia, virgin and martyr; patron of dentists. Invoked against toothache and dental diseases. [d. 249]

Birthdates

1773 **William Henry Harrison,** U.S. politician, statesman; President for only 32 days, March 4–April 4, 1841. First U.S. president to die in office. [d. April 4, 1841]

1814 **Samuel Jones Tilden,** U.S. politician, lawyer; best known for his participation in the overthrow of the Tweed Ring; U.S. presidential candidate, 1876 (lost the election by one electoral vote to Rutherford B. Hayes). [d. August 4, 1886]

1819 **Lydia Estes Pinkham,** U.S. patent-medicine manufacturer; creator of **Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** an advertising phenomenon of the time. [d. May 17, 1883]

1853 **Sir Leander Starr Jameson (Doctor Jameson),** Scottish physician, statesman in South Africa; leader of the Jameson Raid during the **Boer War** in South Africa; Prime Minister of Cape Colony, 1904–08. [d. November 26, 1917]

1865 **Mrs. Patrick Campbell (Beatrice Stella Tanner),** British stage actress, for whom George Bernard Shaw created the part of Eliza Doolittle in *Pygmalion.* [d. April 9, 1940]

1866 **George Ade,** U.S. humorist, playwright; noted for his short, humorous fables of the common man. [d. May 16, 1944]

1874 **Amy (Lawrence) Lowell,** U.S. poet, critic; Pulitzer Prize in poetry, 1925. [d. May 12, 1925]

1891 **Ronald Colman,** British actor. [d. May 19, 1958]

Pietro Nenni, Italian political leader; head of Italian Socialist Party, 1949–69. [d. January 1, 1980]

1909 **Dean Rusk,** U.S. government official; Secretary of State, 1961–69.

1910 **Jacques Lucien Monod,** French biochemist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for research in genetic control of enzymes, (with F. Jacob and A. M. Lwoff), 1965. [d. May 31, 1976]

1923 **Brendan (Francis) Behan,** Irish playwright. [d. March 20, 1964]

Kathryn Grayson (Zelma Hendrick), U.S. singer, actress.

1928 **Roger Mudd,** U.S. television newsman.

Historical Events

1555 **Bishop John Hooper,** English prelate and martyr, is burned at the stake.

1674 **Treaty of Westminster** ends the war between Holland and Great Britain.

1798 France dissolves the **Swiss Confederation** and decrees the establishment of a **Helvetic Republic** in its place.

1801 **Peace of Lunéville** between France and Austria is signed, signalling the end of the **Holy Roman Empire.**

1849 Giuseppe Mazzini proclaims a Republic in **Rome.**

1861 Constitution of **Confederate States of America** is promulgated.

1870 **U.S. Weather Bureau** is established by Congress as part of **Signal Corps.**

1904 Russian cruisers ***Variag*** and ***Korietz*** are sunk off Korea by the Japanese (**Russo-Japanese War**).

1909 The Franco-German agreement over **Morocco** is signed, with Germany recognizing France's special position in Morocco in return for economic concessions.

ventive medicine strategies, to shape the future through the implementation of last year's welfare reform legislation. We will seek ways to strengthen family life in our country and to restore our sense of community, our shared sense of responsibility and commitment to each other.

We have been given the opportunity to stress the value of every life through the promotion of adoption and by focusing our efforts on the poor, the disadvantaged, and the neglected in our society. We have the opportunity to see that rural and inner-city health needs are not forgotten, that the poor of our nation are cared for properly and with dignity. The health of our minority citizens—black, Hispanic, Native American—and those others who have yet to fully realize the American dream is the concern of us all.

Mr. President, you've called for a kinder and gentler nation, a goal which I support with enthusiasm. As you have noted, there's no other department or agency of our government where that call can be more directly implemented than here in Health and Human Services. Health and Human Services is the hub of a vast wheel whose spokes radiate out to touch all Americans, from the onset of life through health and sickness, from the foods we eat to the medicines we take. Our children, our parents, our youth, our seniors—all are affected by the activities of this vast agency.

During my tenure, the offices of the Department will have a human face. The regulations promulgated will carry a gentle touch. Health and Human Services employees will be bound by the hallmark of service and take their pride in the health and assistance offered their fellow Americans.

Mr. President, you have delivered today a challenge. You have granted an opportunity. I'm grateful to you, sir. I accept your challenge. I cherish the opportunity. I will keep your trust. Thank you, Mr. President.

Note: The President spoke at 10:18 a.m. in the Great Hall at the Department of Health and Human Services. Halstead Sullivan sang the national anthem at the ceremony.

Remarks at a Briefing for Members of the National Conference of State Legislators

March 10, 1989

It's good to see all of you. Listen, nice welcome, thank you. To our Secretary, Secretary Dole, my greetings. Delighted to see you here. And Andy Card and our—ripped off right out of the ranks of one of your States, the former speaker, Deb Anderson here, who I'm delighted to see in her official duties. And I'm pleased to be here. And I would like to thank the president and past officers for your gracious invitation—Sammy Nunez, Lee Daniels, Ted Strickland. I thank all of you.

The last time I spoke, we were in the middle of America, in the middle of summer, and in the midst of a tough campaign year. Fate has smiled since that July day in Indianapolis. Then we were all candidates, probably everybody in this room—maybe an overstatement. Today everyone in this room is a winner. And for those of you who are Republicans, you discerning devils—[*laughter*]—I've got to admit, there was a time when I thought I'd drag all of you down. But here we are. [*Laughter*] And for those of you who are Democrats, I'd like to claim credit, but I can't figure out how at all. But anyway, well done. And in all sincerity, I do want to congratulate every legislative leader in this room, Democrat and Republican alike, because you did win more than a political victory. The highest honor of all you won—opportunity to serve. And I feel that way, have always felt that way about public service. And certainly you do, or you wouldn't be here today.

The problems that confront our country as we near the end of this century often seem bigger than our individual ability to solve them. And they are big. And if we face these problems as only partisans—Democrats or Republicans—or parochial members of a region, or a faction, or an interest group, we've got real problems. But by working together, as Americans, we can, I believe, lick any problem, no matter how big, how complex, or how deeply rooted it may be.

There are always naysayers who believe we're going to never clean up the environ-

ment or never shelter the homeless, never end that old-age affliction of mankind, poverty—poverty of knowledge and skills, of opportunity, and the poverty of hope. But the cynics never take into account one of the great success stories of our times. And I am talking about State government. In this decade, power flowed from Washington to Austin, to Atlanta, to Sacramento, and to every other State capital. And with it came new responsibilities. I'm talking, of course, of the concept of federalism. And history will remember that you met these broadened responsibilities with distinction.

I know that funds at all levels of State government are tight. All levels of Federal Government are tight. And I know that you're called on every day to make the hard choices, as I am. But by and large, you are meeting the challenge of a frugal age by devising creative new solutions to these age-old problems of care and concern for the very young, the very elderly, the disadvantaged, the dispossessed. So, whenever I see a problem that some say is insurmountable, I draw inspiration from what you are already doing in the States.

The resilience of the State governments in the eighties vindicates, in my view, the wisdom of the Founding Fathers and forever discredits those who would have Washington do it all. And let me assure you, I will preserve and protect a healthy balance, a sharing of power, between the States and Washington because I fervently believe that federalism works.

And I remember meetings that I had with Governors at the time of the campaign, discussing the social issues. And I learned more from the briefings—this happened to be in a partisan context of a campaign—but I learned more from the briefing by the Governors than any of the people here in Washington to whom I had access because I was Vice President. And I thought about why it made such a difference and why I learned so much from them. And it was because they're on the cutting edge; they are out there working with you all to solve the problems, to figure out what works, to make the changes. And so, that may sound elementary to some, but I think you must know what I mean. Governors have to deal in what works. And they get that from you all with the representation you give in your districts.

As you know, one policy area clearly designated to us here is national defense. And so, perhaps the appeal I'm going to make to you today will be all the more unprecedented. The time has come for me to enlist your energy and expertise in another national security crisis. And you know what it is, and I know what it is and the American people know what it is. And I'm talking, of course, about the threat of drug abuse to the health and the very future of our nation.

I wish that each and every one of you could have been with me yesterday in New York when I went to the DEA headquarters and I talked with the widow of the latest victim of the drug criminals at my side, talked to the agents there. But the best part was the meeting afterward, talking in a very private setting to those agents who are undercover, couldn't be out there in public, but who told me, case by case, of the problems they face. And I don't want to get away from the text here too far, but the thing that really impressed me—and I expect some of you who have had leadership roles in your States could talk to this—is that the culture has changed. They say it used to be if you came in and identified yourself as a Fed or a police officer of any sort and drew a weapon on these people, they'd give up. And now they automatically shoot. They go to the barricades. And there's some reasons for that. They get the same penalty for killing a police officer as they get for being caught with a certain amount of narcotics.

We've got to do something about that. Crack, heroin, PCP—these drugs are a plague that leaves an aftermath of shattered minds and, you know, totally wasted potential. No State in the Union is immune to this plague. And drug crimes have claimed thousands of lives, and having seen some of the barricaded crack houses that have been knocked down by the battering rams of the police, it's everywhere. Los Angeles—I went out there one evening and took a look with Daryl Gates at what his officers face every day, and I'll tell you, it really drives it home.

As with every battle this country's ever fought, we are in it together as Americans.

State of the State

And as with a war, we've got to have a strategy, and ours is education, rehabilitation, law enforcement, and then doing better in interdiction. I'm encouraged to see so many State Governments forming these intrastate drug task forces and interstate panels to share resources and intelligence. And I would appeal to every State to join these efforts. Every State should look for ways to toughen its drug laws.

The Federal Government, just like the States, is animated by a new get-tough attitude on drugs. And we've stiffened the Federal sentence for drug trafficking to a maximum of life. We've toughened penalties for dealers who use children to deal drugs or sell drugs to the kids. And if you commit a drug-related murder or kill a cop, the toughest sentence you can receive is now the toughest sentence there is, and that is the death penalty. And we've also increased our resources as we've stiffened the sentences.

Since 1981 the Federal antidrug budget has grown by nearly 370 percent. But more was needed, so I'm asking the Congress for $6 billion for our antidrug program in 1990. More than $4 billion will be spent to provide grants to the State and local law enforcement agencies to beef up the Federal enforcement, to enhance our prosecution, detention, and intelligence capabilities. And this includes sustaining the 150 million drug grant programs so that the Department of Justice can help State and local law enforcement agencies catch criminals and warn kids away from drugs.

Another shining example of Federal and State cooperation: the seizure and forfeiture of assets from drug dealers. State agencies that cooperate in drug cases will share the benefits from the sale of yachts, planes, and cars used in drug deals. Again, my experience yesterday—the head of the DEA showed me a table—$20 million of cash that they had gotten in—a part of it. I don't think all $20 million was on that table, but a lot of it was, in small bills, incidentally, twenties, tens, that kind of thing. They had taken this money in one—caught one truck loaded with $20 million, and nobody claimed it. Nobody even inquired about it. Obviously, they didn't want to get in too much trouble. [*Laughter*] But there was no undercover inquiry. That's just the cost of doing business. So, $20 million is down the tube, and go on about our business. Same as they dump their airplanes in the water off the Bahamas—the cost of business. Three Cessnas, and that's the cost of getting the stuff in here.

But even with these programs, the campaign against drug abuse will be hard-fought. It's a war, and it's going to last for years. And perhaps we should take inspiration from a nation at war almost 50 years ago. As Britain faced an adversary that tested the courage and character of its people, Winston Churchill vowed never to surrender. And in today's wars against the pushers, we must draw from these same deep wells of national purpose to summon the spirit of defiance.

Our single most important task is to keep the kids off of drugs and out of trouble, and toward this end I am proposing a $1.1 billion allocation for drug education and prevention—a 16 percent increase over 1989. Some $367 million of this is going to go to the drug-free schools and communities program to help keep the drugs out of our schools, campuses, and neighborhoods—an increase of $12 million here. The programs are many. You're going to be able to take the lead in this effort since more than 80 percent of the funds of the drug-free schools and communities will be allocated to the States and territories.

As you may have heard, we can already take heart from some good news from the classrooms. According to the 1988 National High School Senior Survey, the proportion of seniors using illicit drugs during the prior year fell from 42 percent in '87 to 39 percent—a modest drop, but at least a decrease. This compares with the peak year of '79, incidently, when an astounding 54 percent of all American high school seniors used drugs.

Still, 39 percent is horrible. And we're going to spend money to get the job done, but we need to change something. We've got to have a national attitude of intolerance. Let me tell you, Presidents don't normally speak out in favor of intolerance, but the day must soon come when the Nation is utterly intolerant of this casual drug abuse. Back to yesterday, one of the undercover agents telling me about the white collar

use—this guy was down somewhere on Wall Street, and it was just considered normal in the firm in which he was operating to—at the end of the day—to offer to the people doing the clerical work there some kind of line of cocaine if they would stay for an extra few hours. I mean we've got to change that whole toleration, that whole cultural identity that suggests that this is the fast lane or the easy way or that it's okay.

Over the next 4 years we're going to face a lot of common challenges. The environment—I do want to do something on that. With the help of the States, I'm convinced we can here. To our prosperity—we're going to ask your forebearance as we call for some tough measures to face down this Federal budget deficit. To our compassion—for those who have yet to participate fully in the American dream.

And the challenge of drug abuse is going to test our resolve and our mettle as a people. So, I just wanted to tell you and pledge to you, leader to leader, that I want to work with you in the State Governments in this struggle. Bill Bennett [Director-designate of National Drug Control Policy], our new drug czar, is charged with coming up with a national strategy, a national direction in 6 months after he takes office. He'll be good. He'll be tough. He's got a difficult assignment because of the way government works. Picture in your own State Governments. It's not a very neat and easy way to draw the organization chart because he has to not only get the attention of the Defense Department or the Attorney Generals without the protocol standing over them, he's got to get their attention and have us all marching in the same direction. So, what that means is the President is going to have to be shoulder to shoulder with Bill Bennett. And I'm prepared to spend the time and devote the energy necessary to give it that stature because it won't happen if it just bogs down in some kind of bureaucratic turf fights over who's going to do what on interdiction or education or crime-fighting or whatever it is.

So, I wanted to tell you we do want to work with the States. War tested America and her allies in the forties, and so our people are undergoing a test of national will today. To paraphrase Churchill again, we shall not flag or fail. We're going to keep going to win the fight against the scourge of drugs. And I'm confident; I believe it can be done because I sense a change in the country. I sense people; it's more than rhetoric now. I think it's into every community, every State, and certainly all through the Federal Government.

So, we're not going to give up on this one. We need your help. We need your leadership. We need your ideals. I wish that we had more funds to put in a program here or support of an initiative there. But I don't want to mislead you. We're dealing in a time of very constrained Federal resources. So, we've got to do a lot, working with you and working with the programs that I refer to as the thousand points of light: the willingness of one citizen out there willing to help another.

And so, thank you for what you're doing. Thank you for coming here to the White House. I'm delighted to see each and every one of you. God bless you all. Thank you.

Note: *The President spoke at 11:11 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Labor Elizabeth H. Dole; Andrew Card, Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff; Debra Anderson, Assistant to the President and Director of Intergovernmental Affairs; Sammy Nunez, president of the Louisiana State Senate; Lee Daniels, minority leader of the Illinois State House of Representatives; and Theodore Stickland, president of the Colorado State Senate.*

Nomination of Michael Hayden Armacost To Be United States Ambassador to Japan

March 10, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Michael Hayden Armacost to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Japan. He would succeed Michael Mansfield.

Since 1984 Ambassador Armacost has been Under Secretary for Political Affairs at

assists the aged, the homeless, and the destitute, and helps immigrants learn English.

These are some of the reasons we all rejoice in the vision and the mission of the American Red Cross, especially in this 125th anniversary year of the International Red Cross.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America and Honorary Chairman of the American National Red Cross, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the month of March 1988 as American Red Cross Month. I urge all Americans to continue their generous support and ready assistance to the work of the American Red Cross and its more than 2,800 chapters, 1.4 million adult members, and three million youth volunteers.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twelfth.

Ronald Reagan

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:45 a.m., January 29, 1988*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 29.

Remarks to the National Conference of State Legislators at a White House Briefing on the Administration's Domestic Agenda

January 29, 1988

I'm delighted to welcome President Ted Strickland and all the officers and leadership of the National Conference to the Old Executive Office Building.

You know, one of the things I like best about getting together with people from the States is the sense of diversity that it brings out—the different regions, the different accents. And, well, would you be surprised if that reminded me of a story? [*Laughter*]

A Bostonian visited San Antonio, asked a native what was that dilapidated-looking ruin over there. And he said, "That, sir, is the Alamo." Well, he said, "In that building, sir, 136 immortal Texans held off an army of 15,000 of Santa Anna's regulars for 4 days." "Hmmm," said the Bostonian, "and who's that man on horseback on that hill over there?" And he said, "Well, that, sir, is a statue of a Texas ranger. He killed 46 Apaches in single-handed combat and broke up 27 riots in his lifetime. Where you from, stranger?" And he said, "Well, I'm from Boston. We have our heroes there, too. Paul Revere, for instance." And the Texan snorted, "Paul Revere! You mean that man who had to ride for help?" [*Laughter*]

But it's an honor to have this opportunity to speak to you who work at levels of government so close to the people themselves. In a moment, I'd like to discuss the domestic agenda for this, the remaining year of our administration. But if you'll permit me, first I'd like to stress something that we've been working on from the very first: federalism, a topic Secretary [of Transportation] Burnley has just touched on as well.

After all, it was with the intention of keeping government close to the people that the Founding Fathers entrusted the State Governments with duties like the protection of property rights and the enforcement of criminal justice—duties that affected the people in their everyday lives. And when Alexis de Tocqueville toured America during the last century, he found that it was the State Governments with which the people were the most involved. "Men," he wrote, "are affected by the sovereignty of the Union only in connection with a few great interests, but State sovereignty enfolds every citizen and in one way or another affects every detail of daily life."

Well, when our administration came to office, we took it as one of our chief aims to reawaken the Federalist impulse and approach the Constitution with a new fidelity—in short, to restore power to the States. By now you should know how, since 1981, we've worked to widen the scope for independent State decisionmaking.

I'm proud to say that our federalism focus is continuing. This past October, I issued an Executive order requiring all Departments

and Agencies to do a federalism assessment of all their policies, to make sure they aren't doing things better left to the States.

But despite all we've been doing to promote federalism here in Washington, our efforts take second place to the remarkable new initiatives that you're overseeing in the States. State Governments are attracting venture capital. You're fostering international trade. Many States have cut taxes. And more than half the States have set up their own enterprise zones, even without Federal incentives. These zones have created new jobs and spurred billions of dollars in capital investment.

In the words of columnist James J. Kilpatrick: "It becomes increasingly evident that the State Governments, as a group, are governing more responsibly than the National Government. The most interesting political activity these days is often not in the National Capital but in the State capitals." Well, now, I happen to think that's just what the Founding Fathers had in mind.

So, congratulations to you all. And as I now turn to our domestic agenda, I believe you'll see that, here, too, the States have their role to play.

The first item I'd like to mention is one that seems to have made quite an impression during my State of the Union Address this past Monday: the urgent need for budget reform. You may remember that I placed on a table, for everyone in the Nation to see, all 43 pounds of the continuing resolution, the accompanying conference reports, and the reconciliation bill. As if anybody needed any more evidence that the budget process here has completely broken down.

And when I say that producing that huge pile of documents made an impression, I mean literally. You see, when I banged down one of those stacks of paper—if I remember correctly, it was the one weighing 15 pounds—when I banged that document down, I got my finger stuck underneath. [*Laughter*]

And here it is 4 days later, and I'm still sore, but not as sore as I am when I consider the budget process we've had to go through, year after year here. This coming year, I intend to use all my powers as President to enforce some simple discipline upon the Federal budget.

In a word, discipline—that's what is missing from the Federal budget process. In 30 days I will return to Congress certain items that should be rescinded. Sure, it will improve our deficit targets, but also it will be a first sign of discipline in a process that's out of control.

But we need other measures to reform the budget process permanently, and here I take a page from the States. The great majority of your State constitutions requires balanced budgets. I'd submit that it's about time we passed a balanced budget amendment for the Federal Government.

And in your statehouses, no fewer than 43 Governors have the line-item veto. I had it back in Sacramento, myself. The line-item veto is a proper and prudent tool of government, an instrument that gives the executive the ability to reach into the massive appropriations bills and pare away the waste. It's time we gave that power to all future Presidents. As we push for these measures this coming year, I urge you to join us.

Next, a subject that really belongs to the States: education. You know the story how from 1960 to 1980 overall spending on education more than doubled, while college board scores during the same period fell drastically. We've worked hard to put education at the top of the Nation's agenda and to make certain that we concern ourselves not only with what we spend but with how we spend it.

This response has been dramatic. Many States formed task forces on education. In some States, promising new programs, like merit pay for teachers, are being put in place. Still other States have opened the teaching profession to a wider pool of qualified candidates. And in recent years we've seen college board scores actually go up for the first time in nearly 20 years.

This year at the Federal level, we're doing still more to promote imaginative reforms. We're adding money to the budget for the magnet schools program, an idea that has already done much to foster greater achievement among our public schools. We're building greater accountability into our Federal programming by tying funding to results. Secretary [of Education] Bennett has proposed, among other reforms, a much

stronger curriculum for our high schools. As Bill puts it, his aim is to promote a "national conversation" on what works in education.

But I don't intend to stop here. Polls show that millions of Amerians would like, but do not have, the ability of choosing the education program and institution that is best for their children. A voucher system at the State level would empower parents. I'll ask the Department of Education to develop model voucher legislation and make it available to the 50 States so that they can implement programs that promote choice in education.

As we do all this here in Washington, I encourage you in the States to do even more. For as I said in my State of the Union Address, the most important thing we in Washington can do is reaffirm that control of our schools belongs to the States, to local communities and, most of all, to parents and teachers.

Permit me to turn now to an area of shared Federal and State responsibility: welfare. The sad truth is that our welfare programs, State and Federal alike, too often have only made poverty harder to escape. In the fight against poverty, we now know, it's essential to have strong families—families that teach children the skills and values they'll need to succeed in the wider world, families that provide mothers and fathers with comfort, inspiration, and a focus for their labors. Yet when we ask ourselves whether our welfare programs have encouraged family life and values, we must answer, far from it. Instead, they've subjected poor families to a subtle but constant undermining force, pulling them apart.

Many of you already preside over important welfare innovations. Some of you have shown us how child support enforcement can be improved. Others have launched innovative new programs which require welfare recipients to work or prepare for work. You in the States are attempting to meet what I believe must become the central criterion for all forms of public assistance: not how much money we spend on welfare but how many Americans our programs make independent of welfare. This is what we should be doing at the end of each year, not boasting about how many more people are on welfare that we're taking care of but how many people have we been able to remove from welfare and make independent and self-sufficient. The 50 States present us with the opportunity to apply this criterion in endless ways, experimenting and testing in a manner from which all can profit.

Our administration will give the States even more flexibility and encourage still greater reform. Our aim is simple: to replace today's poverty trap with a welfare system that fosters genuine economic opportunity.

I'd like to turn now to a subject that's especially close to Nancy and me: a drug free America. Nancy and so many others have worked tirelessly to change the Nation's attitude toward drugs—to replace what was too often an easy complacency with a hard and clear understanding of just how damaging drug abuse truly is. And one of my proudest moments in office came just a few weeks ago, when I read that our most recent survey of the attitudes of high school students toward drug abuse. You see, cocaine use is on the way down, while marijuana use is at the lowest point since the surveying began. We're making progress, real progress.

The States, of course, have a critical role in amplifying the antidrug measure. Efforts to reduce demand must occur at the State and local level, and they are. The recently enacted legislation in New Jersey and Missouri, for example, to provide swift and certain consequences for illegal drug use reinforce my deep belief that there is no need for a Federal law to do what States can do better.

So, I ask you to join Nancy and me in carrying this one simple message to our young people: Say yes to life, and when it comes to drugs, just say no.

Now, it was my intention to focus today on our domestic agenda, but one foreign policy issue has become so important in recent days that I want to share with you my thoughts. That issue, of course, is Central America.

Our approach to the Communist threat in Nicaragua has long been based on a simple

principle: diplomacy and pressure in support of freedom and democracy must go hand-in-hand. We've seen the success of this two-track approach elsewhere in the world. In Afghanistan, for example, freedom fighters have forced the Soviet Union to think seriously about a diplomatic solution to that brutal occupation.

This same approach may be working today in Nicaragua, although it's too early to tell if Daniel Ortega's promises will be matched by true efforts to permit genuine democracy. What is unmistakable is this: Democracy has a chance in Nicaragua because of one factor alone—the pressure placed on the Communist Sandinistas by the freedom fighters.

I believe we owe it to ourselves and the people of Central America to explore fully diplomatic avenues toward solving the Nicaraguan conflict. We must ask ourselves, however, what will create the conditions for serious negotiations? If Congress cuts off aid to the freedom fighters next week, there is little chance that the Sandinistas will bargain seriously. We cannot expect diplomacy to work abroad if here at home we lack the will to negotiate from a position of strength.

So, much depends upon this coming vote—the progress of democracy in Latin America and our own security as a nation. I just have to believe that we owe it to the future to stand by the freedom fighters.

Well, having said that, I thank you all once again for being here today. And by the way, I know that as fellow politicians your hearts start to quicken just a little bit, the way mine does, when we start to head into a campaign season. No two ways about it, last year was not one of my favorites. But that was then, and this is now—an election year, when the people will be heard from. And to tell you the truth, I'm starting to have some fun again. [*Laughter*]

Well, again, I thank all of you for being here and for what you're doing, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:17 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Message to the Congress Reporting Amendments to the Generalized System of Preferences

January 29, 1988

To the Congress of the United States:

I am writing concerning the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan. The GSP program is authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("the Act").

I am hereby providing notice of my intent to remove Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan from their status as beneficiaries of the GSP program as of January 2, 1989, under Section 504(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2464(a)(1)). All four have achieved an impressive level of economic development and competitiveness, which can be sustained without the preferences provided by the program. Graduating these economies may also enable other less developed countries to benefit more fully from the GSP program.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,
January 29, 1988.

Statement by the Assistant to the President for Press Relations on Amendments to the Generalized System of Preferences

January 29, 1988

Because of their remarkable advancements in economic development and their recent improvements in trade competitiveness, President Reagan today has decided to remove four participants from the trade preference program that permits certain imports from developing economies to enter the United States duty free. Effective

Draft

National Education Goals
January 11, 1990

1. School Readiness

Goal: By the year 2000, every child in America will start school ready to learn.

- All disadvantaged four-year-olds will have access to pre-school programs that help prepare children for school.
- Every parent in America will be a child's first teacher and devote time each day helping his or her pre-school child learn.
- Children will receive the nutrition and health care needed to arrive at school with a healthy mind and body.

2. High School Completion/Dropouts

Goal: By the year 2000, we will increase the percentage of students graduating from high school to at least ninety percent.

- On average, each state will reduce its drop-out rate by at least half.
- Seventy-five percent of those students who drop out of school will successfully complete a high school degree or its equivalent.
- The gap in high school graduation rates between American students from minority backgrounds and their non-minority counterparts will decrease by at least half.

3. Student Achievement

Goal: By the year 2000, American students will leave grades four, eight, and twelve having demonstrated competency over a challenging curriculum that will enable them to be responsible citizens and compete in the 21st century.

- The percentage of high school students who complete a rigorous curriculum including proficiency in English, mathematics, science, history, geography, foreign languages, and computer sciences will triple.

- Through emphasizing excellence at all levels, performance of elementary and secondary students on achievement tests will increase substantially in each quartile.

4. Science and Mathematics

Goal: By the year 2000, U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement.

- We will significantly increase the number of U.S. undergraduate and graduate students, especially women and minorities, who complete degrees in mathematics, science, and engineering.

- We will double the percentage of qualified teachers in mathematics and science.

5. Adult Literacy and Lifelong Learning

Goal: By the year 2000, every adult American will be literate and possess the skills necessary to succeed and adapt in a competitive global economy.

- Every major business will be involved in strengthening the connection between school and work and providing employees appropriate training and education opportunities to prepare our workforce for the 21st century.

- America's post-secondary system will work toward excellence in student achievement and increased access to opportunity to attend post-secondary institutions for all qualified students.

6. Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools (optional)

Goal: By the year 2000, every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

The time frame for achieving these goals and objectives is by the year 2000.

Reckoning

raise
rally
react
reanimate
*rebound
rebuild
recondition
reconstruct
~~recompose~~
Renovate
reflect
reeducate
refinement
reflect
reform / ation
refresh
re animate
reinforce
Reinstate
reestablish
Require
requisition
Resolution
Resorb
Result
Retain
Requisite

Recognition
Restore Knowledge

Re-enlighten
Recognize

Realization (Completion)
Repletion
Reach (goals)
~~Ripen~~

Responsibility

Rank
Re
Regimen
Refine

Realistic goals
Revolution.

Reverberate

render
Righteous-ness
Reward
Revival

February 2

Holidays

Canada — **Groundhog Day**
Same as in the U.S. (see below); however, sometimes a bear is looked for instead of the groundhog.

Liechtenstein — **Candlemas**

Mexico — **Dia de la Candelaria**
Candlemas Day celebration in Mexico and other Latin American countries.

Scotland — **Scottish Quarter Day**
Fortieth day of Christmas.

U.S. — **Groundhog Day**
Traditionally, the day on which the groundhog appears from

Birthdates

1208 **James I, the Conqueror,** King of Aragon. [d. 1276]

1649 **Pope Benedict XIII,** Pope 1724–30. [d. February 21, 1730]

1650 **Nell Gwyn (Eleanor Gwyn),** English actress; mistress of **Charles II.** [d. November 13, 1687]

1754 **Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, Prince de Bénévet,** French statesman, diplomat, politician. [d. May 17, 1838]

1859 **(Henry) Havelock Ellis,** British scientist, man of letters; early advocate of sex education; pioneer in the study of the psychology of sex. [d. July 8, 1939]

1875 **Fritz Kreisler,** Austrian-American violin virtuoso. [d. January 29, 1962]

1882 **James Joyce,** Irish novelist, author of *Ulysses.* [d. January 13, 1941]

1886 **William Rose Benét,** U.S. poet, editor. [d. May 4, 1950]

1890 **Charles Correll,** U.S. comedic actor; best known as *Andy* in radio show ***Amos 'n Andy.*** [d. September 26, 1972]

1895 **George Halas,** U.S. football player, coach, executive; founder and coach of the **Chicago Bears** and one of founders of the **National Football League.** [d. October 31, 1983]

1901 **Jascha Heifetz,** Russian-American violin virtuoso.

1905 **Ayn Rand,** U.S. novelist born in Russia; noted for her political and philosophical conservatism; originator of a doctrine called *Objectivism.* [d. March 6, 1982]

1911 **Jussi Bjørling (Johan Jonaton Bjørling),** Swedish operatic tenor. [d. September 9, 1960]

1914 **Renato Dulbecco,** Italian-American molecular biologist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for study of interaction between tumor viruses and genetic material (with D. Baltimore and H. Temin), 1975.

1919 **Anne Fogarty,** U.S. fashion designer; noted for her feminine designs during the early 1950s. [d. January 15, 1980]

1926 **Valéry Giscard D'Estaing,** French political leader; President, 1974–81.

1931 **Andreas van Agt,** Dutch politician; Prime Minister of the Netherlands, 1977– .

Historical Events

962 **Otto I** is crowned **Holy Roman Emperor** at Rome.

1074 **Peace of Gerstungen** between **Henry IV** of Germany and the Saxons is promulgated.

1509 The Portuguese, under **Francisco de Almeida,** defeat Moslem fleet in the **Battle of Diu,** establishing Portuguese control of Indian waters.

1522 **Pope Leo X** bestows title *Defender of the Faith* on **Henry VIII** of England.

1775 British House of Commons declares **Massachusetts** to be in a state of rebellion.

his hibernation. If he sees his shadow, it indicates another six weeks of winter are forthcoming. (Especially significant in Punxsutawney, Pa., where *the* groundhog is said to reside.)

Religious Calendar

Feasts

Presentation of the Lord or
Candlemas or
Christ's Presentation or
Dia de la Candelaria or
Holiday of St. Simeon or
Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary or
The Wives' Feast Celebration of the presentation of the Child Jesus to St. Simeon, and the Purification of Mary. Observed by Roman Catholics, Anglicans, and various Protestant churches.

The Saints

St. Adalbald of Ostrevant, martyr. [d. 652]
The Martyrs of Ebsdorf. [d. 880]
St. Joan de Lestonnac, widow and founder of the Religious of Notre Dame of Bordeaux. [d. 1640]

The Beatified

Blessed Maria Catherine Kasper. [beatified 1979]

1801 First parliament of the **United Kingdom of England and Ireland** meets.

1848 **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** ends the war with Mexico and provides for the cession of Texas, New Mexico, and California to the U.S. **(Mexican War).**

1872 The Netherlands cedes the **Gold Coast of Africa** to Great Britain.

1882 The **Knights of Columbus** are organized at New Haven, Connecticut.

1884 **Basutoland (Lesotho)** becomes a British Crown Colony.

1901 **Army Nurse Corps** is organized as a branch of the U.S. Army.

1916 British test armored motor cars, called *tanks,* for the first time **(World War I).**

1920 **Estonia** gains independence from Russia with the signing of the **Treaty of Dorpat.**

1922 ***Ulysses*** by **James Joyce** is published in Paris.

1932 **U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation** is established as a depression-relief measure.

1943 Last German troops surrender in Stalingrad pocket, completing Russian victory at **Stalingrad (World War II).**

1959 **Virginia schools** are desegregated, following Virginia State Supreme Court decision.

1960 Sit-in demonstrations begin in **Greensboro, N.C.,** to protest storekeepers' refusals to serve blacks.

1964 U.S. lunar probe ***Ranger 6*** effects lunar landing and begins transmission of the first close-up photographs of the moon.

1967 **General Anastasio Somoza Debayle,** candidate of the ruling Nationalist Liberal Party, is elected president of **Nicaragua.**

American Basketball Association, the second major American league, is formed.

1971 Major-General **Idi Amin** declares himself absolute ruler in Uganda and maintains control until his government is overthrown in 1979.

1973 **Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos** offers amnesty to Communists and other "subversives" but not to their leaders.

Pope Paul VI nominates thirty new cardinals, bringing membership of the College of Cardinals to 145.

1974 A new **Cultural Revolution** begins in the **Peoples' Republic of China,** including an anti-Confucius campaign.

1982 Photographs transmitted by U.S. space probe ***Voyager 2*** reveal four to six previously undiscovered moons orbiting **Saturn.**



Full Moon - Snow Moon
Beaver Round-up Month at Dillingham, Alaska
California gray whales migrate to Mexico calving grounds
First weekend - Cordova, Alaska Iceworm Festival
First week - Bears born
2nd Friday - Start of annual Alaskan fur rendezvous at Anchorage
2nd weekend - Dartmouth College Winter Carnival (Hanover, N.H.)
3rd Monday - Washington's Birthday observance (as of 1971)
Start of British Industries Fair (11 days in London and Birmingham)

February 1st

St. Brigid (or Bride) Day, Irish abbess
National Freedom Day (U.S.)
Feast of St. Ignatius of Antioch/Theophoros, martyred by the lions of Rome

772 AD Adrian I elected Pope
1328 Charles IV, "the Fair," King of France, died
1553 First fair at Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, England
1691 Pope Alexander VIII died
1733 Augustus II, "the Strong," King of Poland died
1790 First meeting of the U.S. Supreme Court (New York City)
1793 First fugitive slave law in the U.S. passed
1814 Lord Byron's "The Corsair" published and 10,000 sold
1840 First U.S. college of dentistry chartered (Baltimore)
1859 Denver's first hoel, The Eldorado, opened
1861 Texas seceded from the Union
1865 Abolishment of slavery bill signed
1887 Harry Scherman, founder of the Book-of-the-Month Club, born
1901 Clark Gable, actor, born
1904 S.J. Perelman, author, born
1908 King Carlos I and the Crown Prince of Portugal assassinated
1918 French ship LaDive torpedoed in the Mediterranean
1944 Piet Mondrian, Dutch artist, died
1952 U.S. named Communist China the aggressor in Korea
United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) formed
1970 Frontier Days and Rodeo at Homestead, Florida
Swamp-buggy races at St. Petersburg, Florida
1973 Mt. Asama volcano erupted (Japan)

February 2nd

Candlemass
Groundhog Day (especially in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania)
Purification (Protestant Episcopal)

962 AD Otto II, King of the Lombards, crowned Holy Roman Emperor
1208 James I, "the Conqueror," King of Aragon, born
1389 Last date for English Guilds to send particulars of their organization to the Royal Council
1440 Frederick IV crowned German King
1461 King Edward IV of England defeated his Earls at Mortimer's Cross (2nd Battle of St. Albans)
1494 Columbus founded the West Indian slave trade
1509 Battle of Div (Portuguese destroyed the Moslem fleet)
1534 Swabian League expired
1558 Lutheran University of Jena opened
1640 St. Joan of Lestonnac died (Feast Day)
1651 Nell Gwyn, actress and mistress of King Charles II of England, born
1653 New Amsterdam became the first American city to receive a charter of self-government (New York City)
1709 Alexander Selkirk, the real Robinson Crusoe, rescued
1769 Pope Clement XIII died of a stroke
1780 France decided to support the American Revolution
1801 First Parliament of England and Ireland met

1804 George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died
1831 Mauro Capellari elected Pope Gregory XVI
1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Mexico and U.S.) gave U.S. Texas, Arizona, and California
1854 Stephen H. Horgan, inventor of half-toning, a means of printing pictures, born
1859 Havelock Ellis, physician-psychologist-writer, born
1876 Baseball's National League formed with 8 teams
1879 Monroe Doctrine invoked to settle a boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana
1882 Geoffery O'Hara, composer of "K-k-k-katy," born
Knights of Columbus, Catholic fraternal organization, founded
James Joyce, author, born
1893 First close-up movie taken (of a sneeze) in Thomas Edison's studio
1894 Kearsarge wrecked on Roncatof Reef
1901 Army Nurse Corps organized as part of the medical department
Jascha Heifetz, violinist, born
1910 Joan Bennett, actress, born
1919 Ann Fogarty, fashion designer, born
1922 James Joyce's novel Ulysses published in Paris
1932 Reconstruction Finance Corp. began operation
1934 Export-Import Bank of Washington created
1939 Japanese submarine, I-36, sank in Bungo Channel
1942 Swedish ship Amerikaland sank off Cape Hatteras
1943 Germans surrendered at the Battle of Stalingrad
1959 Black and white students first shared classrooms in public schools in Virginia
1969 Boris Karloff, actor, died
1970 Underwater Film Festival at Santa Monica, California
Buffalo Dance at San Filipe Pueblo, New Mexico
Bertrand Russell, philosopher, died
1971 Start of the Carrot Carnival at Holtville, California
Natosat II, military communications satellite launched

February 3rd

Feast of St. Werburgh, daughter of King Wulfhere of Mercia (england)
Feast of St. Ia
316 AD St. Blaise martyred (patron of wool weavers carvers and builders; invoked against wild beasts, coughs, goiter, and throat diseases)
Feast Day
590 Pope Gregory I, "the Great," elected to office
619 St. Lawrence of Canterbury, 2nd bishop, died (Feast Day)
1116 Koloman, King of Hungary, died
1468 Johann Gutenberg, pioneer printer, died
1472 York Cathedral reconsecrated (England)
1518 Silence imposed on Augustine monks by the Pope
1521 Magellan discovered Shark Island in the Pacific
1679 Jan Steen, Dutch artist, died
1690 Masachusetts Colony began issuing its own bills of credit
1809 Illinois became a U.S. territory
Felix Mendelssohn, composer, born
1811 Horace Greeley, journalist, born
1821 Elizabeth Blackwell, first woman doctor, born
1831 Revolt of the Papal States began
1848 British claimed Orange Free State, South Africa
1853 Hudson Maxim, inventor of smokeless gunpowder, born
1865 Hampton Roads Conference (U.S. Civil War)
David Lawrence Pierson, originator of Constitution Day (September 17th), born
1867 Prince Mutsuhito became Emperor of Japan at age 15
1874 Gertrude Stein, author, born
1882 Meteorite rain fell near Mocs, Transylvania
1894 Norman Rockwell, artist, born
1895 Nick Kenny, columnist-lyricist, born
1898 National Biscuit Company incorporated
1907 James A. Michener, author, born
1911 California adopted its state flag
1916 Daljin Maru sank in the Pacific
1917 U.S. severed diplomatic relations with Germany
Housatanic steamship sunk by a German submarine
1923 Lassen Peak volcano erupted (Califonria)
1924 Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the U.S., died
1943 Troopship Dorchester torpedoed and sunk (Four Chaplains' Day)
1945 Yalta Conference began
U.S. forces recaptured Manila, Philippines

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release February 1, 1990

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
CHIEF OF STAFF GOVERNOR JOHN SUNUNU

The Briefing Room

11:31 A.M. EST

MR. FITZWATER: The Governor will be here in just a few minutes. Maybe in the interim, we ought to just take a quick look at tomorrow's schedule.

Q Marlin, I missed the rules on Sununu.

MR. FITZWATER: On camera.

Do you all have the detailed schedule yet for the trip tomorrow? No? You should have it soon. Seven o'clock check-in. The press charter arrives back here at 6:10 p.m.

Q At 7:00 a.m. or 7:30 a.m.?

MR. FITZWATER: The press check-in is at 7:00 a.m. Press charter departs at 7:30 a.m. and the press charter arrives back at Andrews at 6:10 p.m., at the end of the day.

Q Marlin, when does the President depart the White House?

MR. FITZWATER: Marine One departs 8:15 a.m. Air Force One departs 8:30 a.m. Air Force One arrives Andrews at 5:05 p.m. Marine One arrives the White House at 5:45 p.m.

Q Marlin, did you understand the things Cavazos said this morning? (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: It was brilliant.

Q What's the status of next week's trip -- California trip?

MR. FITZWATER: The California trip was announced yesterday, I believe. Didn't we announce that yesterday? So the status is --

Q Go.

MR. FITZWATER: Go -- yes, it's on.

Q There's no sign-up sheet, and some of us --

MR. FITZWATER: We'll get one out today.

Q Can you tell us a little about that, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: You want to know about next week's trip or tomorrow's trip?

Q Both. What he's doing. Is the President having fundraisers?

MR. FITZWATER: Okay. I'll let the Governor go through

it, and if there are any problems, see me afterwards. But I think he can -- the Governor is here.

Q On the record, on the record.

MR. FITZWATER: The ground rules are on the record, for sound and camera.

Q We want on background. (Laughter.)

Q Background.

Q Off the record. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: Governor Sununu.

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Thank you, faceless administration unnamed offical.

I would rather not make a long statement; I'd rather answer your questions. But I do want to say a couple of things. The speech last night wrapped up what we felt was a week of laying out an agenda, beginning about eight days ago with the budget being laid out, the briefings by Cabinet officers, and then the President trying to give you an idea not only of what specifically we're going to do, but the whys and what he built on. And now we have to go and work with Congress and the American people and see if we can't get it done.

I'll open it up to questions.

Q Governor, tell us about your strategy and tactical plans, if you will, in attaching capital gains to family savings and IRAs. Is this, for example, an attempt to get this in the front end of the congressional agenda?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: I think it is less a legislative strategy, although that's certainly a part of it, and more of a thematic linkage that we really believe is very important.

I just left a meeting with a number of folks in the private sector who are very concerned about a major part of American industry. And the most significant concern they have is the difference in the cost of capital and the way that really works into their analysis as to whether or not they can or cannot do something in a particular area. It is related to a number of changes that have taken place in America over the last 20 years, part of them associated with the Tax Code, part of them associated with the habits of individuals relative to investment -- you've seen the data of the slowdown on savings -- part of it associated with philosophies within the American private sector and even a shortening of what had not necessarily been the longest of horizons in terms of the profit and loss statement.

All of those things are issues that we are very concerned about. In packaging together that legislation it was designed to give a message that these are the kinds of areas that we have to give some focus to. And we will try and follow it up during the year, if we can develop additional reinforcing recommendations for legislation that address this problem of savings plus availability of investment, incentive for investment, benefits for investment that create jobs and allow American industry in many cases to reestablish its capacity to be competitive in areas that we were beginning to lose.

Q If I may, Governor, again, do you want this on the legislative agenda right now for any reason that you saw the majority -- the absolute majority that the President has talked about, and you want to put it to a test early on?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Well, we saw that in the last -- at the

end of last session there was an absolute majority both in House and Senate for capital gains. Very clearly there. That even strong significant majority in the House and even with the pressures on for -- in the procedural side, there was a clear majority, and we feel it will be accompanied by an additional roughly dozen votes for the right capital gains package.

There is more than that. There is a sense in Congress of the issues that I've just raised here, that they are real problems. And it's not partisan, it's bipartisan. The support in the House and the Senate for that capital gains package was bipartisan, but the understanding of the problems associated with savings, the problems associated with costs of capital is truly understood on a bipartisan basis. And what we want to do is begin to create a vehicle so that those that have this common understanding and a common willingness to solve the problem can get together.

Q Would these pieces of legislation have to be passed in a package, or if one of them were singled out, say, capital gains, by the Democratic leadership, would that create a problem?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: If there was a true movement and flow of three or four separate packages coming down simultaneously, and there wasn't an attempt to isolate the most critical component so it couldn't be passed -- any of the critical components -- the President extended his hand again last night, and we're going to assume that, in the absense of an indication of not being willing to be part of the solution that everyone wants to be a part of the solution. And so we're not fighting for one package or three packages per se unless there's an indication that, by failing to fight, we're going to lose the opportunity to get passed what the country needs.

Q Governor, can you fill us in some more on the President's telephone call with Chairman Gorbachev yesterday? How long was it, how was it arranged, and how many times has he spoken to Gorbachev since he took office?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: The length of time was roughly 10 minutes. But the President was unwilling to go into details of his conversation, and I'm not going to undo that prerogative of the President and Mr. Gorbachev to have those conversations like that.

Let me give you some broad characterizations. Certainly, there was the detailing of the specifics of the plan and serious discussion back and forth as to what issues meant in terms of information transfer. But beyond that, it was a very cordial conversation, it was very upbeat by both the President and Mr. Gorbachev. Considering the difficulty of translation, there was a surprisingly good amount of banter back and forth, and I think very much reflective of two world leaders that fell comfortable in talking to each other. And I think part of that is the confidence that they both have that they can talk frankly. And so I'm not going to undercut that confidence.

Q Well, I know that the President spoke to Mr. Gorbachev the day -- within a day or two of his inauguration last year. And was this call -- has he made others as well?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: I don't want to risk giving you the numbers. I'm guessing that it's measured in a little bit less than a full handful. But I don't know the right number and I don't want to give you a wrong number.

Q Why shouldn't this have been interpreted as sort of holding his hand -- Gorbachev's hand -- in view of the fact that it came a day after the rampant rumors where Gorbachev had to deny himself at a photo opportunity, incidentally, that he was not going to resign? (Laughter.)

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Let me give you my personal

interpretation of how that ought to be analyzed.

Q I have a follow-up.

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: And you may have your follow-up if you behave. (Laughter.) Let me give you my interpretation. There was some suggestion that, in announcing the troop cuts that the President was somehow making it easier on Mr. Gorbachev by having troop cuts -- having an opportunity for troop cuts. I suggest to you that if the cutting of troops would have been an advantage for Mr. Gorbachev, then Mr. Gorbachev would probably have announced them earlier himself, thereby getting both the advantage, the pressuring of the United States to do it, and whatever international political benefits that come in that direction.

So that was not part of the consideration. The consideration that the President gave was that we are moving into a phase of reevaluating our defense force structure and other components, that we have constantly since there was the completion of that first study in the beginning first three months here -- worked with DOD and State and all the components in here to constantly refresh this and update it. He has gone back to them constantly as changes occur with additional questions. And as that new perspective keeps coming in, he constantly is saying, should we allocate resources here, should we take resources from there.

In that conversation, particularly in the post-holiday period when we all got back after Panama and had a chance to do some revisiting as we were preparing to put the budget forth, these questions became very specific. And the President was asking questions relative to a variety of sizing structures of strategic weapons, relative to force levels in Europe and so on. And it became clear, with the comments that were coming back, including discussions he had with General Galvin of NATO, that, under the conditions of change that had occurred, particularly in Eastern Europe, including such things that happened very recently, as Czechoslovakia asking Soviet troops not to stay in Czechoslovakia -- that kind of indication coming out of Hungary. Those kinds of things, all factored together, made it clear to the President that this was an appropriate time to make that request.

Q My follow-up is, why shouldn't the American people expect a peace dividend? Not in terms of how it'll be spent, whether it cuts down the deficit -- but why shouldn't there be money there?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Well, because what was put together in terms of strategic weapons obligations for dealing with our strategic weapons needs -- and one of the points the President made last night in his speech -- was that one area that the Soviets have not shown either directly or indirectly any moving back on was the modernization and expansion of their strategic weapons system, and that we cannot, in the absense of that kind of a change, slow down either our strategic offensive modernization or our Strategic Defense Initiatives. And that was part of what the President said last evening, that, as part of this overall review, one thing came out: We can reduce troops in Europe. Another part of the review came out and said we ought to continue with those modernizations.

It is on that philosophy that Secretary Cheney and the members of DOD have gone and reviewed not only the 1991 budget and the strategy, but the long-term strategy. And it is that restructuring that formed the basis of what Secretary Cheney announced -- or talked about -- I'm not sure announcement is the right characterization -- talked about a couple of weeks ago, three weeks ago -- the $180 billion reduction in the long-term envelope of spending over a five or six-year period. That they felt that they could spend $180 billion less than had been projected to be spent. But that is a reduction of a growth curve that looked like this, to a curve that is significantly flatter.

But you don't get savings for new programs, you don't get monies not spent until you go from a slightly flatter line to a line that has an inclination in a downward direction. And we have not reached, in the analysis of DOD, the point at which we can be projecting that.

Q A senior administration official stood at that podium yesterday --

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Was he taller than I am? (Laughter.)

Q A little more slender, too.

Q Ohhh. (Laughter.)

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Marlin, is that part off the record? (Laughter.)

Q Fight back.

Q I just didn't want there to be any doubt in your mind. (Laughter.)

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Was he bald? (Laughter.)

Q Yes. He did not have fine, wavy brown hair, as you do. (Laughter.) Suggested that there was a sense that this proposal will help the Bush administration gain or regain a feeling of control of events. To what degree was there a sense that things were out of your control, and how alarmed was the President about that?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: You always hope as you put proposals forward and have opportunities and obligations and responsibilities for decisions like budgets that the process is one in which the numbers that come out of that flow, the commitments of resources that come out of that, are based on analysis. And it was clear that the gap -- that the difference in where this world was today was not the same place the world was at the end of November when some of the initial planning for what the budget would be -- not the initial planning, but the hardening of decisions on the budget as to what the budget would be for presentation in January was taking place.

And so what the President did when we came back after the holidays was, instead of just sticking with that old -- old being two months old -- package, said, look, update this because if what we present is going to have credibility, it's got to be based and include the latest of what has happened, namely what happened in December and January in Eastern Europe, among other things. And so what I believe the General was trying to communicate to you is that a fair, honest analysis of where we are right now makes it clear that the force levels in Europe can maintain the security that this country and Western Europe need and deserve at levels of 195,000. In order to be honest and credible on the basis of the current conditions rather than what was analyzed back in November, we had to make that adjustment.

Q If I could follow, that's not quite the sense that I had. The question was this matter of things are not within our grasp, but they're moving at a pace that we don't have a lot of impact on.

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Rather than my trying to interpret then what was said then, I think you better to go back to that official and get a better sense.

Q Well, what I'm asking is, was there a sense that from this side you needed to have your thumb on things --

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Not really.

Q -- rather than having things moving without your influence?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: No. We would not have sent up the budget that was sent up without feeling that that was a position that could be made clear as being the right place to be and how to deal with it. And that's what was done.

Q Governor --

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Let me just take the other half of the team, and then I'll come back to these and then go back -- I'll get there.

Q There was a lot of discussion last night about East Europe; not much about Latin and Central America. Why shouldn't -- two parts -- why shouldn't Latin America feel that it has been shunted aside as a result of all the changes in East Europe, given the aid cuts? And secondly, can you state categorically that if there are indeed judged free elections in Nicaragua and Daniel Ortega wins, this country will be prepared to do business as usual and normal with that government?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Let me take the first part. The President tried last night to make clear that we are committed to the Western Hemisphere, that we care about this movement towards all the countries in the Western Hemisphere having democratically-elected governments. It is truly one of the President's highest of priorities
in terms of foreign policy. He has spent a lot of time on it; he's invested personal time on the telephone, he has physically gone at times when some folks may not have placed -- other folks may not have placed the highest of priorities on some of the commitment of time. And he has shown that it is one of his highest priorities in foreign policy.

In terms of specific programs, in terms of what he will be doing, one of the things he is doing, that he feels has to be maintained, is a cooperative effort in dealing with one of our domestic problems, namely drugs. That we cannot work together until we clean up the difficulties associated with that aspect of life in America. And certainly, Central and South America, as countries that have sources of some of the supplies and some of the processing, some of the money laundering, have to be involved in that. That's one of the reasons he's going in February to the summit.

In terms of the last part of your question, in terms of a categorical statement on a hypothetical situation, I'm not going to make a categorical statement on a hypothetical situation. I can tell you that we are concerned that the elections in Nicaragua will be free and fair. We are concerned that the people of Nicaragua have an opportunity not only on election day to cast a ballot, but have an opportunity in the election process to hear the arguments raised by Mrs. Chamorro as the opposition on issues such as the concerns about their economy, issues such as freedom of the press, such as freedom of religion, and that the people of Nicaragua be able to cast a vote having had the debate that makes elections free and fair as part of the process. And that's one of the things we'll be looking at.

Let me go to the back first and then come back forward.

Q Governor, as you know, the Democrats in Congress are less than enthralled with the budget and seem even unhappy to the point of questioning Mr. Darman's credibility before the budget is hardly on their table. What is the White House strategy with Sasser and Gephardt apparently not even wanting -- they're not even wanting to meet with Darman? Are you going to meet with them? Is the President going to meet with them? How are you going to get this --

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Well, the President extended his hand

to them last night. We hope that they are receptive in trying to solve some of the tough problems on a bipartisan basis. I noticed that after having had a chance to review the budget last night, in the response to the President, they led with what they thought was a telling statistic relative to the growth of the educational budget. I suspect that you had a few moments earlier to hear from the Secretary as to the fact that the budget in education really is increasing about six, seven, eight percent in terms of the programs that are associated with education.

Directly, that what did go down was the interest payments that are necessary for the student loan program, because interest rates have gone down. And so, if they -- if in analyzing the budget, that was their capstone statistic on what is wrong with the budget, I suspect the longer they look at it, the more they'll like it.

Q Why do you suspect that the Democrats don't want to meet with Darman? Doesn't it concern you that the credibility of the budget is pretty much dead, as long as he's advancing the argument right now?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: I am absolutely convinced that the more and more they look at the substance of what the budget is -- those are the same comments, for example, that we got in July relative to the mid-year assumptions that were being made in terms of the same parameters that drive a budget: inflation, interest rates, unemployment. And I think if you look very carefully at what was laid out by the administration into the same wind of concern raised by those who opposed the administration, and then look now back at the six-month period as to how good those predictions were, they were virtually right on. And we are confident that the more they look and the more they give an honest, rational assessment of what was sent up, the better and better the budget will look and the more willing they'd be to participate.

Q Governor, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission is unable to meet. It doesn't have enough members. When will the President appoint a new chairman?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Well, one of the reasons for that is that the reauthorization of that really didn't come through until one of the very last pieces of legislation before Congress left. And there was some concern that it would not be reauthorized for a significantly long enough period of time. They were talking about reauthorizing for only six months. This administration fought for a longer period of time -- to get a longer period of reauthorization of the Commission. We did get that. We're in the process of having three or four potential nominees go through the clearance process, and as soon as that's completed, we'll get the names up.

Q How long will that be?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: I have gone through this personnel process long enough to know that I wish it could be tomorrow. I promise you it will be the day after it arrives on my desk and the President gets a chance to do the final approvals.

Q A few minutes ago you said that you -- the administration, obviously, hopes --

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: I didn't point to you. I pointed to the lady over there.

Q Oh, I'm sorry.

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: But I'll come back to you.

Q Governor, just back on the troop cuts for a moment. Can you just explain the recommendation to reach the levels that the President proposed? Did that come from --

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: I'm sorry. Say that again.

Q On the troop cuts.

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Yes.

Q The recommendation to reach those levels. Did that come from Secretary Cheney and the Pentagon, the NSC, some combination thereof? And when did Mr. Bush decide to announce that at this point --

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: There's a whole series of conversations that went into that, that included Secretary Cheney, Secretary Baker, Brent Scowcroft, myself, the Vice President, others in those groups in and out. The process of deciding comes from different scenarios being raised, examined by folks over at DOD among others, folks at NATO, in direct discussions with allies, and you hone down on it. And the final number was one that was approved by all those parties.

Q I guess I was asking, was it similar to the development of his proposal, NATO proposal?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: For CFE?

Q Yes. In a sort of a small group. And when did he decide to announce it in the State of the Union address?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: There was an inclination that that would be the right vehicle about a week or 10 days ago. There was some concern that in that period of time all the consultations necessary may not be able to be completed and that the consultations may produce some desires to adjust the final recommendation. The decision was made to start the process and if things came together it would be announced, and if things didn't come together it would be announced afterwards.

The last touchstone in that -- the President felt he ought to talk to Mr. Gorbachev about it -- the last touchstone in that was the phone conversation yesterday morning. And when the President hung up, the President made the decision that it should be included in the State of the Union address. So, in a sense, the final decision was made that morning, but there was an inclination to go that way and we were leading up to that decision if everything went well for a week or 10 day period.

Let me get him and then I'll --

Q Do you feel that the administration has now sufficiently preempted the Democrats in their own agenda so that their only possible response is spend more money, raise taxes? And if so, is that by accident or was that your strategy going in? (Laughter.)

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: We wouldn't do a thing like that, would we? Look, let's talk a little bit about what has happened this past year. The President has identified issues that he raised very clearly in the campaign: child care, clean air, education. Some of those required a drastic change in the way the debate took place in Washington. In education, the President's conclusion was is that the solution to the problems in education is not added federal involvement, but reinforcing the traditional way this country has done it -- state and local government. He addressed that in the process of going through the summit and the programs and the initiatives he sent forward.

It wasn't designed to take issues away from the Democrats. It was designed to focus on areas the President thought were important enough for him to raise his issues and campaign on and make commitments on. We believe he's done that very effectively.

We will continue to urge Congress to respond to his initiatives in areas like child care, and clean air and education. Whether they feel their issues have been preempted or not, I can't tell you. But I can tell you that what we have done is consistent with what he laid out as what he wanted to do way back in late '86, '87 and the campaign of '88. And so what we are doing ought not to be a surprise, because all these things were discussed publicly. But maybe they are surprised at how effective it's been done. I think we just have to keep going to try and get accomplished what he wants done, and then people will have to judge whether that's been a political strategy, a national strategy; he wants these done because they're important to the country.

Q On education, you didn't do with your goals there what you've done with drugs. The President says he will wipe out the scourge of drugs in his presidency. You've set a goal for the year 2000. George Bush will have left the White House no later than January of 1997. Why didn't you set goals for this administration?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Because in discussing this with the governors and discussing this with members of the education community, one thing that they stressed with us was a short-term quick fix is not what this country needs, it needs a long-term commitment. And what the President and the governors tried to work out in their goals was that kind of an approach. The kind of an approach that has constant revisiting associated with it.

The governors themselves took this approach about five or six years ago when Lamar Alexander and others of us who were there laid out this kind of a long-term strategy. And what the President has done is talked to these folks -- believe that the combinations of tactics and strategy that they have laid out is a good one to work into, and that's what we're doing.

Q -- it's going to be hard to grade this President on education.

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Well, if his only goal was to get a personal grade on education, then we would have worried about it. His goal was to have an impact on the educational system of this country. And so you may have to forgo your grade on this President on education until you are one of the gray beards in the communications industry. But I susped that you will remember -- it'll be on your tickler file, and January 1st on the year 2000 you will probably be inclined to give the President a grade, and I'm sure as he's enjoying retirement as one of the elter statesmen of the country, he would appreciate your A.

Q Governor, on the budget, a year ago in his inaugural, the President talked about more will than wallet. Last night he made it very clear $1.2 trillion is a lot of money; it ought to do the job. Why the change in his tone in a year?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: Because we were operating under some constraints of a budget that had momentum, and a fact that we did not have our folks in place in the bureaucracy over a long period of time, even though it was a friendly takeover, as we talked about it. One of the things we've been able to do -- the President's been able to do -- is to work with the Cabinet, departments, begin to get some of the programs that he's wanted going in that direction. We analyzed the budget, and frankly, what he was trying to say is, look, there are some areas we've targeted as priorities, and we've put big money in them -- big increases in education, in the environment, in Head Start, and the drug program. And he thinks that those are the dollar values that are necessary to do the job.

Q And was last night a commitment to no new taxes through '93 when the deficit goes away?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: I think what you saw last night -- I guess what was disturbing -- not disturbing -- what I was surprised at last night was how stark the definition between the two parties was in terms of the applause. I think the Democrats, by refusing to stand up when the President suggested that you didn't need new taxes, was a party statement that ought to make the American public ask whether or not they might be trying to tell them that they really still want to be seen as the party of taxes.

Q Ohhhh.

Q Back on Gorbachev, please. The President said he want him to stay strong, to survive in power. The main challenge he has in the Soviet Union is conservative and military people who are very wary of further reductions. Did he express some concern yesterday and was that part of the deliberations?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: No, that was not part of the telephone discussion. I don't want to go into details, but that was not.

Q What about the deliberations here? Was that part --

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: No, no. In the sense that, on a daily basis, we in the morning brief that General Scowcroft gives, one of the items that is touched on is what's happened in the Soviet Union over the last 24 hours. So in the context of the normal discussion it is, but it has not been an isolated discussion raised for a specific meeting dealing with that in any specific way.

MR. FITZWATER: The Governor has another appointment. Let's make this the final question here.

Q Governor, back on Nicaragua, what is your assessment of the character of the debate there and will you -- so far in the election campaign? And are you laying out here a way for the United States to not recognize the election, even if ballot day is free of fraud?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: In terms of the debate from what we've seen and reports, the big issue in Nicaragua's -- the biggest issues in Nicaragua appear to be the issues of the economy and the freedoms. And I suspect that that's what UNO in the last few weeks here is going to focus on. But we're not trying to --

Q But are you satisfied that Mrs. Chamarro and the opposition is having an opportunity to present their views?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: No. I think that there's some -- some concerns have been raised. I think one of the ones that has -- kind of sticks out in my mind is the concern raised by Mr. *Bachel, I believe it was, when he came back and talked about the violence associated at one of the rallies that were there. That is consistent with the kinds of concerns that have been raised and we haven't seen any significant change. So we are concerned.

Q Does that mean, Governor, that the administration's already decided it cannot be a fair election?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: You asked a question already. Let me let somebody else -- you can ask the "walking out the door" question.

Q Governor, do you think that when the administration has a proposal like the CFE cuts or the China mission that it wants to keep secret, is it acceptable for the President or his officials to mislead the press and, therefore, the public about what's going on, in an effort to keep it secret?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: The goal is never to keep it secret. The goal is to have the kind of consultations take place in a climate in which give and take between allies, or those that may not be

allies, can take place to produce the best possible result both for the country and the people of the world. The desire is not -- not to have people know. The desire is not to have the fact that this might have to be debated in headlines impact the quality of the result. If it could be accomplished any other way, it would have been done.

Q Well, do you think the President's getting a bum rap on the commentary that he's obsessed with secrecy?

GOVERNOR SUNUNU: I leave that for the columnists and the more erudite analysts of the way administrations' operate. Erudite, thank you. Everybody, thank you everybody.

END 12:03 P.M. EST