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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT SIGNING CEREMONY FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS DAY PROCLAMATION

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

1:31 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Welcome to all of you. First, let me salute the former Chief Justice Warren Burger, and thank him for all he's done commemorating our Constitution and Bill of Rights over the last few years, and still actively engaged.

I want to salute Bruce Gelb, who I understand is here, Director of USIA; Ambassador Schifter; VOA Director Carlson; Ambassador Jewel LaFontant-Mankarious and the members of the diplomatic corps that are with us today.

It's an honor to mark this important occasion with so many of the men and women who make it their calling to advance the cause of freedom and human rights around the world. It's a special pleasure to meet with you as we look back on a year in which the cause of freedom has made such gains. A year in which the collapse of the communist idea, the end of four long decades of Cold War and conflict enabled the world to look with new hope toward an era of peace, an era of freedom.

With freedom's advance come new challenges. This is especially true in Europe, the continent that for so long stood at the heart of the East-West conflict. There, the Revolution of '89 has given way to the Renaissance of 1990, to the difficult business of democracy-building.

The hard work of consolidating these great gains has just begun. America can take pride in the role that we've played in this revolution, but we must -- but not make the mistake of thinking that our work is now over.

Today, as so many of the newly-emerging democracies struggle to put in place the foundation stones of freedom, the American example can light the way forward. Former Chief Justice Burger, as I mentioned, is a special guest in a sense, to mark with us the fact that the new year we soon begin, 1991, is the 200th anniversary of the American Bill of Rights.

Last month when I addressed the Federal Assembly in Czechoslovakia, a country which is now engaged in establishing the institutions of free government, I brought with me copies for every member of our Constitution and our Bill of Rights, in the spirit of friendship, as a symbol of the common principles that bind all free people.

The authors of our Constitution and our Bill of Rights did their work not simply for one nation or one era, but for the ages. Our assistance -- not just material, but moral and intellectual, can help our friends in Eastern Europe build a democracy that endures. As we work to further the cause of human rights, we must remember: The only alternative to the tyranny of men is the rule of law.

This advance in human rights is not confined to one continent alone. I have just come back from two days -- got back two

MORE

days ago from a trip to South America. I visited five countries, each one now back on the democratic path. One of them, Argentina, turned back an antidemocratic challenge just two days before I got there. When we arrived, when we arrived in Buenos Aires, you could see and feel the depth of Argentina's dedication to democracy and its ideals. As I said there, the day of the dictator is over. The war of ideas has been won by democracy.

Human rights and respect for all it entails -- freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and other individual liberties, including property rights, free elections, multiparty systems -- these fundamental rights are gaining ground the whole world over -- in Latin America and in Asia, where free-market principles now power some of the world's fastest growing economies. I want to see our hemisphere -- this hemisphere -- be the first totally democratic hemisphere.

There is one outstanding example where it is not totally free and where human rights are not respected; that's Cuba, and I hope someday soon that that will join the family of democratic nations here.

Across the continent of Africa, too often neglected during the years of East-West conflict, the issue of human rights is now of key importance. These new challenges and the great gains we've all witnessed, cannot obscure the fact that this day and every day, millions of men, women, children around the world continue to be denied the freedom to live, work and worship as they wish. So, here too, then, is work to be done.

This nation and its people cannot be true to what is best in us if we fail to speak out for those whose voices are silent. In a world where human rights are routinely denied in too many lands, nowhere is that situation more tragic and more urgent today than in Kuwait.

You know, we must speak out and stand up for the Kuwaiti people -- a people whose very nation is now in the grasp of a tyrant unmoved by human decency. The reports, these eyewitness accounts that I've heard from Kuwaiti citizens, are a catalog of human misery. Looting, torture, rape, summary execution -- acts of unspeakable cruelty. What has happened to Kuwait is more than an invasion; it is a systematic assault on the soul of a nation. As long as such assaults occur, as long as inhumane regimes deny basic human rights, our work is not done.

And so today I sign these documents. Words on paper, just as our own Constitution, our own Bill of Rights, our own Declaration of Independence are nothing more than words. And yet, nothing less than the sum of human hope. As I sign these, I call on every American to see that the ideals enshrined in these words shine forth in our deeds, as the very essence of all that America stands for.

Once again, thank each and every one of you for coming. May God bless all of you for your work in the cause of freedom.

And now I will sign the proclamation designating December 15th the Bill of Rights Day, and marking today, December 10th, as Human Rights Day.

Mr. Chief Justice, will you join me, please, here, sir?

(The proclamation is signed.) (Applause.)

END

1:40 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
MEETING WITH REFUGEES FROM KUWAIT

DATE: November 30, 1990
TIME: 3:00 p.m.
LOCATION: Oval Office
THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
COMMUNICATIONS
FROM: SICHAN SIV *Sichan*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

I. PURPOSE:

To allow you an opportunity to hear first-hand accounts of the situation in Kuwait.

II. BACKGROUND:

These refugees, except for Dr. Hassan Al-Ebraheem, have testified before the U.N. Security Council on the 27th of November, during which time they outlined the human rights violations by Iraqi occupation forces, and the overall situation in occupied Kuwait.

The primary spokesperson for the group is Ms. Fatima Mutawa, but all of the refugees have their own account of Iraqi brutality. A brief biographical sketch of each refugee is attached for your information. Also attached are three video tapes which highlight the U.N. Security Council testimony, the network news coverage of the testimony, and the Iraqi atrocities.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Ms. Fatima Mutawa — *spokesperson*
Dr. Ibraheem Behbehani
Dr. Shatish Sharma
Mr. Amory Mukarji Aminda
Mr. Abdulla Abdul-Rahman Al-Muhailan
Ms. Iman Jaffer
Mr. Abdulla Al-Otaibi
Dr. Hassan Al-Ebraheem

III. PARTICIPANTS: (Continued) *The Vice President*
Governor Sununu
Sichan Siv, Office of Public Liaison
Richard Haass, National Security Council

IV. PRESS PLAN: *Amb. Skay Guehner*

Press pool.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

- The President welcomes the guests into the Oval Office
- The President invites the refugees to provide their accounts
- The President thanks the guests for coming
- The guests depart the Oval Office

Talking points are provided.

REFUGEES FROM KUWAIT

Mrs. Fatima Mutawa

A housewife, mother and grandmother who fled Kuwait six weeks ago. She is also a graduate of Cairo University with a degree in journalism. At the time of the invasion, she was Director of Kuwaiti Television and Radio, a division of the Ministry of Information.

Mr. Abdullah Abdul-Rahman Al-Muhailan

Holds a Ph.D. and was Director of the Institute of Applied Science and Technology in Kuwait.

Ms. Iman Jaffer

A nutrition specialist who worked in a Kuwaiti hospital until last week.

Mr. Abdulla Al-Otaibi

A civil servant and volunteer. He was shot and later tortured by the Iraqi military while delivering milk and bread.

Dr. Ibraheem Behbehani (Male)

A noted physician and oral surgeon who continued to work in a hospital in Kuwait for three months after the August 2, 1990 invasion.

Dr. Shatish Sharma (Indian citizen - Male)

A general surgeon in a Kuwaiti government run hospital for eight years.

Mr. Armory Mukarji Aminda (Indian citizen)

A businessman in the telecommunications industry, who had lived in Kuwait for 20 years, and depends on hemodialysis (being connected to a machine which artificially cleanses impurities from his blood) to survive.

Dr. Hassan Al-Ebraheem

President of Citizens for a Free Kuwait.

**HUMAN RIGHTS DAY SIGNING CEREMONY \ ROOM 450
MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1990 \ 1:30 PM**

WELCOME ALL OF YOU. FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN BURGER, USIA DIRECTOR BRUCE GELB, AMBASSADOR RICHARD SCHIFTER, VOA DIRECTOR DICK CARLSON, AMBASSADOR JEWEL LAFONTANT-MANKARIOUS [LAW-FONE-TAWN MAHN-KAW-REE-OOS], AND MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS. IT IS AN HONOR TO MARK THIS IMPORTANT OCCASION WITH SO MANY OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO MAKE IT THEIR CALLING TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS AROUND THE WORLD. //

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AND IT IS A SPECIAL PLEASURE TO MEET WITH YOU AS WE LOOK BACK ON A YEAR IN WHICH THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM HAS MADE SUCH GREAT GAINS. A YEAR IN WHICH THE COLLAPSE OF THE COMMUNIST IDEA -- THE END OF FOUR LONG DECADES OF COLD WAR AND CONFLICT -- ENABLED THE WORLD TO LOOK WITH NEW HOPE TOWARDS AN ERA OF PEACE AND FREEDOM.

WITH FREEDOM'S ADVANCE COME NEW CHALLENGES. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE IN EUROPE -- THE CONTINENT THAT FOR SO LONG STOOD AT THE HEART OF EAST-WEST CONFLICT.

THERE, THE REVOLUTION OF 89 HAS GIVEN WAY TO THE RENAISSANCE OF 1990 -- TO THE DIFFICULT BUSINESS OF DEMOCRACY-BUILDING. THE HARD WORK OF CONSOLIDATING THESE GREAT GAINS HAS JUST BEGUN. // AMERICA CAN TAKE PRIDE IN THE ROLE WE'VE PLAYED IN THIS REVOLUTION -- BUT WE MUST NOT MAKE THE MISTAKE OF THINKING THAT OUR WORK IS NOW OVER. //

TODAY, AS SO MANY OF THE NEWLY EMERGING DEMOCRACIES STRUGGLE TO PUT IN PLACE THE FOUNDATION STONES OF FREEDOM, THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE CAN LIGHT THE WAY FORWARD. // FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER IS A SPECIAL GUEST TODAY -- TO MARK WITH US THE FACT THAT THE NEW YEAR WE SOON BEGIN, 1991, IS THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BILL OF RIGHTS. //

- 5 -

LAST MONTH, WHEN I ADDRESSED THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- A COUNTRY WHICH IS NOW ENGAGED IN ESTABLISHING THE INSTITUTIONS OF FREE GOVERNMENT -- I BROUGHT WITH ME COPIES, FOR EVERY MEMBER, OF OUR CONSTITUTION AND OUR BILL OF RIGHTS -- IN THE SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP, AS A SYMBOL OF THE COMMON PRINCIPLES THAT BIND ALL FREE PEOPLE. //

THE AUTHORS OF OUR CONSTITUTION AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS DID THEIR WORK NOT SIMPLY FOR ONE NATION OR ONE ERA -- BUT FOR THE AGES. //

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OUR ASSISTANCE -- NOT JUST MATERIAL, BUT MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL -- CAN HELP OUR FRIENDS IN EASTERN EUROPE BUILD A DEMOCRACY THAT ENDURES. //

AS WE WORK TO FURTHER THE CAUSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, WE MUST REMEMBER: THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO THE TYRANNY OF MEN IS THE RULE OF LAW. //

THIS ADVANCE IN HUMAN RIGHTS IS NOT CONFINED TO ONE CONTINENT ALONE. I RETURNED JUST TWO DAYS AGO FROM SOUTH AMERICA. I VISITED FIVE COUNTRIES, EACH ONE NOW BACK ON THE DEMOCRATIC PATH.

ONE OF THEM -- ARGENTINA -- TURNED BACK AN ANTI-DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGE JUST DAYS BEFORE I CAME. WHEN WE ARRIVED, YOU COULD SEE AND FEEL THE DEPTH OF ARGENTINA'S DEDICATION TO DEMOCRACY AND ITS IDEALS. //

AS I SAID IN BUENOS AIRES, THE DAY OF THE DICTATOR IS OVER. THE WAR OF IDEAS HAS BEEN WON -- BY DEMOCRACY. //

HUMAN RIGHTS, AND RESPECT FOR ALL IT ENTAILS -- FREEDOM OF RELIGION, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, AND OTHER INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES INCLUDING PROPERTY RIGHTS, FREE ELECTIONS, MULTI-PARTY SYSTEMS -- THESE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ARE GAINING GROUND THE WORLD OVER. // IN LATIN AMERICA AND IN ASIA, WHERE FREE MARKET PRINCIPLES NOW POWER SOME OF THE WORLD'S FASTEST GROWING ECONOMIES. //

ACROSS THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA -- TOO OFTEN NEGLECTED DURING THE YEARS OF EAST-WEST CONFLICT, THE ISSUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IS NOW OF KEY IMPORTANCE. //

THESE NEW CHALLENGES AND THE GREAT GAINS WE'VE ALL WITNESSED CANNOT OBSCURE THE FACT THAT -- THIS DAY AND EVERY DAY -- MILLIONS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD CONTINUE TO BE DENIED THE FREEDOM TO LIVE, WORK AND WORSHIP AS THEY WISH. // HERE, TOO, IS WORK TO BE DONE.

THIS NATION AND ITS PEOPLE CANNOT BE TRUE TO WHAT IS BEST IN US IF WE FAIL TO SPEAK OUT FOR THOSE WHOSE VOICES ARE SILENT. //

IN A WORLD WHERE HUMAN RIGHTS ARE ROUTINELY DENIED IN TOO MANY LANDS, NOWHERE IS THE SITUATION MORE TRAGIC -- MORE URGENT -- THAN IN KUWAIT. // WE MUST SPEAK OUT AND STAND UP FOR THE KUWAITI PEOPLE -- A PEOPLE WHOSE VERY NATION IS NOW IN THE GRIP OF A TYRANT UNMOVED BY HUMAN DECENCY. //

THE REPORTS -- EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS -- THAT I HAVE
HEARD FROM KUWAITI CITIZENS ARE A CATALOGUE OF HUMAN
MISERY. LOOTING, TORTURE, RAPE, SUMMARY EXECUTION --
ACTS OF UNSPEAKABLE CRUELTY: WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO
KUWAIT IS MORE THAN AN INVASION -- IT IS A SYSTEMATIC
ASSAULT ON THE SOUL OF A NATION. //

AS LONG AS SUCH ASSAULTS OCCUR -- AS LONG AS
INHUMAN REGIMES DENY BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS -- OUR WORK IS
NOT DONE. //

TODAY, I SIGN THESE DOCUMENTS. WORDS ON PAPER --
JUST AS OUR OWN CONSTITUTION, OUR OWN BILL OF RIGHTS,
OUR OWN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ARE NOTHING MORE
THAN WORDS -- AND YET NOTHING LESS THAN THE SUM OF
HUMAN HOPE. // AS I SIGN THESE DOCUMENTS, I CALL ON
EVERY AMERICAN TO SEE THAT THE IDEALS ENSHRINED IN
THESE WORDS SHINE FORTH IN OUR DEEDS -- AS THE VERY
ESSENCE OF THE ALL THAT AMERICA STANDS FOR. //

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ONCE MORE, MAY GOD BLESS ALL OF YOU FOR YOUR WORK
IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM. //

I WILL NOW SIGN THE PROCLAMATION, DESIGNATING
DECEMBER 15 BILL OF RIGHTS DAY -- AND MARKING TODAY,
DECEMBER 10, AS HUMAN RIGHTS DAY.

#



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 3, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR:

C. BOYDEN GRAY
EDE HOLIDAY
FREDERICK D. McCLURE
ROGER B. PORTER
DAVID DEMAREST
SIG ROGICH
GREGG PETERSMEYER
JOSEPH W. HAGIN II (FYI)
BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM:

Susan Griffith for
SHIRLEY GREEN
93 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(Draft Proclamation)
Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights
Day, and Human Rights Week, 1990

Attached for your review is the above-mentioned proclamation designating December 10, 1990, as "Human Rights Day," December 15, 1990, as "Bill of Rights Day," and the week beginning December 10, 1990, as "Human Rights Week."

It was submitted by the Department of State and edited/revised by this office.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED. Written or oral response required by no later than NOON, WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1990.

For questions, discussion or routine clearance, contact Susan Griffith, via phone or interoffice mail, in room 93/extension 2276. Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D C. 20503

NOV 11 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bernard H. Martin *Bernard H. Martin*
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

SUBJECT: Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights
Week, 1990

Attached is a proclamation which would designate:
(1) December 10, 1990, as "Human Rights Day," (2) December 15,
1990, as "Bill of Rights Day," and (3) the week beginning
December 10, 1990, as "Human Rights Week." This proclamation is
not required by statute, but it has been issued annually since
1958.

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the Department of
State, and editorial and format changes were made in this Office.

Attachment

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY, BILL OF RIGHTS DAY,
AND HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK, 1990

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The first ten amendments to our Constitution, collectively known as the Bill of Rights, are derived from the conviction "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." As we enter the bicentennial year of our Bill of Rights, we celebrate more than the great freedom and security this document symbolizes for the American people -- we also celebrate its seminal role in the advancement of respect for human dignity and individual liberty around the world.

In its Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly affirmed to all mankind the noble ideals enshrined in our Bill of Rights. Noting that "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and unalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world," signatories to the Declaration agreed to respect freedom of thought, freedom of association, as well as freedom of religion and belief. They also recognized an individual's right to own property, either alone or in association with others, and declared that "everyone has the right to participate in his government, directly or through freely chosen representatives." Stating that "human rights should be protected by the rule of law," signatories to the Declaration proclaimed this historic document "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations."

That standard was reaffirmed and strengthened in 1975, when the United States, Canada, and 33 European states joined in

adopting the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Noting that respect for individual liberty and human rights is vital to economic progress and the attainment of genuine peace and security, participating states agreed once again to "act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights." They solemnly pledged to "respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion, or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." They also recognized the right of self-determination and agreed to grant ethnic minorities equality before the law.

Recent events testify to the CSCE's effectiveness in advancing our goal of universal compliance with the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The elimination of physical and ideological barriers that once divided postwar Europe dramatically illustrates the progress that has been made in promoting respect for human rights, building mutual confidence, reducing the risk of conflict, and encouraging the development of democracy. Last month, the signing of the Charter of Paris -- which added to CSCE principles new and sweeping commitments to political pluralism, free elections, free enterprise, and the rule of law -- underscored our determination to consolidate and to build upon recent gains. Indeed, with the Charter of Paris we welcomed the emergence of a new transatlantic partnership of nations, nations whose collective security and cooperation are based on a mutual commitment to certain principles -- the first and foremost among them being respect for human rights and the rule of law.

However, while we celebrate the remarkable developments reflected in the recent Charter of Paris, we must resist the notion that our work is now virtually finished. In many ways,

it has only just begun. Tragically, in some countries, persecution of ethnic minorities, religious oppression, and restrictions on freedom of speech, information, and travel violate both fundamental standards of morality and the letter and spirit of international human rights agreements. Thus, the United States will continue to denounce policies and practices that contravene the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, pressing for constructive change wherever such human rights violations occur. We will also continue, on both a multi-lateral and country-to-country basis, to assist the world's emerging democracies, not only in Europe, but also in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

In and of themselves, the documents we celebrate this week -- the Bill of Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the more recent Helsinki accords -- are nothing more than words on paper. What gives them value and promise are the timeless, immutable truths they contain and our solemn commitment to upholding them. As we reflect on the historic significance of these documents, let us vow to ensure that they always remain meaningful guarantees of individual dignity and human rights.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1990, as Human Rights Day and December 15, 1990, as Bill of Rights Day and call upon all Americans to observe the week beginning December 10, 1990, as Human Rights Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our
Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the
United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

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HUMAN RIGHTS DAY, BILL OF RIGHTS DAY
AND HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK, 1990

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

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Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Noting that respect for individual
liberty and human rights is vital to economic progress and the
attainment of genuine peace and security, participating states
agreed once again to "act in conformity with the purposes and
principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the
Universal Declaration of Human Rights." They solemnly pledged to
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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

McGroarty/Dooley
December 7, 1990
5:30 pm
[RIGHTS]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: HUMAN RIGHTS DAY SIGNING CEREMONY
THE WHITE HOUSE
DECEMBER 10, 1990
1:30 PM

Welcome all of you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] It is an honor to mark this important occasion with so many of the men and women who make it their calling to advance the cause of freedom and human rights around the world. //

And it is a special pleasure to meet with you as we look back on a year in which the cause of freedom has made such great gains. A year in which the collapse of the communist idea -- the end of four long decades of Cold War and conflict -- enabled the world to look with new hope towards an era of peace and freedom.

With freedom's advance come new challenges. This is especially true in Europe -- the continent that for so long stood at the heart of East-West conflict. There, the Revolution of 89 has given way to the renaissance of 1990 -- to the difficult business of democracy-building. The hard work of consolidating these great gains has just begun. // America can take pride in the role we've played in this revolution -- but we must not make the mistake of thinking that our work is now over. //

Today, as so many of the newly emerging democracies struggle to put in place the foundation stones of freedom, the American example can light the way forward. // Former Chief Justice

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Burger is a special guest today -- to mark with us the fact that the new year we soon begin, 1991, is the 200th anniversary of the American Bill of Rights. // Last month, when I addressed the Federal Assembly in Czechoslovakia -- a country which is now engaged in establishing the institutions of free government -- I brought with me copies, for every member, of our Constitution and our Bill of Rights -- in the spirit of friendship, as a symbol of the common principles that bind all free people. //

The authors of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights did their work not simply for one nation or one era -- but for the ages. // Our assistance -- not just material, but moral and intellectual -- can help our friends in Eastern Europe build a democracy that endures. //

As we work to further the cause of human rights, we must remember: The only alternative to the tyranny of men is the rule of law. //

This advance in human rights is not confined to one continent alone. I returned just two days ago from South America. I visited five countries, each one now back on the democratic path. One of them -- Argentina -- turned back an anti-democratic challenge just days before I came. When we arrived, you could see and feel the depth of Argentina's dedication to democracy and its ideals. //

As I said in Buenos Aires, the day of the dictator is over. The war of ideas has been won -- by democracy. // Human rights, and respect for all it entails -- freedom of religion, freedom of

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

speech, and other individual liberties including property rights, free elections, multi-party systems -- these fundamental rights are gaining ground the world over. // In Latin America and in Asia, where free market principles now power some of the world's fastest growing economies. // Across the continent of Africa -- too often neglected during the years of East-West conflict, the issue of human rights is now of key importance. //

These new challenges and the great gains we've all witnessed cannot obscure the fact that -- this day and every day -- millions of men, women and children around the world continue to be denied the freedom to live, work and worship as they wish. // Here, too, is work to be done. This nation and its people cannot be true to what is best in us if we fail to speak out for those whose voices are silent. //

In a world where human rights are routinely denied in too many lands, nowhere is the situation more tragic -- more urgent -- than in Kuwait. // We must speak out and stand up for the Kuwaiti people -- a people whose very nation is now in the grip of a tyrant unmoved by human decency. // The reports -- eye-witness accounts -- that I have heard from Kuwaiti citizens are a catalogue of human misery. Looting, torture, rape, summary execution -- acts of unspeakable cruelty: what has happened to Kuwait is more than an invasion -- it is a systematic assault on the soul of a nation. //

As long as such assaults occur -- as long as inhuman regimes deny basic human rights -- our work is not done. //

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WASHINGTON

Today, I sign these documents. Words on paper -- just as our own Constitution, our own Bill of Rights, our own Declaration of Independence are nothing more than words -- and yet nothing less than the sum of human hope. // As I sign these documents, I call on every American to see that the ideals enshrined in these words shine forth in our deeds -- as the very essence of the all that America stands for. //

Once more, may God bless all of you for your work in the cause of freedom. //

I will now sign the proclamation, designating December 15 Bill of Rights Day -- and marking today, December 10, as Human Rights Day.

#

McGroarty/Dooley
December 7, 1990
10:45 am
[RIGHTS]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: HUMAN RIGHTS DAY SIGNING CEREMONY
THE WHITE HOUSE **Room 450**
DECEMBER 10, 1990
1:30 PM

Welcome all of you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] It is an honor to mark this important occasion with so many of the men and women who make it their calling to advance the cause of freedom and human rights around the world. //

And it is a special pleasure to meet with you as we look back on a year in which the cause of freedom has made such great gains. A year in which the **collapse of communism** -- the **end of four long decades of Cold War and conflict** -- closed one of the darkest chapters of this or any century, and the world looked with new hope to an era of peace and freedom. //

With freedom's advance come new challenges. This is especially true in Europe -- the continent that for so long stood at the heart of East-West conflict. There, the **Revolution of 89** has given way to the **renaissance of 1990** -- to the difficult business of democracy-building. The hard work of consolidating these great gains has just begun. // America can take pride in the role we've played in this revolution -- but we must not make the mistake of thinking that our work is now over. //

Today, as so many of the newly emerging democracies struggle to put in place the foundation stones of freedom, the American

example can light the way forward. // Former Chief Justice Burger is a special guest today -- to mark with us the fact that the new year we soon begin, 1991, is the 200th anniversary of the American Bill of Rights. // Last month, when I addressed the Federal Assembly in Czechoslovakia -- a country which is now engaged in establishing the institutions of free government -- I brought with me copies, for every member, of our Constitution and our Bill of Rights -- in the spirit of friendship, as proof of the common principles that bind all free people. //

The authors of our Bill of Rights did their work not simply for one nation or one era -- but for the ages. // Our assistance -- not just material, but moral -- can help our friends in Eastern Europe build a democracy that endures. //

As we work to further the cause of human rights, we must remember: There is no greater guarantee against the tyranny of men than the rule of law. //

This advance in human rights is not confined to one continent alone. I returned just two days ago from South America. I visited five countries, each one now back on the democratic path. One of them -- Argentina -- turned back an anti-democratic challenge just days before I came. When we arrived, you could see and feel the **depth of Argentina's dedication to democracy and its ideals**. //

As I said in Buenos Aires, the day of the dictator is over. The war of ideas has been won -- by democracy. // Human rights, and respect for all it entails -- free elections, multi-party

Who's Who '88-89
Vol. 1

Encyclopedia
Americana
Vol. 3

Bob
Hutchings
N 5C
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News Summary
Dec. 6, 1990

systems, property rights and individual liberties -- is gaining ground the world over. // In Latin America and in Asia, where free market principles now power some of the world's fastest growing economies. // Across the continent of Africa -- too often neglected during the years of East-West conflict, the issue of human rights is now of key importance. //

These new challenges and the great gains we've all witnessed cannot obscure the fact that -- this day and every day -- millions of men, women and children around the world continue to be denied the freedom to live, work and worship as they wish. // Here, too, is work to be done. This nation and its people cannot be true to what is best in us if we fail to speak out for those whose voices are silent. //

Here in our own hemisphere, for the people of Cuba -- Castro's island prison, increasingly isolated and out of step with the flourishing of freedom across the rest of the Americas. // In Africa, where millions endure the indignity and injustice of apartheid -- and millions more live in poverty and oppression. // In China: for the students now on trial for taking part in peaceful protest -- and a full one fifth of all humanity, denied the rights and freedoms we hold dear. //

And of course, we must speak out and stand up for the people of Kuwait -- a people whose very nation is now in the grip of a tyrant unmoved by human decency. // The reports -- eye-witness accounts -- that I have heard from Kuwaiti citizens are a catalogue of human misery. Looting, torture, rape, summary

Encyclopedia
Americana
Vol. 6

execution -- acts of unspeakable cruelty: what has happened to Kuwait is more than an invasion -- it is a systematic assault on the soul of a nation. //

As long as such assaults occur -- as long as inhuman regimes deny basic human rights -- our work is not done. //

Today, I sign these documents. Words on paper -- just as our own Constitution, our own Bill of Rights, our own Declaration of Independence are nothing more than words -- and yet nothing less than the sum of human hope. // As I sign these documents, I call on every American to see that the **ideals enshrined in these words** shine forth **in our deeds** -- as the very essence of the all that America stands for. //

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Who's Who in America®

**45th edition
1988-1989
Volume 1**

**MARQUIS
Who's Who**

Macmillan Directory Division
3002 Glenview Road
Wilmette, Illinois 60091 U.S.A.

BURGER, WARREN EARL, former chief justice U.S. government official.
b. St. Paul, Sept. 17, 1907; s. Charles Joseph and Katharine (Schnittger)
m. Elvera Stromberg, Nov. 8, 1933; children: Wade Allan, Margaret M.
Elizabeth. Student, U. Minn., 1925-27; LL.B. magna cum laude, St. P.
Coll. Law (now Mitchell Coll. Law), 1931; LL.D. (hon.), William Mitchell
Coll. Law, Macalester Coll., U. Minn., NYU, Columbia U., U. Pa., N.

VOLUME 3

B to Birling

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BILE, bil, is a yellowish orange fluid that is secreted by the liver and aids in the digestion of fats. Bile is produced continuously and is passed from the liver to the gall bladder, where it is stored and concentrated. When food enters the small intestine, the gall bladder contracts, emptying the bile into the duodenum, the upper portion of the small intestine.

The major components of bile are water, bile salts, the pigment bilirubin, and two fatty substances, cholesterol and lecithin. Only the bile salts, however, are important in digestion. When these salts combine with the food mass, they emulsify any fats that are present, breaking up the large fat globules into tiny droplets. This process increases the surface area of the fat globules so that they may be broken down more easily by fat-splitting enzymes.

Bile salts also aid in the absorption of the end products of fat digestion and are important in the absorption of the fat-soluble vitamins, A, D, E, and K. After the bile salts have been used, most of them are reabsorbed and carried back to the liver, where they are used, in turn, to produce more bile.

In addition to its digestive function, bile also plays a role in excretion, ridding the body of bilirubin, the end product of hemoglobin destruction. When bile is secreted into the small intestine, the bilirubin combines with the food mass and is excreted from the body in the feces.

BILFINGER, bil'fing-ər **Georg Bernhard** (1693–1750), German philosopher, mathematician, and political leader. His surname is also spelled *Bilfinger*.

He was born at Bad Cannstatt, Württemberg, on Jan. 23, 1693. After studying theology at Tübingen, he enrolled in 1719 at Halle, where he became a student of the philosopher Christian von Wolff, a follower of Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz. In 1721, Bilfinger was appointed professor of philosophy at Halle, and in 1724 he became professor of mathematics there. A year later he lectured at St. Petersburg, Russia, at the invitation of Peter the Great, and he spent the next several years abroad. In 1728 he was awarded the highest prize of the Paris Academy for his dissertation *De causa gravitatis*. He returned to Germany and became professor of theology at Tübingen in 1731.

In 1735, Bilfinger was named privy councillor by Charles Alexander, duke of Württemberg, and two years later he became a member of the regency council. As a statesman, he gained a reputation for his resourcefulness and administrative ability. Bilfinger died at Stuttgart on Feb. 18, 1750.

Bilfinger's most important work was *Dilucidationes philosophicae de Deo, anima humana, mundo et generalibus rerum affectionibus*, published in 1725. It defended but also modified the philosophy of Leibniz and Bilfinger's teacher Wolff. Whereas Leibniz had maintained that nature is made up of units of force, called monads, which are at the same time both physical and spiritual, Bilfinger claimed that monads could be of different types, some spiritual and some physical. He further asserted, in opposition to Wolff and Leibniz, that the term "divine harmony" refers not to the universe but only to the relationship between the body and the soul.

BILHARZIASIS. See SCHISTOSOMIASIS.

BILIRAN ISLAND, bē-lē'rān, is in the central Philippines, in the province of Leyte. It is situated off the northwest coast of Leyte Island, in the Samar Sea. It is about 20 miles long and 12 miles wide (32 by 19 km). The terrain is mountainous, the highest peak reaching 4,230 feet (1,289 meters). Agricultural products include coconuts, rice, and corn. Sulfur is mined; shale oil is found; and a fishing industry has been developed. The chief towns are Caibiran on the east coast, and Naval on the west coast. Population: (1960) 80,130.

BILL OF RIGHTS, a formal constitutional declaration or legislative assertion by which a government both (1) defines fundamental rights and liberties of its citizens and (2) establishes their protection against arbitrary or capricious interference or infringement by the government. Specifically, in Western political tradition, the term is used to signify the Bill of Rights (1689) of England, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789) of France, and in the United States the first 10 amendments to the federal Constitution (1791) and portions of the constitutions of the individual states that establish similar guarantees.

By extension of meaning, bills of rights sometimes are regarded as including the definition and establishment of rights and liberties through tradition or in documents or enactments prior or subsequent to any formal declaration bearing the name. In Great Britain, for example, many of the rights and liberties safeguarded the citizens are not specified in the Bill of Rights of 1689 but are established in common law or defined in the Magna Carta (1215) and the Petition of Right (1628). In the United States, where the protections of its Bill of Rights derive significantly from English sources, the general term "bill of rights" sometimes is construed to include also those additional or strengthened protections asserted throughout the federal Constitution (importantly in the 14th Amendment) and enunciated in constitutional decisions of the federal courts.

Formal bills of rights or their equivalents in legislative enactments—although too often disregarded—have been written by the governments of most nations of the world. In 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations to serve as a standard of definition of rights among the nations.

Among provisions most commonly found in bills of rights are those asserting the general right to life and liberty; defining specific protections for the freedom of speech, press, and religious expression, the right of petition and of peaceful assembly, the right to equal protection before the law, and the right to public trial; and protections against arbitrary arrest or unreasonable search, against excessive bails or fines, and against cruel or unusual punishment. See also **CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES**.

UNITED STATES

In American history and constitutional law the term "Bill of Rights" usually signifies the first 10 amendments to the Constitution of the United States. These amendments, more precisely the first eight of them, specify certain basic freedoms and procedural safeguards of which the individual may not be deprived by governmental power. Taken together, these specified freedoms and pro-



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1990
6:00 A.M. BUENOS AIRES/3:00 A.M. EST EDITION

TRIP NEWS

'DAY OF DICTATOR' PAST, BUSH TELLS ARGENTINES -- President Bush Wednesday praised the democratic and economic reforms that have taken hold in the Western Hemisphere, telling the Argentine Congress -- two days after a failed coup attempt by disgruntled army officers -- that "in Latin America the day of the dictator is over."
(Washington Post)

PRESIDENT PESSIMISTIC ABOUT IRAQ -- President Bush said Wednesday that he is "not optimistic" that direct talks between the U.S. and Iraq will lead to a resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis because "I see no evidence that Saddam Hussein is ready to comply fully without condition to the U.N. resolutions."
(Washington Post)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SENATE DEMOCRATS ALLEGE RUSH TO WAR -- Senate Democrats accused the Bush Administration Wednesday of prematurely rushing to war with Iraq without giving economic sanctions enough time to work, and Secretary Baker faced sharp challenges to his assertion that sanctions are not likely to force President Saddam to withdraw from Kuwait.
(Washington Post)

NETWORK NEWS (Wednesday evening)

TRIP -- President Bush found strong support for his gulf policy in Argentina.

GULF -- Saddam Hussein formally agreed to talk with Secretary Baker in Baghdad and to send his foreign minister to Washington.

Secretary Baker publicly abandoned the idea that sanctions might eventually work against Iraq.

TRIP NEWS.....A-1
INTERNATIONAL NEWS....A-3
NATIONAL NEWS.....A-7
NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

TRIP NEWS

'DAY OF DICTATOR' PAST, BUSH TELLS ARGENTINES
President, In Buenos Aires, Praises Menem's Action
In Crushing Monday's Coup Attempt

BUENOS AIRES -- President Bush Wednesday praised the democratic and economic reforms that have taken hold in the Western Hemisphere, telling the Argentine Congress -- two days after a failed coup attempt by disgruntled army officers -- that "in Latin America the day of the dictator is over."

Bush's remarks came amid a day of pomp and ceremony, much of it designed to showcase Argentina's young democratic institutions. As Bush's motorcade crisscrossed the city, it went past several sites of Monday's insurrection.

But met President Menem at the presidential palace, less than a block from the army headquarters building where the mutineers held out for almost 18 hours before surrendering.

"The message today from Argentina is clear," Bush said. "Democracy is here to stay. Too many brave people sacrificed and died to bring democracy back to Latin America."...

Bush also praised Menem as the only Latin American leader to send forces to the Persian Gulf to help enforce the U.N. sanctions against Iraq. Menem has been criticized here, even by members of his own Peronist party, for agreeing to deploy two warships to the gulf.

"I don't believe Argentina is sending frigates to the gulf to help the United States," Bush said during a joint press conference with Menem at the presidential palace. "I think they're sending frigates to the gulf because they believe, as we do, that we must stand up against this brutal aggression."...

The stop here marked the high point of Bush's journey, with a rousing ticker-tape parade from the presidential palace to Congress watched by thousands of cheering, flag-waving people.

(Dan Balz and Eugene Robinson, Washington Post, A33)

PRESIDENT PESSIMISTIC ABOUT IRAQ
Bush Tries To Squelch Speculation Of Deal

BUENOS AIRES -- President Bush said Wednesday that he is "not optimistic" that direct talks between the U.S. and Iraq will lead to a resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis because "I see no evidence that Saddam Hussein is ready to comply fully without condition to the U.N. resolutions."

On the third day of his five-nation tour of Latin America, Bush continued to talk tough about the conditions President Saddam must meet to resolve the crisis short of war, and tried to put down speculation that a deal may be in the works.

"I don't view these talks as having anything to do about concessions that stop short of full implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolutions," Bush said at a joint news conference with President Menem.... "When naked aggression takes place, it's not a question of finding face for the aggressor," he said.

A senior Bush Administration official said Bush has given no private hints of a desire to conduct genuine negotiations with the Iraqis and is using his news conferences on his Latin American trip to reinforce that message to Saddam.

(Dan Balz, Washington Post, A48)

-more-

LATIN DEBT FORGOTTEN, BUT NOT GONE
Amid Talk Of Free Trade, Bush Ignores The Bills Due

BUENOS AIRES -- In the midst of a five-country swing through South America, President Bush is offering praise for the region's democratic reforms and pushing new ideas on free trade, but he is largely avoiding the once-dominant issue of Latin America's crushing foreign debt.

Bush's hemispheric free-trade initiative, warmly received by Latin leaders, includes about \$12 billion in potential debt relief. But that sum is dwarfed by the more than \$400 billion that Latin American nations collectively owe to private banks and international lending agencies.

The numbers underscore a fundamental fact of economic life in Latin America: The region remains without a comprehensive solution to a problem that in the 1980s helped choke its economies, caused standards of living to decline and turned it into a net exporter of capital.

The trade initiative that Bush is promoting essentially would forgive \$12 billion in debt owed directly or indirectly to the U.S. government, which would mean an annual savings to Latin nations of \$400 million in debt payments. If other creditor nations took similar steps, the savings would mount to nearly \$2 billion -- still a small figure compared to the more than \$8 billion, for example, that Brazil alone owes in back interest payments.

(Eugene Robinson and Dan Balz, Washington Post, B1)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SENATE DEMOCRATS ALLEGE RUSH TO WAR
Baker's View Of Sanctions Disputed

Senate Democrats accused the Bush Administration Wednesday of prematurely rushing to war with Iraq without giving economic sanctions enough time to work, and Secretary Baker faced sharp challenges to his assertion that sanctions are not likely to force President Saddam to withdraw from Kuwait.

Sen. Sarbanes, among the most outspoken, said the Administration's recent decision to nearly double the U.S. troop commitment to the multinational force in the Persian Gulf region "almost takes you irresistibly down the path of going to war. Now, I cannot say to a family that loses a son or daughter in a conflict that may well take place in the next 60 to 90 days, that we exhausted every possibility for a peaceful resolution before this happened, because the sanctions option has not been exhausted."

Later, the State Department announced that Iraq had formally accepted President Bush's invitation for high-level talks....

Baker told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that when he meets Saddam, he will not negotiate on the demands of the U.N. that Iraq relinquish Kuwait, restore its legitimate government and free all hostages. He also vowed not to enter talks with Saddam about Palestinians or Lebanon, but he left the door open to discussions about the future of the gulf region....

Baker...told the Senate committee that the international trade and arms embargoes against Saddam have not influenced the "ruthless dictator" who "undoubtedly believes he can endure economic sanctions."

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

CIA DIRECTOR: SANCTIONS NEED 9 MORE MONTHS
No Change Detected In Saddam's Resolve

CIA Director Webster said Wednesday that the international trade embargo against Iraq has dealt "a serious blow" to its economy but will probably take up to nine more months to have a significant impact on Iraq's military readiness.

Despite mounting disruptions and hardships in Iraq caused by the sanctions, Webster told the House Armed Services Committee that President Saddam "apparently believes that he can outlast international resolve" to maintain them.

"Our judgment has been, and continues to be, that there is no assurance or guarantee that economic hardships will compel Saddam to change his policies or lead to internal unrest that would threaten his regime," Webster said.

At the same time, the CIA director said that the U.N. embargo and blockade have worked more effectively than Saddam probably expected, shutting off more than 90 percent of Iraq's imports and 97 percent of its exports. Baghdad's financial resources also have been choked off, and it will soon have little cash left as enticement for potential sanctions-busters, the committee was told.

"In fact," Webster testified, "we believe that a lack of foreign exchange will, in time, be Iraq's greatest economic difficulty."

(George Lardner, Washington Post, A43)

BUSH'S OFFER STARTS A FLURRY OF ARAB DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS

DHAHRAN -- President Bush's offer to hold direct talks with Iraq has spawned a flurry of Arabic diplomatic contacts, with Iraq and its allies hailing the move as the beginning of a "dialogue" but U.S. allies taking a more cautious stand.

"The horse-trading has already started," said a Kuwaiti official....

Iraq's key allies -- Jordan's King Hussein, Yemen's Vice President Ali Salem Baidah, and PLO Chairman Arafat -- conferred Tuesday in Baghdad with President Saddam on the upcoming U.S.-Iraqi meetings. Afterwards, the leaders said they welcomed the dialogue, urged "a comprehensive solution to the region's issues, particularly the Palestine question," and stressed the need for "starting an inter-Arab dialogue," according to the Iraqi News Agency....

A gathering Wednesday in Cairo of key U.S. allies in the region -- Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia -- made no collective response, however, reflecting what analysts said was their ambivalence about Bush's unexpected initiative. These nations did issue individual statements welcoming the move.

(Caryle Murphy, Washington Post, A43)

ISRAEL WARNS U.S. AGAINST LEAVING IRAQI MILITARY POWER INTACT

JERUSALEM -- Israel has again warned the Bush Administration against allowing Iraqi military power to remain intact through a peaceful solution to the Persian Gulf crisis, and hinted that if there is such a settlement, it might take preemptive action of its own against Iraq.

In one of the strongest assertions of Israel's interest in the U.S.-Iraqi standoff so far, Foreign Minister Levy summoned U.S. Ambassador William Brown to a private meeting Tuesday and told him that "Israel expects the United States to stand by the commitments it took upon itself" following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, a senior official said.

In Israel's view, Levy said, the principal U.S. commitments had been to bring about the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and to "remove the military threat," according to the account provided by officials today. They said Levy told Brown that Israel had agreed to adopt its "low profile" policy during the crisis, in which it has refrained from action of its own, largely because of its perception of those U.S. commitments.

(Jackson Diehl, Washington Post, A43)

ROSTENKOWSKI SAYS DESERT SHIELD MAY FORCE INCOME TAX SURCHARGE

The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee said Wednesday that an income tax surtax may be needed to finance the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf.

Rep. Rostenkowski told reporters he would back such a tax and believes that voters would "enthusiastically" support it -- if it is tied directly to the deployment of forces against Saddam....

In suggesting a Persian Gulf surtax, Rostenkowski joined Sen. Sasser. The Chicago Democrat said that the costs of the buildup, which were placed "off budget" in the October summit, are mounting so rapidly "they have to be paid for."

(David Broder, Washington Post, A45)

-more-

EUROPEANS PROPOSE STARTING THEIR OWN DIALOGUE WITH IRAQ

PARIS -- The European allies, seeking to become more closely involved in diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the Persian Gulf crisis, are proposing to start their own dialogue with Baghdad at the foreign minister level and are urging that an international conference on the Middle East be held as soon as possible after Iraq leaves Kuwait and frees all hostages.

The European initiatives, coming only days after President Bush surprised many allies by offering to meet with Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz in Washington and to send Secretary Baker to Baghdad, are designed to convince Iraq that war will erupt unless it withdraws fully from Kuwait and releases all foreign captives.

But diplomats said the planned contacts will also promise rapid "post-crisis" moves to resolve other Middle East disputes, such as the Israeli-Palestinian problem and Syria's presence in Lebanon, so that Saddam Hussein will not feel cornered.

(William Drozdiak, Washington Post, A47)

THIRD WORLD SAID TO BE HARD HIT BY WORKERS' EXODUS FROM GULF

The mass exodus of more than 1 million migrant workers from Kuwait and Iraq has caused enormous hardships for developing nations in Africa and Asia whose economies had depended on the money these workers had sent home, according to a special report by the International Labor Organization.

The U.N. agency said it has been unable to cope with numerous requests from Third World nations for help in processing claims for unpaid wages and lost savings as a result of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

(Frank Swoboda, Washington Post, A44)

GIS SEIZE FUGITIVE IN PANAMA, NIPPING REBELLION BY POLICE

PANAMA CITY -- Hundreds of U.S. Army troops disarmed and seized dozens of rebellious Panamanian police and their fugitive former police chief Wednesday after a tense muzzle-to-muzzle confrontation that threatened to explode into violence.

One Panamanian was killed and one was injured, according to U.S. officials. No U.S. casualties were reported.

The action came after more than 100 well-armed Panamanian police and their leader, retired Col. Eduardo Herrera Hassan, burst through two undermanned U.S. Army roadblocks as they began a march on the National Assembly to present a set of hastily drawn grievances.... The U.S. intervention, which came at the request of Panamanian officials, aborted what could have been an explosive challenge to the struggling, U.S.-installed government of President Endara.

(Lee Hockstader, Washington Post, A1)

DEADLINE SET TO END STALEMATE ON TRADE

BRUSSELS -- A crucial round of global free-trade talks turned into a tense confrontation Wednesday night, with the chairman of the 107-nation negotiations demanding that Western Europe offer a new plan to end its farm subsidies by noon Thursday and the Europeans blaming the U.S. for the deadlock.

In an effort to break the impasse, the chairman of the negotiations, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Hector Gros-Espiell, called for a "new approach" from the 12-nation EC on the agriculture issue.

Negotiators worked late into the night, but with no success.

The talks are at a "stalemate," U.S. Trade Representative Hills said as the negotiations ended near midnight.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A18)

U.S. TO LIFT HAITIAN BLOOD DONOR BAN

The federal government will lift its ban on blood donations by Haitians and intensify efforts to screen heterosexuals who pose a risk of transmitting AIDS, a spokesman said Wednesday.

(AP, Washington Post, A3)

NATIONAL NEWS

ECONOMIC WEAKNESS IN EAST IS MOVING WEST, SURVEY SHOWS

The economic weakness that has gripped the Northeast and Middle Atlantic states this fall is slowly moving west, according to a monthly survey of nationwide business conditions released Wednesday by the Fed.

Regional Federal Reserve banks in Chicago and Atlanta, which in the September survey had indicated their area economies were growing slowly, reported that by last month business activity was declining. Similarly, the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank said the previously flat economy in its region had turned downward.

Nevertheless, the picture painted by the report showed surprising pockets of strength dotting the economic landscape and pervasive weakness only in New England....

Even in the regions still reporting growth -- San Francisco, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Cleveland -- the gains were getting smaller.

(John Berry, Washington Post, B1)

HOUSE DEMOCRATS DUMP ANNUNZIO, ANDERSON AS PANEL CHAIRMEN

In an expression of concern over the effectiveness of aging committee chairmen, restive House Democrats Wednesday ousted two panel chairmen, the first deposed in nearly six years.

In secret balloting, the Democrats voted 152 to 100 to deny Rep. Anderson the chairmanship of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee that he has held for two years....

House Democrats also voted 127 to 125 to withdraw their support for Administration Committee Chairman Frank Annunzio.

(John Yang, Washington Post, A21)

CLOAK-AND-DAGGER PANELS GET BUSH'S COLD SHOULDER

Congressional overseers, like everyone else, do not like to seem irrelevant, but President Bush's veto last week of the 1991 Intelligence Authorization Act sent shivers through the august offices of the Senate and House intelligence committees.

It wasn't just that Bush had vetoed their bill. The Administration took the position that U.S. intelligence agencies could keep on spending the money allocated to them even without the law that authorized that spending....

The implications were obvious, and for the intelligence committees, ominous. The White House was saying they weren't needed.

"That's our concern institutionally," said one staffer. "We don't want to be irrelevant."...

"We are preparing instructions to the intelligence agencies, telling them not to exceed the spending limits in the (1991 intelligence authorization) bill during this interim period," a White House official said Wednesday. He pointed out that the President, in his veto message, offered to work out his differences with the intelligence committees in an atmosphere of "mutual trust."

(George Lardner, Washington Post, A21)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Wednesday evening, December 5)

PRESIDENT'S TRIP

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: President Bush was in Argentina Wednesday, the only South American country that has contributed to the military operation in the Persian Gulf. There are two Argentinian warships as part of the international flotilla there. The Gulf came up Wednesday shortly after Mr. Bush arrived in Buenos Aires. It was the third stop on his tour of South America this week.

ABC's BRIT HUME: There was no sign on the streets of Buenos Aires Wednesday of Monday's failed military uprising as the city gave President Bush a warm welcome.

(TV coverage: President's motorcade being greeted with ticker-tape.)

It was not, however, a break from dealing with the Gulf crisis. As Mr. Bush greeted members of the city's diplomatic corps, for example, he suddenly found himself confronted with the ambassador from Iraq.

(TV coverage: President shaking hands with Iraqi ambassador.)

The President's previously friendly expression turned stony as he stiffly shook the man's hand. At a joint news conference with President Menem, Mr. Bush had to deal with the very thing the administration feared would come if it agreed with Iraq: speculation about a deal and questions about what the U.S. should give up.

(PRESIDENT: "I don't view these talks as having anything to do about concessions. I felt strongly about that when I met with President Menem and I feel more strongly about it now because he agrees totally with that.")

The President did manage to use such questions to back up the testimony of his secretaries of defense and state that sanctions against Iraq are not doing the job.

(PRESIDENT: "I'm not optimistic. I see no evidence that Saddam Hussein is ready to comply fully, without condition, with the U.N. resolutions.")

There will no doubt be more questions and reports of possible deals as the meetings with Iraq approach. There'll be more denials, too, because even if the President does have concessions up his sleeve, he's not likely to give them away in advance. (ABC-2)

NBC's TOM BROKAW: President Bush received word of the Iraq agreement to talk during his South American tour and, publicly at least, he was discouraging speculation that this could be a breakthrough.

NBC's JOHN COCHRAN: President Bush found strong support for his Gulf policy in Argentina, where anti-Americanism has often flourished.

(TV coverage: President's motorcade being greeted with ticker-tape.)

So Bush was in a good mood when he met the diplomatic corps assigned to the Argentine capital. But one of the diplomats was from Iraq. Bush's smile disappeared as he gave a stiff hello to the Iraq ambassador.

(TV coverage: President shaking hands with Iraqi ambassador.)

COCHRAN continues: Bush remained serious when asked about reports that Saddam Hussein is looking for a way to escape destruction. (PRESIDENT: "I'm not optimistic. I see no evidence that Saddam Hussein is ready to comply fully, without condition, with the U.N. resolutions.")

Late Wednesday, leftist political groups organized an anti-American demonstration, including protests against U.S. involvement in the Gulf, but the demonstration was mild in tone and weak in numbers. When Bush appeared before the Argentine Congress, a communist legislator tried to protest but was ejected. Argentina itself has sent two warships to the Gulf to show its opposition to Saddam, and Argentine journalists asked Bush what the U.S. will do for Argentina in return.

(PRESIDENT: "I don't believe Argentina is sending frigates to the Gulf to help the United States. I think they're sending frigates to the Gulf because they believe, as we do, that we must stand up against this brutal aggression.")

Argentina's President Menem said his country has too much dignity to accept a bribe for standing up to Iraq aggression. President Bush said he offers no bribes, but he did promise considerable help to this country, which is experimenting with democracy and a free-market economy as well as supporting George Bush in the Gulf.

(NBC-2)

GULF

JENNINGS: In Baghdad Thursday when the Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein formally agreed to hold talks with the U.S. on avoiding war in the Persian Gulf, he said that the Secretary of State should come to Baghdad as a negotiator, not as a policeman. If Secretary Baker comes as a policeman, Hussein said, it will mean the visit is merely a cover so as to persuade Congress that the Bush administration has tried its best before going to war. In Washington Wednesday, Mr. Baker told members of Congress his mission was not to negotiate.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY reports from the State Department Secretary Baker defended Bush administration policy on the Hill for three and a half hours. He said again and again that he and the President know that the stakes are now extremely high. Economic sanctions, Baker said, may be having an impact on Iraq's economy but have produced no apparent changes in Saddam's policy toward Kuwait.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "He shows no signs of complying with any of the Security Council resolutions. Instead, he appears to be doubling his bets. Waiting not only gives him time to break the sanctions, but waiting, Mr. Chairman, imposes costs on us.")

Waiting, he said, gives Saddam more time to fortify Kuwait, to build chemical and biological weapons and to try to split the coalition that now opposes him. Baker said he will go to Baghdad to tell Saddam that unless he withdraws from Kuwait, he will face disaster -- there will be no negotiations. Sen. Dodd wondered why Baker rules out negotiations.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "But senator, surely you are not suggesting that we go over there and negotiate something short of the U.N. resolutions?"

SEN. DODD: "Well, I wasn't suggesting that, but I'm also not suggesting that there may be something here --

SECRETARY BAKER: "What is it?"

-more-

McWETHY continues:

SEN. DODD: "Well, I don't know. That's what I presume diplomacy is about."

SECRETARY BAKER: "This is not a show and tell. It is a serious effort to try and find a peaceful resolution.")

Baker said no decision has yet been made on whether to use military force, but he gave a chilling description of how that option would be employed.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "Our aim is to ensure that if force must be used, it will be used suddenly, massively and decisively.")

Baker said he needs the support of Congress when he goes to Baghdad; it will be, he said, a last best chance to peacefully resolve the crisis.

(SEN. SARBANES: "I disagree with you. The last best chance for a peaceful solution, the going the last mile, it to sustain the sanctions policy for a period of time sufficiently long to give it a chance to work. When by a decision which you have undertaken, it seems to me you have placed us on a course for war.")

SECRETARY BAKER: "Right out my window at the State Department I look every day at Arlington National Cemetery, and I understand very, very well what's at stake here and I think the President of the United States understands.")

Some Republicans criticized the committee for holding hearings that reveal to Saddam how deeply divided Congress is about what should happen next. Others argue that in this case the issue is far too important to the nation not to debate it fully. (ABC-Lead)

JENNINGS reports Jordan's King Hussein flew to Baghdad Wednesday to meet with Saddam; they were joined by PLO Chairman Yassir Arafat and the vice president of Yemen.

ABC's KAREN BURNS reports from Baghdad on private Americans arriving in Iraq to try to win the release of relatives. Eighteen Americans and 24 Britons arrived Wednesday.

(HOSTAGE'S WIFE: "The U.S. government doesn't have a husband here.")

Ironically, just as hopeful family members arrived in Baghdad, diplomatic sources say a group of Americans and Britons in from Kuwait were taken to undisclosed locations, presumably to become human shields.

JENNINGS reports a 57-year old British hostage died in Iraq after suffering a heart attack. (ABC-3)

BROKAW: Saddam Hussein Wednesday formally agreed to talk with Secretary Baker in Baghdad and to send his foreign minister to the White House, but President Bush and Secretary Baker immediately tried to cool off any great expectations for these discussions.

NBC's JOHN DANCY reports from the State Department on Secretary Baker's testimony on Capitol Hill.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "Put simply, my mission to Baghdad will be an attempt to explain to Saddam the choice he faces: comply with the objectives of the Security Council or risk disaster for Iraq.")

Baker ran into a torrent of criticism from senators who say the administration hasn't given sanctions a chance to work.

DANCY continues:

(SEN. BIDEN: "I find not one single solitary shred of evidence to sustain that claim; not one shred of evidence from any source to sustain the claim that the American people do not have the patience to wait out an embargo.")

But Baker said the sanctions aren't forcing Saddam to pull out of Kuwait.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "Nobody can ever tell you that sanctions alone will force Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait, and senator, I have to tell you I am personally very pessimistic that they will.")

Baker is highly regarded on Capitol Hill and usually receives kid glove treatment; not Wednesday. Sen. Sarbanes noted that Baker had called the hearing room a theater.

(SEN. SARBANES: "This is not a theater. This isn't a theater, this is serious business.")

SECRETARY BAKER: "Right out my window at the State Department I look every day at Arlington National Cemetery, and I understand very, very well what's at stake here and I think the President of the United States understands very, very well.")

Baker also said he would not negotiate with Iraq on the Palestinian issue, but the Iraqi ambassador to Washington said that must be central to any talks.

(AMBASSADOR AL-MASHAT: "Palestinian problem constitutes the backbone of our policy.")

The fact that Iraq is still insisting on that long after the U.S. has rejected it is one of the reasons for the deep pessimism here. On the one hand, the Democrats have serious concerns. On the other hand, at another level, they realize they've been given a golden issue and they're busy beating the Bush administration with it. You could see it in the committee room Wednesday: The Republicans were lined up on one side throwing Baker softballs, on the other side were the Democrats throwing spitballs as fast as they could.

(NBC-Lead)

NBC's GEORGE LEWIS reports on Kuwaiti college students in Southern California who have organized a weekly cable TV show to keep the plight of their nation alive.

JENNINGS reports the U.S. Army turned down an offer to send copies of the magazine "Boxing Illustrated" to American troops in Saudi Arabia, deciding that men in shorts would be considered pornographic in that country.

(NBC-3)

NBC's JOHN CHANCELLOR comments on the decision to increase American forces in the Gulf, which will almost double American strength. The move is a fundamental change in strategy. The original strategy was to defend Saudi Arabia while this new plan calls for enough force to defeat the Iraqi army. Many of us thought that the decision came from the White House; now we learn that it came from the Pentagon, from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. So the White House isn't in total charge of the strategy in the Gulf; the armed forces are calling at least part of the tune. Generals and admirals are the most peace-loving people in Washington. They know war and they hate fighting. As long as war is not popular with the public, the American military establishment will be reluctant to start fighting, and that's something to keep in mind as the White House steps up the effort to reach a diplomatic solution to this crisis.

(NBC-8)

RATHER: Iraq officially accepted President Bush's offer of high-level talks Wednesday. This came as Secretary Baker told Congress in the toughest terms yet that all-out war may be the only way to get Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait. This, in turn, raised new concern in Congress and elsewhere around the country Wednesday about President Bush's Gulf policy or, as some see it, lack of a coherent, thought-out Gulf policy.

CBS's BILL PLANTE reports from the State Department on Secretary Baker's harder line on Capitol Hill. Despite congressional pleas for patience, Baker publicly abandoned the idea that sanctions might eventually work.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "We haven't abandoned the economic leg of this policy. Nobody can ever tell you that sanctions alone will force Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait, and senator, I have to tell you I am personally very pessimistic that they will.")

Democrats disagreed and they gave Baker the roughest reception he has ever had on Capitol Hill.

(SEN. SARBANES: "I disagree with you. The last best chance for a peaceful solution, the going the last mile, it to sustain the sanctions policy for a period of time sufficiently long to give it a chance to work. It seems to me you have placed us on a course for war.")

Baker, uncharacteristically emotional, shot back that the administration has considered the cost of war.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "Right out my window at the State Department I look every day at Arlington National Cemetery, and I understand very, very well what's at stake here and I think the President of the United States understands very, very well.")

Still, there was skepticism about the administration's motives in sending Baker to Baghdad.

(SEN. SIMON: "I think it is important that it not be viewed simply as a kind of a futile gesture, a bone tossed to those who want a peaceful resolution.")

Baker insisted that he is not going to Baghdad to deal with Saddam, only to deliver a message.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "He has it within his power to affect a peaceful solution. It is what we want, and the alternative is rather stark.")

But Iraq clearly sees opportunity in the talks.

(AMBASSADOR AL-MASHAT: "As far as we are concerned, we consider it negotiations. We would like to because we have asked for negotiation all along.")

Baker may say he's not going to Baghdad to deal, but no one in the Middle East believes it, certainly not the Iraqis.

CBS's BOB SCHIEFFER reports that CIA Director Webster addressed a committee on the other side of the Capitol, but he echoed what Baker said -- that there is no guarantee that economic sanctions will cause Saddam to change his ways.

(DIRECTOR WEBSTER: "Our judgement has been and continues to be that there is no assurance or guarantee that economic hardships will compel Saddam to change his policies or lead to internal unrest that would threaten his regime.")

What is odd about that is that after saying that, Webster went on to lay out a laundry list of things that are a result of the sanctions and would seem to be devastating the country. He said 90 percent of the imports and 97 percent of the exports have been cut off.

-more-

SCHIEFFER continues: Sugar in Iraq has gone from \$32 sack to \$580 a sack. Food is being rationed; by spring they'll have no poultry to eat. There are already bread lines. Foreign exchange currency will be exhausted in a few months and repair to military aircraft will in a few months will be all but impossible. When you try to judge whether the sanctions are working, it depends on who the judge is. The administration has not sold Congress on the idea that military action may be necessary. There have been a parade of witnesses who have advised just the opposite: caution. So far, that is the view that prevails in Congress.

RATHER: The administration now is emphasizing very heavily they don't want the word negotiate used in any way, shape or form, but if Saddam indicates he's willing to get out of Kuwait, is the administration prepared to soften its position?

PLANTE says the administration claims it doesn't want to deal. It has to say that, I think, because that's been the U.S. policy all along. But in fact, Baker is going to have to suggest to Saddam what might happen if he does get out of Iraq. So it's possible that there could be a deal made, but you won't find the word deal being used around the State Department.

SCHIEFFER reports that Congress will continue to try to push for diplomatic action and for a continuance of the embargo and will still have grave reservations about launching a military attack, at least in the next few days.

CBS's ALLAN PIZZEY reports on the arrival in Baghdad of the families of hostages. The families said they were aware the Iraqis could use their arrival as propaganda.

(BARBARA SMILEY, California: "If what it takes is my coming here with a peaceful attitude to get my husband home, that's what I'll do.")

Diplomats suggest that the Iraqis have decided that slow but steady releases will disarm the hostage issue as an excuse for war. A meeting between Saddam and some of Iraq's few remaining friends is reported to have produced a plan which they hope will bring together the Saudi and Iraqi leaders and cut the Americans out.

(CBS-Lead)

PANAMA

ABC's BETH NISSEN reports from Panama City a former chief of police, Col. Herrera, escaped from prison and took over national police headquarters Wednesday morning. He insisted he was not trying to overthrow the government but rather simply leading a protest to demand more respect and greater job security for Panama's police force. The Panamanian government responded quickly -- by calling on the U.S. military for help. American soldiers promptly took control of the area around the police barracks. Many Panamanians wondered why Panamanian forces were not at the forefront. U.S. troops took Herrera into custody and disarmed his supporters. American soldiers reportedly killed two of Herrera's supporters and injured a third as they tried to escape after their arrest. Panama is still counting on the U.S. to repair invasion damage, hoping the U.S. will rebuild the national economy and, it seems, depending on the U.S. to guarantee national security.

(ABC-9)

RATHER reports Herrera was once an officer in Noriega's defense force and was later picked by the CIA to lead a revolt against Noriega.

CBS's JUAN VASQUEZ reports there is widespread discontent in Panama with the U.S.-supported government of President Endara. Some 2,000 Panamanians who lost their homes in the invasion are still living in an old airplane hanger. Panamanians are still waiting for the prosperity they were promised once Noriega was gone. As the impression grows that Endara and the U.S. failed to deliver on their promises, Noriega's old allies in the legislature are thriving with the slogan, "We told you so."

(MARIO RAGNONI, Noriega ally: "The government oversold expectations. They oversold the idea that the Americans would come with a lot of money to solve all the social problems.")

Most Panamanians blame the American-supported government for their problems and are once again looking for a U.S. rescue in the form of money. The U.S. has approved nearly \$500,000,000 in aid, but most of that money hasn't arrived yet. The U.S. ambassador scoffed at the idea that the U.S. hasn't done enough.

(AMBASSADOR DEANE HINTON, U.S. ambassador to Panama: "Panamanians got a lot of assistance from Uncle Sam. We've given them an opportunity to make democracy work and it's up them, and they better get even harder to work.")

The U.S. is finding out that getting into Panama was easier than getting out.

(CBS-2)

WORLD TRADE

JENNINGS reports the talks aimed at reforming the world trade system are apparently near collapse. The chairman has given the EC until noon Thursday to change its position on subsidizing agriculture. The Europeans want to continue huge subsidies to their farmers while the U.S. and other food exporting nations want open markets and no subsidies. The deadlock could lead to a world-wide trade war over hundreds of products.

(ABC-10)

POVERTY

ABC's REBECCA CHASE reports two old adversaries in the war on poverty are now becoming unlikely allies.

(SECRETARY KEMP: "There is an opportunity now to take the intent of the 1960s and 1970s and bring reality to this war on poverty.")

(SEN. MOYNIHAN: "We have in place the ideas and the energies and the legislation to pull America back from the brink.")

Liberals no longer talk about expanding the welfare state and conservatives no longer want to eliminate it altogether. A dramatic new consensus is emerging. Both sides agree that strengthening the family is critical, a focus too often lost in past social policy. Liberals no longer ignore the problem and conservatives no longer condemn the single parent.

(SECRETARY KEMP: "I don't think I can preach values unless I am more active -- we are more active in giving people an opportunity to have a chance for family values to succeed. Both sides also agree that government programs must demand responsibility.")

(SEN. MOYNIHAN: "It's no longer a one way, we-give-you-take, that's the end of it, because that just stuck to people, that ruins them.")

CHASE continues: From the right comes a new recognition of government's responsibility.

(SECRETARY KEMP: "The government has an obligation through its welfare system to make sure that there is a net under which people should not be allowed to fall.")

Both sides also agree that work has to be more rewarding than welfare, and that government must find a way to ensure that if you work, you will not be poor.

(SECRETARY KEMP: "We should not drastically reduce welfare when someone takes a job, and we should dramatically lower the tax on the first four rungs of the ladder so that the job pays off better than welfare.")

(SEN. MOYNIHAN: "The society has a responsibility to support efforts to be self-reliant.")

The new budget provides significant increases in funding for programs to help the poor: health care, early childhood education and tax credits. And recently the President named Jack Kemp to head a new anti-poverty effort. For the poor in America, there is reason for optimism. There will still be fights over money and strategy, but the goals are no longer in dispute. (ABC-13)

JOB SKILLS PROGRAM

CBS's BOB FAW reports from Milwaukee on a jobs training program which is serving as a model for the rest of the country. Esperanza Unidas is a community organization which produces skilled jobs and hope for inner-city, previously unemployable people. Trainees learn skills like auto repair. The money made from repair work goes to hire other trainees. The shops profits have also been plowed into a cabinet-making shop, an auto body shop which rebuilds and sells donated junk-heaps, and a training program which teaches neighborhood mothers how to set up and run day-care centers.

(CBS-8)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NBC's LISA MYERS reports on the increase in violent homicides throughout the nation. One reason for the violence is the availability of guns. In some neighborhoods carrying a gun, using a gun -- even being shot -- has become almost a badge of honor. Another factor is the anger and sense of hopelessness among those whom society has left behind. (NBC-4)

SMOKING

RATHER reports an EPA review panel Wednesday night endorsed key sections of studies linking second-hand cigarette smoke to cancer in some non-smokers. (CBS-5)

S&L BAILOUT

JENNINGS says a new report for the House Banking Committee shows that buyers who want to take over real estate and other assets seized from failed savings and loans now find themselves snarled in red tape. The delays are costing the federal government millions of additional dollars. (ABC-4)

KEATING 5

CBS's LINDA TAIRA reports that federal S&L regulator William Black graphically described a 1987 meeting in which Charles Keating enlisted the Keating 5. In Black's view, the five U.S. senators acted in concert in the meeting, with Sen. DeConcini leading the charge.

(BLACK: "And I felt that Charles Keating had clearly set up the meetings to be intimidating.")

A memo released Wednesday demonstrates that Keating saw regulator Black as an obstacle he wanted fired. Keating wrote to his chief lobbyist: Highest priority -- get Black. Good grief, if you can't get then-House Speaker Jim Wright and Congress to get Black -- kill him dead -- you ought to retire. There's no evidence that any of the Keating 5 took part in that effort, but their lawyers accused ethics committee lawyers and Black of joining in a smear campaign.
(CBS-3)

SHUTTLE COLUMBIA

RATHER reports more technical trouble hit the telescope pointing system on the shuttle Columbia.
(CBS-4)

NASA

RATHER reports NASA is apparently the victim of computer hackers. The Houston Chronicle reported that hundreds of hackers used computer and credit card fraud for two years to get about \$12 million in illegal phone calls through the Johnson Space Center.
(CBS-7)

-End of B-Section-

VOLUME 6

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3. Population

On July 1, 1982, the People's Republic of China (PRC) carried out its third national census. Two previous head counts, in 1953 and 1964, had been tabulated by hand and only partial results disclosed. Tabulations of the 1982 returns were greatly accelerated by computer technology that China received under a financial and technical aid agreement with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Preparations for the enumeration started in 1980. The extraordinary speed of its completion owed much to China's permanent household register system introduced in 1955. Each head of household is required to register all the members in residence and to amend the list to reflect births, deaths, marriages, divorces, arrivals, and departures among the members.

China's Demographic Surge. The establishment of the People's Republic in 1949 had ushered in a period of unprecedented population growth. Restoration of peace, extension of health and medical services (especially in urban areas), and rural land reform combined to reduce mortality sharply and speedily. The 1953 census showed a total population of 583 million, and the 1964 census recorded 695 million. From 1964 to 1970 a "baby boom" of unprecedented magnitude occurred, causing the rate of natural increase to average more than 2.6% a year, compared with 2.3% between 1953 and 1964. Behind this was the persistence of the birthrate at the traditionally high levels of about 35 to more than 40 per 1,000 population while the death rate was halved by the mid-1960's to less than 10 per 1,000. The report of the boom told of an explosive swelling of population to almost 826 million estimated in 1970. The 1982 census count of 1,008,175,288 made China the world's first demographic billionaire.

Between 1970 and 1982 the net increase in population totaled 182.8 million (15.2 million per year). The annual gain averaged not quite 1.9%—a substantial dip from the 2.6% reported for the "baby boom" years. This decline came about because of the vigorous population planning programs initiated by the government in the early 1970's. Its extent has been particularly spectacular in the socioeconomically better-off cities and provinces. Increased education and employment opportunities for women, along with rising costs of childbearing and childrearing in these places, have created an environment more favorable for fertility limitation. Population planning programs have not been as successful, albeit still highly impressive, in the villages and poorer provinces, where labor-intensive agriculture and related pursuits still encourage high fertility.

Control of Population Growth. With some 22% of the world's population, China possesses only 7% of the world's arable land. Moreover, between 1949 and 1979 cultivated land per person in China decreased from about 0.5 acre (0.2 hectare) to a little over 0.25 acre (0.1 hectare). In the late 1960's the deepening problems of coping with the consequences of the population explosion, coupled with demand for still greater improvement in living standards, defined the framework for intensified population planning programs in the 1970's.

The central premise of China's intensified population policy has been that human procreation and material production must be balanced



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A morning exercise group in a Shanghai park practices slow, stylized movements of taijiquan (*'ai-chi-ch'uan*).

proportionately. Implementation of this policy proceeded under the slogan *Wan, xi, shao* (later marriage, longer birth intervals, few children). Women and men were exhorted and, through administrative measures, directed to postpone marriage until their mid to late twenties. Four years were deemed an ideal interval between births. *Shao* was first proclaimed in the quantitatively flexible admonition of "one is not too few, two are good, and three are too many." Later revised as "one is best," it has been promoted since 1979 under the banner of "one child per

Family sizes are decreasing in overpopulated China because of the government's one-child-per-couple policy.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Proclamation 6082 -- Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day,
and Human Rights Week, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1926

December 10, 1989

LENGTH: 850 words

A Proclamation

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." With these words, our Nation's Founding Fathers declared America's independence from Great Britain more than 200 years ago. In so doing, they asserted the principles that form the fundamental moral vision of the United States. That vision -- which recognizes protection of the God-given rights of individuals as the only legitimate end of just government -- has inspired the United States's efforts to promote and defend the cause of freedom around the world. We Americans are firmly committed to the advancement of freedom and human rights because we also recognize the inherent relationship between respect for the worth and dignity of each person and the attainment of genuine peace and security.

In 1789, our Nation's Founding Fathers enumerated the rights of individuals in the first ten amendments proposed to our Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights. James Madison once noted that the idea of a Bill of Rights was valuable because "political truths declared in that solemn manner acquire by degrees the character of fundamental maxims of free government." Two hundred years later, the principles enshrined in our Bill of Rights have proved to be not only guiding tenets of American government, but also a model for the world.

The Bill of Rights guarantees freedom of speech and of the press, as well as freedom of religion shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; and it prohibits unreasonable search and seizure of a person's home, papers, or possessions. The Bill of Rights also guarantees anyone accused of a crime the right to a jury trial and defense counsel; the right to be informed of the charges against him; and protection against cruel or unusual punishment.

Two hundred years after the Bill of Rights was proposed to the States by the Congress, we can behold the remarkable influence and prescience of our Nation's Founding Fathers. In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted on December 10, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly provided a resounding affirmation of the ideals enshrined in our Bill of Rights. This Declaration established a common standard of conduct for all peoples and all governments. Its signatories agreed to respect freedom of thought, freedom of conscience, as well as freedom of religion and belief. They also recognized an individual's right to freedom of movement and assembly, as well as his right to participate in the government of his country and to own property, either alone or in association with others. Noting that respect for the "inalienable rights of

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1926

all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world," the Declaration reaffirmed our conviction that human rights violations are the concern of all mankind, and not simply the internal affair of any given nation.

In some areas of the world, we are witnessing historic changes and significant improvements in human rights. We applaud the changes and at the same time will remain vigilant to help ensure that progress continues. We will continue to encourage institutionalization of reforms already introduced.

Tragically, however, in contempt for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and for fundamental standards of morality, the rights of individuals are still being denied in many countries around the world. We will continue to condemn such human rights violations and to call upon the leaders of all countries to honor both the letter and spirit of international human rights and agreements.

Safeguarding individual liberty and fundamental human rights is not only the duty of any legitimate government, but also the key to economic prosperity and lasting peace among nations. The United States thus has both a moral obligation and a proper interest in defending human rights and denouncing abuses of them wherever and whenever they occur. Our commitment to this obligation is unflagging. So, this week, as we give thanks for the freedom we enjoy as Americans, let us also renew our determination to value and protect the rights of others.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1989, as Human Rights Day and December 15, 1989, as Bill of Rights Day, and I call upon all Americans to observe the week beginning December 10, 1989, as Human Rights Week.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:46 p.m., December 11, 1989]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 11.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks on Signing the Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights
Day, and Human Rights Week Proclamation

24 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1597

December 8, 1988

LENGTH: 1366 words

It's a pleasure to welcome you all here as we mark Human Rights Week. Forty years ago this week, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For people of good will around the world, that document is more than just words: It's a global testament of humanity, a standard by which any humble person on Earth can stand in judgment of any government on Earth.

Yes, we're here to recognize a set of ideals, our fundamental belief in the unalienable rights of man. But were it not for the people who work to uphold these ideals, then our words would be hollow and our vision without effect. So, let us record that today we're also honoring a community of people, the heroes who have dedicated their lives to these values, who work to keep the world informed, who lend their voices to those denied the right to speak for themselves, and who at times have lost their own freedom and even their lives because of their courage in speaking out for the freedom of others.

This community includes such heroic figures as Natan Scharanskiy, Lech Walesa, and Armando Valladares. It includes Nicaragua's Permanent Commission on Human Rights and Romania's Democratic Action. It includes peaceful groups that are working for multiracial democracy in South Africa, religious leaders in Vietnam, and activists working for Soviet Jewry, and also groups based in our own country working for democracy and human rights, such as Freedom House, Institute for Religion and Democracy, the Puebla Institute, the Cuban-American National Foundation, and the AFL-CIO's Institutes for Free Labor Development.

In addition, the cause of human rights has become an important factor in United States foreign policy. We have not brought these issues to the fore internationally because our own history is without blemish or sin, for it is not. Nor is our right to speak on these issues based on any claim to current perfection, because we do not make that claim. Instead, what we have said is this: that the critical moral distinction of our time is the clear difference between a philosophy of government that acknowledges wrongdoing and injustice and one that refuses to admit to such injustices and even justifies its own assaults on individual liberty in the name of a chimeric utopian vision. The moral foundation of our human rights policy requires that we maintain a single standard of justice and, above all, that our policy must be an effective instrument for improving the lives of people, not an instrument for self-righteous self-satisfaction.

Over these last 8 years, and before, we've seen that representative democracy, for all its shortcomings and as imperfectly realized as it so often is, is still the best guarantor of human rights. So, our concern for human rights must be used also to encourage the success of democratic institutions. The world has not failed to notice the great improvement in human rights

24 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1597

that is possible when countries make the transition from authoritarianism to democracy. But we've also seen the capacity for bad situations to become far, far worse: for autocratic governments to be replaced by totalitarian dungeons like Cuba, Iran, and Nicaragua. Let us as Americans set forth a simple humane principle, and any policy carried out in the name of human rights must not bring harm to those whom it was supposed to help. It should not yield slavery when what it promised was freedom.

In addition, we've seen that no totalitarian nation has ever made a peaceful transition to democracy. So, this type of transition, which has improved the level of human rights for more people in more countries than any other factor, has not brought its benevolent fruits to the Communist world. But reforms are possible and have, indeed, been occurring in Marxist-Leninist States.

At my meeting yesterday with Mr. Gorbachev, as at each previous meeting, human rights was one of the four key topics discussed. Certainly, we're not yet satisfied, but there has been real progress, which we must note and encourage. Many political and religious prisoners have been released, and many specific cases of family reunification and the like have been resolved. Emigration, though still below the levels of 10 years ago, has increased.

But still much remains to be done to translate words into deeds, to bring the peoples of the Soviet Union the full rights to which their government has committed itself under international agreements, including freedom of assembly, freedom of worship, national expression, and the right to leave one's country and return. Specifically, we want to see the release of all political prisoners. Dozens remain imprisoned, including two Helsinki monitors, Lev Lukyanenko and Mykola and Matusevych. Well, we await permission for all long-term refuseniks to leave. For all long-term refuseniks we look forward also to the repeal of unjust laws used to jail dissenters. And I believe we learned yesterday that there is some improvement coming immediately in that regard in the one country I mentioned. We are, however, concerned by two new laws, cited by Andrei Sakharov on his recent visit. They seem to step backward, creating additional barriers to peaceful demonstrations and that would increase the suppression of independent publications.

One of the most important emerging forces to change is the information challenges to totalitarianism. Greater openness provides not just greater opportunities to exercise basic human rights but also greater protection against a state that would infringe on those rights. And in this regard, Moscow's decision to stop jamming Radio Liberty and other Western broadcasts to welcome news.

Economic freedom is also an important corollary of human rights. The time has come to recognize that the basic economic rights to own, use, and exchange property, to create and produce, free of state control, are a fundamental part of human freedom and essential components to a decent and humane world for all peoples.

Finally, human rights is inextricably linked to the issues of war and peace. Countries that violate the rights of their own citizens pose a threat to international peace. Moreover, in regarding nations that violate human rights, we should be particularly concerned about those that are expansionist and would expand the reach of tyranny and reduce the sum of freedom in the world.

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We should always remember that to be silent on the violation of human rights does not advance the cause of peace; it does not improve relations or promote international stability. It does just the opposite. Silence in the face of evil is a display of weakness that invites aggression. For the free world to morally disarm itself would be the most vile form of appeasement. Our duty is to speak out, and not just 1 day a year but to make sure that every day is Human Rights Day. We owe this to the people of the world, but also we owe it to America, to the Founding Fathers whose vision of liberty we've seen so immeasurably blessed by.

What defined America, what gave our nation its purpose and mission, was, as Abraham Lincoln put it, "something in that Declaration of Independence giving liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope to the world. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men."

Well, I thank you, and God bless you for all that you're doing. And now I shall sign the proclamation.

I'm not doing an encore, but just something that I think I'll share with you. I've shared with many others. If I've told it to you, pretend I haven't. [Laughter] But it's a letter I received from a man who called something to my attention that I'd never thought of. He said you can go to live in other countries. You can go to live in France, but you cannot become a Frenchman. You can go to live in Germany or Turkey or Japan, but you cannot become a German, a Turk, or a Japanese. But anyone, from any corner of the world, can come to live in America and become an American.

Note: The President spoke at 2:05 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks on Signing the Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights
Day, and Human Rights Week Proclamation

24 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1597

December 8, 1988

LENGTH: 1366 words

It's a pleasure to welcome you all here as we mark Human Rights Week. Forty years ago this week, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For people of good will around the world, that document is more than just words: It's a global testament of humanity, a standard by which any humble person on Earth can stand in judgment of any government on Earth.

Yes, we're here to recognize a set of ideals, our fundamental belief in the unalienable rights of man. But were it not for the people who work to uphold these ideals, then our words would be hollow and our vision without effect. So, let us record that today we're also honoring a community of people, the heroes who have dedicated their lives to these values, who work to keep the world informed, who lend their voices to those denied the right to speak for themselves, and who at times have lost their own freedom and even their lives because of their courage in speaking out for the freedom of others.

This community includes such heroic figures as Natan Scharanskiy, Lech Walesa, and Armando Valladares. It includes Nicaragua's Permanent Commission on Human Rights and Romania's Democratic Action. It includes peaceful groups that are working for multiracial democracy in South Africa, religious leaders in Vietnam, and activists working for Soviet Jewry, and also groups based in our own country working for democracy and human rights, such as Freedom House, Institute for Religion and Democracy, the Puebla Institute, the Cuban-American National Foundation, and the AFL-CIO's Institutes for Free Labor Development.

In addition, the cause of human rights has become an important factor in United States foreign policy. We have not brought these issues to the fore internationally because our own history is without blemish or sin, for it is not. Nor is our right to speak on these issues based on any claim to current perfection, because we do not make that claim. Instead, what we have said is this: that the critical moral distinction of our time is the clear difference between a philosophy of government that acknowledges wrongdoing and injustice and one that refuses to admit to such injustices and even justifies its own assaults on individual liberty in the name of a chimeric utopian vision. The moral foundation of our human rights policy requires that we maintain a single standard of justice and, above all, that our policy must be an effective instrument for improving the lives of people, not an instrument for self-righteous self-satisfaction.

Over these last 8 years, and before, we've seen that representative democracy, for all its shortcomings and as imperfectly realized as it so often is, is still the best guarantor of human rights. So, our concern for human rights must be used also to encourage the success of democratic institutions. The world has not failed to notice the great improvement in human rights

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that is possible when countries make the transition from authoritarianism to democracy. But we've also seen the capacity for bad situations to become far, far worse: for autocratic governments to be replaced by totalitarian dungeons like Cuba, Iran, and Nicaragua. Let us as Americans set forth a simple humane principle, and any policy carried out in the name of human rights must not bring harm to those whom it was supposed to help. It should not yield slavery when what it promised was freedom.

In addition, we've seen that no totalitarian nation has ever made a peaceful transition to democracy. So, this type of transition, which has improved the level of human rights for more people in more countries than any other factor, has not brought its benevolent fruits to the Communist world. But reforms are possible and have, indeed, been occurring in Marxist-Leninist States.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Proclamation 5921 -- Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day,
and Human Rights Week, 1988

By the President of the United States of America

24 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1599

December 8, 1988

LENGTH: 738 words

A Proclamation

The second week in December commemorates two important dates. December 10 marks the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and December 15 marks the date almost 200 years ago when, in 1791, the first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution -- our Bill of Rights -- were ratified.

The human rights we regard today as inherent and unalienable were by no means universally accepted 2 centuries ago. Such rights as freedom of worship, speech, assembly, and the press were just beginning to be asserted by popular movements that would sweep Europe and elsewhere in the next century. The United States thus foreshadowed and fostered a powerful drive to improve the lot of mankind everywhere. During the drafting of our Constitution, Thomas Jefferson wrote that "a Bill of Rights is what people are entitled to against every government on earth."

Now, 200 years later, the Universal Declaration, enshrining many of the principles of our Founders, has become that worldwide Bill of Rights. Elaborating such a list of basic rights was one of the first tasks undertaken by the new United Nations Organization; the Chair of the drafting committee was Eleanor Roosevelt, who was later nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize for this work. Urging adoption of the Universal Declaration, then-Secretary of State George C. Marshall told the United Nations that "denials of basic human rights lie at the root of most of our troubles Governments which systemetically disregard the rights of their own people," he said, "are not likely to respect the rights of other nations and other people." He called for adoption of the Universal Declaration as "a standard of conduct for us all."

The Universal Declaration, like our own Bill of Rights, starts from the premises that civil liberties and political freedom are the birthright of all mankind and that all of us are equal in the eyes of the law. Like our own Declaration of Independence, it also makes the inescapable connection between freedom, human rights, and government by the consent of the governed.

We are proud that the truths expressed by our Founding Fathers -- America's source of strength, stability, and authority for more than 2 centuries -- have also provided a standard for liberty and the rule of law emulated in dozens of other countries as well.

Nevertheless, many individuals and nations do not enjoy the rights enumerated in our Constitution and in the Universal Declaration. Some governments voice

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ringing guarantees but fall far short in practice. Some, such as Communist regimes, wrongly subordinate fundamental rights to other goals. These goals are often defined by political groups or parties that claim to know what is best for the individual and for peoples subject to their control. Fundamental goals -- free elections and due process -- are concepts not welcomed by dictators of any ideological or political stripe.

Despite this entrenched resistance of tyrants to practical guarantees of liberty, the Universal Declaration has gone much to promote observance of human rights around the world. Over the past decade in particular we have seen great strides.

As we move toward the final decade of this century, we can truly say that the heroism, prayers, and sacrifices of countless heroes and heroines who have braved threats and persecution in the long struggle for human rights have produced noteworthy results. But we still have far to go. We must and will dedicate ourselves as a Nation to continue this effort, and to stand in solidarity with those who resist, until the blessings of democracy, freedom, and respect for human dignity are assured throughout the world.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1988 as Human Rights Day, and December 15, 1988, as Bill of Rights Day, and I call upon all Americans to observe the week beginning December 10, 1988, as Human Rights Week.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of December, 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 thirteenth.

Ronald Reagan

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:54 p.m., December 9, 1988]