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To: Michelle Nix
From: Rory Benson *RB*
Re: NAB Radio Convention
Date: September 4, 1991

A few additional items for your background:

- The President will be introduced by NAB Joint Board Chairman Gary Chapman and NAB President & CEO Eddie Fritts. Chapman is President of LIN Television Corp., owning tv stations in Texas, Indiana, Virginia and Michigan. Fritts, originally from Mississippi, has been deeply involved with the President's Points of Light Foundation and dozens of other public service initiatives for the Administration.

- On the topic of Eastern Europe and the spread of democracy ... Eddie Fritts sits on the Board of the International Media Fund which offers assistance to developing independent media in the emerging democracies of East Europe.

Through the Media Fund and NAB, dozens of American broadcasters have given their time and expertise to travel to East European, training would-be broadcasters in setting up private broadcast systems. Many of these American broadcasters will be honored at this Radio Convention for their efforts to promote democracy.

- Another example of American broadcasters promoting democracy is NAB's newly-established "sister station" program, twinning U.S. stations with those in the Soviet Union. Here too, the objective is to help Soviet broadcasters learn about our great system of broadcasting and to develop commercial broadcast businesses overseas.

Past
speech

Not well received
but set out
what we've

accomplished

Might want
to glance
over

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 12, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The South Lawn

8:02 P.M. EDT

(Crowd sings "Happy Birthday" to the President.)
(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. Thank you, but don't give up your daytime work. (Laughter.)

Thank you all, and good evening. Members of our Cabinet here, Governor Campbell and Governor Mike Castle. Honored guests. Dr. Benjamin Payton, an old friend, the President of Tuskegee University who brings a lifelong commitment to our Historically Black Colleges and Universities, welcome. Drew Batavia, winner of the 1988 Distinguished Disabled American Award, welcome to you, sir. To Robert Egger, founder of the D.C. Central Kitchen, and the 60 other points of light who are here tonight, your work inspires this nation. Mayor Hackett, of Memphis, is with us. Mayor Myric, of Charlotte; County Commissioner Klinger, good to see you all again. And I see Paul O'Neill over here, the Chairman of ALCOA, a dedicated advocate for educational excellence. And to the rest of this extraordinary gathering -- leaders of businesses and veterans groups, associations, volunteer organizations, education partnerships, those who are working for home ownership -- all those who make America the land of opportunity, welcome to the White House.

I might add that also with us is Anthony Henderson -- I don't see him -- there he is right there, my man -- Anthony Henderson is a youngster from Barcroft Elementary School across the river there in Arlington. You may remember that when I visited his class, Anthony's the one who asked me to prove that I was the President of the United States. And here he is -- (laughter and applause.) I had to show him my driver's license and my credit card. (Laughter.) Anthony, do you believe me now? All okay, all right. And welcome. I'm just delighted you're here.

Over the past 30 months, this world has changed at a dramatic pace. America has been called upon to meet one challenge after another. And meet them we did -- each and every one of them. From Eastern Europe, to Panama, to the Persian Gulf, our country stands as a strong champion of freedom.

Ninety-eight days ago, I asked the Congress to tackle the urgent problems on the homefront with that same energy that we dedicated to tackling the crisis on the battlefield. I spelled out my domestic priorities -- setting out, I'll admit, an ambitious agenda founded upon enhancing economic growth, investing in our future, and increasing opportunity for all Americans. I sent to the Congress literally hundreds of recommendations for legislative change. Then I specifically asked that Congress pass just two laws in 100 days -- a comprehensive anticrime bill and a transportation bill.

Now, you've heard a lot about that lately, but this kind of challenge is not new. Presidents as different as Johnson and Ford have a history of encouraging the Congress to meet a deadline. In fact, Lyndon Johnson, in his State of the Union address in January of 1964, challenged the Congress to act on at least eight broad domestic

MORE

issues, all within five months. And I thought 100 days was fairly reasonable. And I wasn't asking the Congress to deliver a hot pizza in less than 30 minutes. (Laughter.) That would be revolutionary for a Congress. I only asked for two pieces of legislation in 100 days. It's now clear that neither will be on my desk by Friday.

And, look, I'm disappointed, but, frankly, I'm not surprised. Tonight I'd like to put this all in -- try to put it in some perspective. I haven't asked you here to sit through a litany of programs and policies. We have a long list of legislative priorities already before the Congress, awaiting congressional action. I won't repeat that list here tonight. But rather, I'd like to do something different and describe to you how I personally see the shared strength and promise of America.

It is hard for the American people to understand, frankly, why a bill to fight crime cannot be acted on in 100 days; or why Congress can't pass a highway bill in 100 days. But, look, if it can't be done, if 100 days isn't enough, let me just ask this rhetorical question: How many days are?

These are important issues, and there are many, many others. And most Americans believe fear of crime and violence threatens our most basic freedoms and denies us opportunity. They also believe that we must invest in our future to provide an infrastructure for those who come along after us. So they don't understand -- the American people don't understand the complications and the inaction and the bickering -- particularly when so many do understand what it takes to solve problems in their own neighborhoods: commitment, compassion, and courage.

I cannot fully explain this inaction to the American people. As I said, I'm disappointed, but not surprised. But I can say this as partial consolation: America's problem-solving does not begin or end with the Congress -- nor with the White House.

Yes, it would help if Congress would do what people are asking of them. And I'll keep working with the Congress -- my hand remains extended. But we cannot let Congress discourage or deter us from meeting our responsibilities.

I believe that the people gathered here tonight, under the twilight shadow of our magnificent Washington's Monument, understand this better than most. You are extraordinary Americans, representing thousands of others. You bring to life the genius of the American spirit. And it is through you and with you that we can solve our most pressing problems. Together we can transform America, and create whole and good communities everywhere. Tonight, all Americans can help lead the way.

A great nation has the courage to be honest about itself. And we are -- let's never forget it -- we are a great nation. I believe that absolutely, as do you.

We are indisputably the world's most powerful force for freedom and economic growth. Still, no one can deny that we have these enormous challenges. Not all Americans are living the American Dream by a long shot. Many can't even imagine it.

There are impoverished Americans, the poor and the homeless, the hungry and the hopeless, many unable to read and write. There are Americans gone astray, the kids dragged down by drugs, the shattered families, the teenage mothers struggling to cope. Then there are Americans uneasy, troubled and bewildered by the dizzying pace of change.

For many years I've crisscrossed this country, as many here have. As President, part of my job -- and it really is an exciting part -- is going to the small towns and the big cities, and the schools, the neighborhoods and the factories -- those are the places where you discover what's good and right about our country -- and what's going wrong, too.

The state of our nation is the state of our communities. As our communities flourish, our nation will flourish. So we must seek a nation of whole communities, a nation of good communities -- an America, whole and good.

What defines such a community? First, it is one that cares for the needs of its young people by building character -- values and good habits for life. Second, it's a community that provides excellent schools -- schools that spark a life-long interest in learning. Next, there is opportunity and hope -- rooted in the dignity of work and reward for achievement. Fourth, it's where people care about their health and their environment -- and where a sense of well-being and belonging is nurtured. And finally, all of its neighborhoods are decent and safe.

Because millions of Americans have chosen to lead the way, these are not simply dreams. Thousands of whole and good communities already flourish in America -- communities where ordinary people have achieved the American Dream. We should never in our anguish lose sight of that. America is the most productive, prosperous, enlightened nation on Earth -- a nation that can do anything. And we can do even better.

We should be confident as a country about what lies ahead. America has a track record of success -- success shaped with our own hands. Sometimes in our impatience, yes, we've made mistakes -- but when we do, we dust ourselves off and go at it again. Every American should take pride in this country's fundamental goodness -- decency. Each of us must resolve in our own hearts that for all the good we've done, it's time to do better -- much, much better.

Conventional wisdom in our day once held that all solutions were in the hands of government -- call in the best and the brightest, hand over the keys to the national treasury. Bigger government was better government: compassion was measured in dollars and cents, progress by price tag. We tried that course. As we ended the '70s, our economy strangling on inflation, soaring interest rates and unemployment, America turned away from government as "the answer."

So conventional wisdom then turned to the genius of the free market. We began a decade of exceptional economic growth -- and created 20 million new jobs. And yet, let's face it, many of our streets are still not safe, our schools have lost their edge, and millions -- millions still trudge the path of poverty. There is more to be done, and the marketplace alone can't solve all our problems.

Is the harsh lesson that there must always be those who are left behind? America must have but one answer, and that answer is, no. There is a better way, one that combines our efforts -- those of a government properly defined, the marketplace properly understood, and services to others properly engaged. This is the only way -- all three of these -- to an America whole and good.

It requires all three forces of our national life. First, it requires the power of the free market; second, a competent, compassionate government; and third, the ethic of serving others, including what I call the Points of Light. These three powerful forces create the conditions for communities to be whole and free -- and it's time that we harnessed all three of them.

In our complex democracy, power is fragmented. And that can be frustrating. But on balance it's for the good. And power tends to move toward those who serve the greater good: entrepreneurs like John Bryant, a young self-starter who has built a multimillion-dollar enterprise and now helps rebuild inner city Los Angeles; caring individuals like Mack Stolarski, a retired carpenter who now helps his student apprentices repair homes for the poor and disabled.

And because of the power of the free market, what so much

of the world can only imagine, we take for granted: abundant food on the shelves of our supermarkets, quality products at our shopping centers. Nothing beats the free market at generating jobs and income and wealth and a better quality of life.

The good news in communities is that the free market is now applying its resources and know-how to our social problems. Many companies, recognizing that tomorrow's workers are today's students, are leaders of a revolution in American education -- partners in the exciting America 2000 strategy. Others are crusaders for environmental protection, while still others are innovators from health care to child care.

Transforming America requires not only the power of the free market, but also a dynamic government. To be the enlightened instrument of the people -- the government of Jefferson and Lincoln and Roosevelt, and the embodiment of their vision -- it must truly be a force for good.

I believe in this kind of government -- a government of compassion and competence. And I believe in backing it up with action. Here tonight, for example, is Mrs. Lauren Jackson-Floyd, one of the first Head Start graduates. Now she teaches preschoolers in that same marvelous program. Her success is why we expanded Head Start by almost three-quarters of a billion dollars. And last year I signed our child care bill to expand parents' choices in caring for their children.

And we fought for a Clean Air Act that puts the free market in the service of the environment -- and we won that one. And the Americans with Disabilities Act, the most important civil rights bill in decades, has brought new dignity and opportunity to our nation's disabled. Disability leaders like Justin Dart and Sandy Parrino and Evan Kemp were right here, right on this platform when I signed it, and they're with us tonight.

Jack Kemp and I stood with Ramona Younger across the river in Charles Houston Community Center, over there in Alexandria. And if the Congress enacts our HOPE Initiative -- H-O-P-E -- these public housing tenants can become America's newest home owners. Dewey Stokes here, President of the Fraternal Order of Police, wants to help make our neighborhoods safer, and that's why he supports our crime bill. And if we get a civil rights bill -- and I want one -- like the one I sent to Congress, we will take an important step against discrimination in the workplace.

This is not big government -- this is good government.

And finally, along with the forces of the free market and the government, we must add this ethic of voluntary service -- we call it "points of light." This is not a phrase about charity. It's about the light that is within us all, in our hearts. A light that brightens the lives of others and makes whole the lives of those who shine it. I love Randy Travis' new song. It says, "a ray of hope in the darkest hour".

Points of light is a call to every American to serve another in need. But no one of us can solve big problems like poverty or drug abuse all by ourselves. Only the combined light from every school, every business, place of worship, club, group, organization in every community can dissolve the darkness.

Whether a company holds an after-hours literacy program for its workers, a police station counsels tough kids, or third-graders phone lonely homebound citizens -- these senior citizens assigned to their rooms -- points of light show those in need that their lives truly matter.

Government and the market joined with points of light will overwhelm our social problems. And this is how we must guarantee the next American century. Every person, every business, every school board, our associations, our clubs, our places of

worship -- we all have the duty to lead.

And only then -- only then can we truly think and act anew. And now Congress, too, must understand the successes and the failures of the past and help us forge a certain future in America.

You people gathered here tonight represent those who refuse to rest easy. I look out and I see so much reflected in your faces -- the strength, the conviction, the commitment. You represent those millions of Americans who use power to achieve a greater good. And I know because you brought me into your homes and your neighborhoods and your schools and your churches.

And last year, I walked through a reclaimed crack house in Kansas City with Al Brooks, the leader of an anticrime coalition. And I learned more about how we can fight crime in two hours than in two months of TV news.

Another day I visited General Hospital here in D.C., and held a tiny boarder baby in my arms, the child of cocaine addicts. And the remarkable dedication -- I wish every one of you could have been with me -- the remarkable dedication of the women who rescued these babies was just as moving. America needs to hear that story, too.

Just a few months ago, I dropped in on a little West Virginia school in a town called Slanesville. The National Teacher of the Year teaches remedial reading there. And her name is Rae Ellen McKee, and she's here tonight. And visiting her gave me the opportunity to say to the nation, "Thank God for our teachers". (Applause.)

And just yesterday, Lamar and I -- Lamar Alexander, the Secretary, and I flew over and I spoke before the graduating class of the James H. Groves Adult High School in Sussex County. And we were the guests of the Governor, Mike Castle. And I invited the class to join us tonight. And I went there with the Governor and the Secretary to honor these men and women who had the courage to go back to school and get their diplomas. And they honored us by telling America to be a nation dedicated to lifelong learning.

These are the Americans who love this country for what it is and for what it can become. These are the Americans who make this a nation of boldness -- filled with problem solvers, gifted with the American tradition of living up to our ideals. And these are the Americans who prove that no one in America is without a gift to give, a skill to share, a hand to offer.

This is the genius of America -- ordinary Americans doing extraordinary things.

The Congress can refer our proposals to its committees and tie itself up with debate, and produce complicated and sometimes expensive and sometimes unworkable legislation. But in the end, we and them must carry forward the magic of America. We must carry forward what is good, and reach out and embrace what is best and we must do the hard work of freedom. You see, I know you have. And I know you will. Through you, our country can become an America whole and good.

For that our country is grateful, and because of that our country -- the greatest and freest on the face of the Earth -- will prevail.

Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END

8:31 P.M. EDT

Joe —

Here's some more
info. I've

logged issues &
items that DPC +
the image guys
mentioned.

Should have more
drug info w/in half hour
(I called again to put
a fire under them).

Still waiting on
NAB stuff.
Why am I
writing at a
start?
- Mchb

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date _____

TO:

FROM: OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS
Room 122 OEOB, Ext. 2930

Apr. 2 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

nese Government's commitment to progress. The two emissaries are former Ambassador to the United States Matsunaga and Deputy Foreign Minister Owada. They arrive at 10 o'clock this morning and will meet today and tomorrow with General Scowcroft [Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs] and Secretary of State Baker. They will meet with President Bush on Wednesday. In addition, they will deliver a letter from Prime Minister Kaifu to President Bush concerning trade issues.

The Structural Impediments Initiative talks begin today in Washington at the State Department. The U.S. side will be headed by Richard T. McCormack, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs; Linn Williams, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative; and Charles Dallara, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. An interim report on these meetings will be issued on April 4, with a final report produced in July.

**Remarks at the Annual Convention of
the National Association of
Broadcasters in Atlanta, Georgia
April 2, 1990**

Thank you for that welcome. To Messrs. Mays and Fritts, thank you both, and to all of the rest of the leaders of the NAB that are here today. And also I understand there are a lot of Members of the United States Congress here. In my line of work, you always pay your respects to the Members of Congress—[laughter]—in the forlorn hope that they will do it exactly my way someday. [Laughter] But nevertheless, I'm glad they're here.

It is my privilege this morning to be back before America's family of broadcasters, the National Association of Broadcasters. And I can't help but marvel at these huge screens as I walked in here. You know, if I were as large as my image—[laughter]—on these screens, imagine how easy it would be for me to get my way with the Congress. [Laughter] And this convention is also displayed, I'm told, on monitors throughout the arena, and from here, beamed around the world. I will try to finish each sentence without a preposition. [Laughter]

But there was a time when most Americans knew their Presidents distantly, from woodcut prints in the weekly newspaper. The circle of democracy in ancient Athens and Rome was even more limited, just to those within hearing range of the debates inside the Parthenon or the Forum. But today, through free, over-the-air broadcasts, you have brought millions of living rooms within hearing range; you've made every home a part of the American forum. In fact, on this very day, you are providing—for the 6,000 foreign broadcasters in attendance, through your international seminars, and through USIA's [U.S. Information Agency] WORLDNET—a seminar for the world.

Television, which began as the American forum, has become the world forum. And so, when a lone, brave man stood up to a column of tanks in Tiananmen Square, the world stood with him. When the people of Prague sang the first Christmas carols in over 40 years, the world sang with them. And when the first German took the first hammer to that wall of shame in Berlin, the world shared in an historic act of courage.

We all know that governments can censor, governments can silence, but the voice of freedom will not be stilled as long as there is an America to tell the truth. These sounds and images of the Revolution of '89 belong to the world. But it was here in America that a free people first explored how to put the airwaves into the service of democracy.

We accept regulation, but we firmly reject government programming. We reject government ownership of stations. And most of all, we reject censorship. You see, the freedom that this association enjoys—probably takes for granted—is a model for the world.

In my State of the Union Address, I spoke of the cornerstones of a free society: democracy, private investment, competitiveness, stewardship. We will see what competitiveness means just this afternoon; I'm going out to visit a General Electric plant in Cincinnati, where free workers transformed foreign investment into foreign business. Tomorrow I'm going to Indianapolis, help promote stewardship, where the city works with citizens to cultivate an urban forest. But these are not what you'd call isolated

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seminars, and
Information Agency]
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Address, I spoke
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Indianapolis, help
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I'd call isolated

whistlestops. America's ideas are powerful, and through the power of communication, we share them with the world. After all, we live in a time when commodity prices and travel reservations and fast-breaking news flash from Hong Kong to Tokyo, Tokyo to Bonn, Bonn to Boston, all in the blink of an eye.

Roam among the hundreds of exhibits in this convention center, and you will find 22 football fields chock-full of the latest gadgets in telecommunications—personal computers and modems, fax machines, lasers, optical fibers, satellites—all strands in a growing web of world communications, a growing network linking all of us, "a global village." The information industry is not an adornment to modern life: it is the essence of who and what we are. It is truly an information age.

Last May, I discussed the future of Europe with the citizens of Mainz, a German city nestled in the green hills along the Rhine River. And it was while I was there that I appreciated anew the Biblical expression, "In the beginning was the Word." For it was in that German town that the inventor of the printing press, Johann Gutenberg, first put the scholarship of the ages into the hands of millions of knowledge-hungry readers. His one invention made possible all the pamphlets and journals of the Enlightenment and of the American Revolution, from the call to arms of Thomas Paine to the cool logic of "The Federalist Papers." You might argue that out of that one invention sprang the very idea called America.

Today, along with the word, we have the image: images projected on color television and evoked by the sounds of radio. But while Western democracy broadened as our knowledge broadened, the circle of democracy and knowledge narrowed under Communist regimes that took power on many continents. For these nations, truth was something to be twisted and stretched by the brutal hands of authority, manipulated beyond recognition. The Czech author Kundera calls this time the "kingdom of forgetting," when whole nations almost forgot their heroic histories and finest traditions. From Havana to Prague to Phnom Penh, the peoples of these lands never fully gave in to the amnesia, because even in the

worst hours of repression, they could always count on a friendly voice to remind them of the truth: Radio Marti, Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and, God bless it, the Voice of America.

To fully appreciate what these broadcasts mean, you need only ask someone who listened to them. Sichan Siv, a young man now works on our White House staff—he's a Cambodian, an American who lived through the horrors of the killing fields. And he's told me that when the Khmer Rouge took control of a village the very first items they confiscated were the radios, for if they respected and feared anything, it was the power of free information. But even under the threat of death, men and women like Sichan Siv were so hungry for news from the outside world that they would turn on a hidden transistor radio at the lowest possible volume and then put it up flush to one ear. We take free news broadcasts for granted in America, but some people risked death to hear the truth. And some people still do, and we're not going to let them down.

In the realm of ideas and ideals, there are no borders. No government should fear free speech, whether it's from entertainment programs or accurate, unbiased news about world events. And that is why Congress strongly supported TV Marti and why I strongly support TV Marti. We will scrupulously adhere to the letter of the law. But let me say again: The voice of freedom will not be stilled as long as there is an America to tell the truth.

And look, I do understand the practical concerns that some of you have about this, but I also understand that you represent the very principle TV Marti exists to serve: that free flow of ideas. Before we are businessmen and women, before we are doctors, lawyers, or mechanics, we are Americans. Americans have always stood for free speech, and we always will. So, I have come here to ask something of you. I ask you to stand by your traditions, the best traditions of America. I ask you, once again, to stand for TV Marti and to stand for freedom.

If we broadcast freedom, our message will be heard. After the bloodshed at Tiananmen Square and the expulsion of the VOA from China, I was heartened to see

that Beijing relented a little bit and permitted a VOA correspondent to return. In the Soviet Union, publications that once vilified the Voice of America now praise it. Warm words of support even come from Izvestia. A commentator in Moscow News thanks VOA and says that it uses, and here is the quote, "our own broadening sources of information better than we do and without delay return to us what they have gathered." And now Radio Free Europe has bureaus in Warsaw, in Budapest, and VOA even has one in Moscow, an unthinkable development just a few years ago. The very fact that it is no longer considered remarkable for USIA's WORLDNET to link live programs from Washington to Kiev, or from Chicago and New York to Gdansk and Warsaw, is in itself remarkable.

How did this happen? It happened in part because of the power of truth. Czechoslovakia's playwright-President Vaclav Havel paid a very personal tribute to this power in his recent visit to Washington. First he came to the White House and told me personally what this broadcasting of the truth had meant to those who were fighting for freedom. And then he visited the Voice of America and met the employees of its Czech division. It was a very poignant encounter, for though Havel didn't recognize any of them by face, he knew them all by name the instant he heard them speak.

And it's moments like that that convince me of one sure thing: I am determined that America will continue to bear witness to the truth. America must never lose its voice. Just as President Havel and others who were once under Communist domination have thanked us, I am convinced that the people of Cuba will thank us when they, too, win the liberty they yearn for.

Still, we can envision a time when the purpose of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty could be utterly fulfilled. But for now, these networks, along with USIA's WORLDNET and VOA, must continue in Eastern Europe until change is complete. We're still seeing the struggle for freedom, and this must continue until all that struggle is won by the forces of freedom. Free stations and newspapers are still struggling to take root. Their access to their Western colleagues is still erratic. We need to be there now more than ever before to de-

scribe and explain our own two centuries of experience in building a democracy.

We can also assist the Eastern Europeans in sharing among themselves their own experience in democracy. After all, Eastern Europeans need more than Robert's Rules of Order: they need to know how the process of reform is working with their neighbors. So, if one nation adopts a novel path to reform, pollution control, or currency law, the others need to be able to benefit from that experiment.

And we must also look ahead to the challenges of a new century. To prepare for our future role, I have directed that an inter-agency review be conducted of U.S. Government international broadcasting.

And of course, we will be looking for advice from many outside the Government. After all, when it comes to setting an example of a free press, the best example must come from you. The Peace Corps is teaching English in Eastern Europe as the lingua franca of business and journalism, but it is not tasked to offer a model of journalistic excellence. Only the American press corps can pick up where the Peace Corps leaves off and provide a model of accuracy, fairness, and objectivity.

As broadcasters, you can—and you are—transferring American know-how to the East. You're working with VOA to train and orient foreign broadcasters visiting the United States. In February the director of Polish radio and television visited your headquarters, in part to seek the counsel and assistance of American broadcasters. And you've sent your representatives to meet with their counterparts inside the Soviet Union. And on top of this, you are helping Americans to invest in joint ventures to establish new radio and television networks in the East. So, most of all, I am here to recognize your energetic, international leadership. And I might make a peripheral plea: Do not neglect this hemisphere and this hemisphere's quest for democracy.

The times have changed. We need no longer act in the fine tradition of the Underground Railroad. But before the Revolution of '89, America regularly received the speeches of Lech Walesa, Vaclav Havel, and other brave men and women of conscience

on two centuries of democracy.

Eastern Europeans lives their own ex-

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can—and you are— know-how to the h VOA to train and asters visiting the ary the director of vision visited your o seek the counsel rican broadcasters.

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on smuggled tapes. And through the power of broadcasting, America became the courier of freedom, returning the eloquent words of these leaders back to their people, returning hope and the promise of liberty to half a dozen lands. That was our vision then; that is our vision today. And by working together, our American vision is fast becoming a reality for the world.

I can tell you many friends in this audience that there has never in my view been a more exciting or challenging time to be President of the United States. The change is mind-boggling—the changes around the world. The bid of freedom is irreversible. It's bound to happen to places denied freedom today. But the importance of your work, the importance of your commitment to open, fair journalism is unparalleled in any time in our history. So, I came here to say thank you—thank you all for what you are doing, thank you for the support you've been able to give this administration. And may God bless you. And most of all, may God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:09 a.m. in the Thomas P. Murphy Ballroom of the Georgia World Congress Center. In his remarks, he referred to L. Lowry Mays and Eddie Fritts, joint board chairman and president of the association, respectively. Afterwards, the President examined a scale model of the proposed 1992 Olympic Village in Atlanta.

Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for Gubernatorial Candidate George Voinovich in Cincinnati, Ohio

April 2, 1990

Thank you, George, very, very much. Thank you for those kind words. And be seated out there. That would mean curling up your feet. [Laughter] And thank you all for this very warm welcome.

I'm delighted to be here with two Members—well, three Members of Congress—but with Bill Gradison and Bob McEwen, these two distinguished Members of the Ohio congressional delegation. I'll get to

this one in a minute. And let me recognize Cincinnati's next Congressman, Ken Blackwell, who's out here. Ken—right there. This is a State ticket meeting. Tomorrow Ken and I are going to figure out what I can do to assist him in that very important congressional race.

I also want to take a moment tonight to mention a close friend of mine, a friend of so many Republicans here in this room and across the country, and I'm talking about Lee Atwater, our national chairman. During this difficult time—and he went into another hospital today in New York, I'm told—our hearts go out to him and to that wonderful family of his. And I know I speak for all when I just say we wish him our very, very best in this difficult time. And right now there's nothing more important for Lee to do than to get well, and I know that's exactly what he intends to do, given that fighting spirit. Luckily, when it comes to leadership at the RNC [Republican National Committee]—and I think our very able State chairman here will attest to that—Lee is backed up by one of this party's most able politicians, a friend of mine of longstanding, Jeanie Austin [co-chairman of the Republican National Committee], over here, who is with us tonight. And she is doing an outstanding job for the party. The Atwater-Austin ticket at our national level is hard to beat.

And that brings me then to the six members of this strong Ohio State ticket here today: Jim Petro, candidate for State auditor; Senator Paul Pfeiffer, Ohio's next attorney general; your next State treasurer, Judy Brachman; and then Bob Taft, my old friend, the current Hamilton County commissioner, and Ohio's next secretary of state. I don't think he needs too much of a word around Hamilton County here.

And then, of course, the two men at the top of the ticket: Mike DeWine, one of the finest Congressmen on Capitol Hill, who's ready to come back home and be the next Lieutenant Governor of this great State. Mike, we wish you well. And of course, with you, locked in tandem, Ohio's man of the hour, the next Governor of the Buckeye State, George Voinovich. I'm here to support all of them, and you have an outstanding ticket.

Remarks at a Campaign Fundraising Luncheon for Ileana Ros-Lehtinen in Miami, Florida

August 16, 1989

Thank you, Ileana, and thank all of you for that warm welcome. What a pleasure it is, an uplifting pleasure, to be with the next U.S. Representative from Florida's 18th District. I'll tell you, I heard my friend Tom talk about a 2-week campaign. I don't believe there is such a thing as a 2-week campaign. But sure enough, that's what we're facing and why I want to thank each and every one of you for making a significant contribution to this campaign.

This is exciting. And it's grassroots, and you can sense a ground swell for our outstanding candidate. And the people of Dade County are going to turn one great Florida State senator into one great United States Congresswoman. I see my friends Bill Grant and Craig James and Mike Bilirakis here today. They need company; they need it bad in the United States House of Representatives. And so, I want to see her as the 11th member of an outstanding Florida delegation.

You know—she pointed it out, Ileana did—this is my first and last stop before going to Maine. And there aren't many things that are important enough to delay a vacation. I think we'd all agree on that. [Laughter] But electing Ileana Ros-Lehtinen to Congress is surely one of them. And anyway, it was right on the way—[laughter]—as she pointed out. And it is a pleasure—I mean it—it really is a pleasure to be here. And indeed, in a sense, it's, for me, like a—I won't say high school reunion, but like a reunion—seeing so many friends and so many people to whom I'm personally indebted for their political support. And of course, it's a great pleasure to be with our—and I say that for a purpose—our outstanding United States Senator Connie Mack. What a job he is doing for this State and for our country.

And I'm pleased to see my friend the mayor, Mayor Suarez. I'm delighted that Jeanie Austin, who's brought her lessons as Florida's party chairman to the leadership role at the Republican National Commit-

tee—I'm pleased that she came down with us. She left some big shoes to fill in this State that's on the move politically. But if anybody can do it, it's Van Poole, who I've known for many, many years. And he's doing a great job as our State chairman. I wish that my national cochairman, Bob Martinez, was here. But I understand he's on a development mission to Israel, and I wish for him a landslide reelection. You think of the redistricting, the importance of that, and it is vital.

I'm going to get in trouble if I single out all my friends at this dais or out in the audience, but I see Jorge Mas here. And all I would say to you, Jorge, is keep up your battle—sometimes lonely, always principled—for bringing truth to Cuba. I support what you are doing in terms of TV Marti, and we are not going to let the people down.

And I'd be remiss if I didn't mention my pal here, Alec Courtelis. I know some of you hate to see the guy—[laughter]—because every time you do, you're poorer. But the party or some good cause is richer. But nevertheless, I think I'd be remiss if I didn't say that, in my view at least, Alec was a large part in our being boosted to a 40-State victory last November. And, Alec, thank you; and thank you, Miami, too.

Every time I start this we get in trouble for those we don't have time to single out—like what's-his-name, the old Republican Party chairman of Dade County, Jeb somebody. [Laughter] I called him and asked what I could do as President to help out during the final 2 weeks. He said I should fly to Miami at once and babysit his kids until after the election. [Laughter]

So this is an important election. The spotlight of the Nation is going to be on Dade County. I think you know that already. You can just feel it. You can sense it coming out of this primary season, as we move now 2 weeks before the general election. In our first 6 months, our administration has set out on a new course, sails filled with the

new breeze that I talked about on the day I took office and launched upon the success of a great President whose name graces a Miami avenue not far from here: Ronald Reagan.

We've got plenty of problems around the world, but on the world scene, the United States stands tall and confident. We've recently returned from a successful NATO meeting, where we put on the table an innovative, imaginative program for conventional force reduction, which if we're successful—and we're negotiating it with the Soviet Union—will take a gigantic step to see that the world is going to be more peaceful for these young guys at this table over here. And that's a lot of what being a President is about. We've seen how democracy is surging forward around the world, taking roots in outposts like Poland and Hungary. The excitement I felt when I was in Poland and Hungary—I just wish I could have shared it with everybody in this room.

And at home we've launched a series of bold proposals designed to make great cities like Miami places where every family can prosper: proposals to educate our kids, help clean up our environment—air and water—and in attacking crime and drugs, do nothing less than take back our streets.

If progress is to continue, and if we're to make this vision a reality for Miami and all America, then we need to send principled, tough, experienced legislators, like Ileana, to fight the battle in Washington. And we need, I might say parenthetically—primary season over—we need to send leaders like Miguel De Grande, Representative Lincoln Diaz-Balart, to fight the battle in Tallahassee. Do not forget the local level.

Let me click off a couple of examples as to why Washington is so impressed with Ileana. She's an effective teacher with a longstanding commitment to quality education. She's a smart leader, a veteran leader, with 7 outstanding years as a Florida legislator. We need experienced leaders like Ileana to win the war on crime and drugs, to maintain a strong foreign policy, and to help our children and our elderly fulfill the fullest potential of their lives. Florida's 18th, represented so long by Claude Pepper, is no place for rookies. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen is the only one with the experience to get the

job done.

I expect that the number one issue in Miami—the number one issue, indeed, across America—is drugs and the violent crime they spawn. A strong foreign policy, hopes and plans for our children and our elderly—all our dreams and best intentions—will be for naught if we cannot win the war against the thunder in the streets and the evil that men do. The answer calls for common sense. Every criminal in this nation must understand that if they commit a crime they will be caught. And if caught, they will be prosecuted. And if convicted, they will do time. We must enforce those three principles. The comprehensive battle plan that we sent to Congress seeks to rid our streets of the violent criminals with an attack on four points: new laws to punish them, new agents to arrest them, new prosecutors to convict them, and new prisons to hold them.

Now, we've called upon the States for a long time to back us up with matching programs of their own. And here in Florida, Ileana hasn't just been with us; she's been leading the charge. She's led the fight for increased penalties for those caught selling drugs around our schools, passed the Drug-Free Workplace Act, and toughened our bail standards.

The time for talk is over. Five police officers were killed here in Dade County last year—five. And Ileana wants that Federal death penalty for Miami's drug kingpins. She supports my personal pledge that anyone who kills a law enforcement officer should pay the ultimate price.

In the fall, we're going to be unveiling a total—first time—a total national drug strategy, and this law enforcement package is going to be a part of it. But with crucial votes ahead in the Congress, this is the kind of uncompromising, experienced crime fighter that we need in Washington right now.

And I know Marvin Weinstein wants to see her leadership on crime taken to Congress. I understand his daughter, Hillary, is here. Marvin Weinstein was victimized twice—once by the brutal murder of his daughter and once by a criminal justice system that kept his family out of the court-

number one issue in one issue, indeed, drugs and the violent strong foreign policy, our children and our lives and best intentions if we cannot win under in the streets do. The answer calls very criminal in this and that if they commit caught. And if caught, and. And if convicted, we must enforce those comprehensive battle Congress seeks to rid of criminals with an new laws to punish arrest them, new programs, and new prisons to

upon the States for a up with matching pro- And here in Florida, on with us; she's been she's led the fight for or those caught selling tools, passed the Drug- and toughened our

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on Weinstein wants to crime taken to Congress daughter, Hillary, is Weinstein was victimized brutal murder of his by a criminal justice family out of the court-

room, treating the victims of crime as second-class citizens. Ileana—she responded—she responded with the victims bill of rights and the new victims amendment to the Florida Constitution. And today things are different in Dade County. The judge, in a long-delayed murder trial, ruled recently that Ileana's new amendment protected the victim's parents' right to attend. And they said: "We finally got justice. After all these years, we finally know what happened." Ileana, you have made a difference in south Florida, and I think all of us are very grateful to you for that.

She knows that crime is not the only threat to America's society. She also knows the world as it really is when it comes to foreign affairs. With Cuba—Castro's Cuba—90 miles away, she understands the horrors of totalitarianism. And listening to her, she also understands the blessings of freedom.

And on the subject of totalitarianism, let me simply state: I think I know the agony of divided families and the concern that many here today feel about their beloved Cuba. And, yes, someday I'd like to see improved, yes, normalized relations with Cuba. But that cannot be, and it will not be, as long as Castro violates the human rights of his own people; as long as he, almost alone in the entire world now, swims against the tide that is bringing sweeping change and democracy and freedom to closed societies all around the world. As President, I will look for signs that Castro wants to move away from subverting his neighbors, move towards more openness, more freedom for his own people. But until I see demonstrable change, there will be no improvement in relations with Cuba. It simply cannot be.

Speaking of freedom, I want to recognize one special couple here, not just as Ileana's proud parents but as defenders of liberty who struggled against Communist tyranny. I saw them smiling back there when their daughter was speaking—Enrique and Amanda Ros. Why don't—Amanda, you and Enrique stand up now so we can see you. Some of you, not all of you, know the story, so let me repeat it here.

As successful American entrepreneurs, they've proven once again, like so many here today, that if you're willing to work

hard America is still the home of freedom and opportunity like nowhere else on Earth. Ileana tells of how, in 1939, her grandfather took a small boat into Havana Harbor to rescue his cousin who was trapped aboard the SS *Saint Louis*, a Jew fleeing the Nazi Holocaust. Ileana's grandfather watched helplessly as the infamous "Voyage of the Damned" was turned away. And that's why her grandfather helped smuggle Jewish refugees out of Cuba when Castro's tyranny crushed freedom on the island, crushed religious freedom—crushed all freedom.

Her experiences give her an increased sensitivity to the problems of all oppressed minorities, wherever they may be. She's a strong supporter of Israel, of free emigration for Soviet Jews, and of the freedom fighters who are battling Communist oppression in this hemisphere and overseas. And that is principle; that is tough leadership. And that is Ileana Ros-Lehtinen.

She cares—you can feel it when you talk to her. Her concern for the helpless explains her focus on the needs of the children and the elderly. As a teacher and a mother—two children ages 2 and 4—she knows the potential in our youth, and she's witnessed the heartbeat [heartbreak] of drugs and missing children and lost opportunities. Ileana's election will help enfranchise two of the most underrepresented groups in Congress: America's teachers and America's working mothers.

And concern for others is why she successfully sought passage of legislation designed to provide a program for intermediate care for the elderly, creating an alternative between total-care nursing homes and living alone without any help. For the people of Florida's 18th, her efforts in Tallahassee complemented Congressman Pepper's leadership in Congress. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen will carry on the legacy of Claude Pepper: standing up for our elderly in Washington.

But standing here in Florida, our space program's home State, and hoping to boost the candidacy of a talented young American woman, we ought to take note of some auspicious signs. After I leave tonight, at just about sunset, a full Moon is going to

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rise out of the waves to the east and shine over Miami. But it is no ordinary full Moon, because anybody watching tonight will witness the magic of a total lunar eclipse, an event not seen on these shores in nearly 7 years. So, go outside tonight and take your children—your grandchildren, some of you old ones. [Laughter] And with any luck and if the weather holds, I'll be up there on the coast of Maine, watching with four Mi-amians of my own: Colu, George, Noelle, and little Jeb. And as you enjoy the magic of a summer night and as you think about the magic of a lunar eclipse, think also about the magic of America—a land where dreams come true, a land where anything is possible, a country without limits.

Ileana's dream is your dream. It's not a Republican dream or a Dade County dream; it's the American dream. And we've

got 2 weeks left, so let's go out there and make that dream come true. Thank you. God bless you. God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 1:09 p.m. in the ballroom at the Omni International Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Florida State Treasurer Tom Gallagher; Congressmen Bill Grant, Craig James, and Michael Bilirakis; Xavier Suarez, mayor of Miami; Gov. Bob Martinez; Jorge Mas Canosa, Chairman of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba; Alec Courtelis, finance chairman of the Republican Party; Jeb Bush, businessman and former State secretary of commerce; Miguel De Grande, attorney and candidate for the State legislature; and State Representative Lincoln Diaz-Balart.

Memorandum on the Leadership of the Combined Federal Campaign August 15, 1989

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

As I have said on a number of occasions in the past, I see Federal employees as the unsung heroes of America. One of the ways they have shown their heroism over the years is in their generosity to others by their participation in the Combined Federal Campaign. This generosity is exemplified not only by the many thousands of employees who contribute to the campaign but especially by those who show their support by taking leadership roles in the conduct of the campaign each year. That is what I am asking of you, to become part of the tradition of voluntary giving by Federal employees through your leadership of the Combined Federal Campaign.

Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward J. Derwinski has agreed to serve as Chairman of the 1989 Combined Federal Campaign of

the National Capital Area. I am asking that you support Secretary Derwinski by personally serving as Chairman of the Campaign in your agency and appointing a top official as your Vice Chairman. Please confirm with Secretary Derwinski your willingness to serve and provide him with the name of your designated Vice Chairman.

As you know, your leadership is key to the Combined Federal Campaign, and your personal interest, visible support, and participation are essential to a successful 1989 Campaign. I know that you will make a special effort to encourage all of your employees, both in the Washington, D.C. area and in all of the Combined Federal Campaigns worldwide, to support the campaign.

GEORGE BUSH

Note: The memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 17.

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a pretty good investment, too. Right now, however, there's a trade bill working its way through Congress that could go a long way toward making America a bad investment for Americans and foreigners alike. At this moment, we've not seen the final bill. But from what we already know, we still have very—underline very—serious reservations. We'll continue to work with the full conference and the congressional leadership to clear up these problems. But the bottom line is this: I will veto a bad trade bill before I will let a bad trade bill veto our economic expansion.

Another important matter facing the Nation today is the INF treaty, which I signed with General Secretary Gorbachev at our Washington summit meeting last December. This treaty will, for the first time, eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet missiles. We called this the zero-option when I first proposed it in 1981. The treaty also requires the Soviet Union to make far greater reductions now in its missile systems to reach equality with us. This is an historic precedent, and we will apply it to other arms negotiations as well. Finally, the treaty has the most comprehensive verification regime in arms control history. This too is an important precedent for other negotiations, particularly those on strategic arms, where an even more elaborate verification regime will be required.

In sum, this treaty represents what can be accomplished when we negotiate from a position of strength. Action on it is now up to the United States Senate, which must give its advice and consent to ratification. I hope it will be given expeditious consideration by the full Senate, and I urge all Senators to provide their advice and consent without reservation. It is a solid treaty, and it enhances the security of our country and our allies.

Until next week then, thank you for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from Rancho del Cielo, his ranch near Santa Barbara, CA.

Remarks at the 66th Annual Convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in Las Vegas, Nevada April 10, 1988

Thank you, Eddie Fritts, and thank all of you. Well, here we are in one of the entertainment meccas of the world. And I know that all of you have just one thing on your mind—foreign policy. [Laughter] But it's a special honor for me to be able to speak to the National Association of Broadcasters because, as you've just been told, broadcasting and I go back a long way. I mean a very long way. [Laughter] Come to think of it, the first group like this that I ever addressed was called the National Association of Town Cryers. [Laughter]

For those of you with television stations, I have an announcement. As you know, I've never liked big government. And that was one of the reasons I was opposed to the so-called fairness doctrine, as you've already been told—that particular legislation which I vetoed. And I think you'll agree, there's no reason to substitute the judgment of Washington bureaucrats for that of professional broadcasters.

And now, while I'm on this subject, I wonder whether I could enlist your help. I nominated Bradley Holmes to the FCC last December, and last fall, Susan—well, that was in the fall, and Susan Wing this past December. Now, until these nominations are confirmed by the Senate, the FCC can't operate effectively; yet for all these months, the Senate has failed even to hold confirmation hearings, much less bring the nominations to a vote. So, just let me just ask you: Isn't it high time the Senate took action? [Applause]

But as I say, I've never liked big government. Yet sometime before I leave office, I do intend to enact a very important new regulation: one limiting the number of commercials during my old movies. [Laughter]

It truly is an honor to have this opportunity to address you of the National Association of Broadcasters as you gather here under the theme, "Broadcasting and Democracy: The Winning Ticket." It's an honor, in particular, because these remarks represent an historic moment for both the Presidency and American broadcasting. It

was back in 1923 that Warren Harding became the first President to speak over that newfangled piece of equipment, the radio. In 1946 Harry Truman became the first President to speak by way of television, followed by Dwight Eisenhower, who, in 1955, became the first President to be seen on color television. Today, just six short decades after Warren Harding first spoke over the radio, these remarks of mine are being recorded on HDTV, high definition television. I'm told that HDTV represents an advance as dramatic as that from black and white to color—a new and powerful manifestation of the broadcasting industry.

This technological creativity—from primitive, early radio to HDTV and satellite transmissions during my own lifetime—has, of course, transformed American life. But I would submit that it promises to transform world affairs as well, and this is a subject that I'd like to come back to. The truth is that there is no setting in which the cause of peace and human freedom is ever far from our minds. And so, I'd like to take a moment to address foreign policy not only because of the coming summit but because I believe lessons have emerged during these past 7 years that will endure far beyond this administration.

Now, a few words about an issue that is important to both the Washington summit last year and to the coming Moscow summit next month: arms reductions. I cannot, of course, describe to you the detail of the talks we've engaged in with the Soviets, or are engaged at the moment. Rather, I'd like to discuss with you our fundamental approach to arms reduction.

The first point is that we insisted upon arms reductions. We refused, in other words, to be drawn into an elaborate arms control process that could very well lull us and our allies into a false sense of security. After all, it was in a climate of arms control and so-called *détente* during the 1970's that the Soviet Union continued their pursuit of the biggest arms buildup in all history—a buildup of nuclear and conventional forces alike—while we in the United States permitted our own deterrent capability to weaken.

At first, many critics viewed the goal of genuine arms reductions as unrealistic, even, according to some, misleading, even

put forward in bad faith. They claimed our administration was making proposals that the Soviets would simply never agree to. But by the autumn of 1985, you in the media began reporting a Soviet willingness to consider a 25-percent, then a 40-percent, and finally a 50-percent reduction in strategic arms. We do not know yet whether we can reach an agreement with the Soviets on such a dramatic production—or reduction in strategic arms in time for the Moscow summit. But the negotiations are going forward, earnestly and in good faith, and that in itself is historic. With regard to our zero-option proposal for Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces, or as we call it, INF, the critics again derided our position as unrealistic when we first advanced it in 1981. Today it's my hope that the Senate will move expeditiously to give its advice and consent to the INF treaty that Mr. Gorbachev and I signed last December in Washington so we can exchange instruments of ratification next month in Moscow.

If you will, contrast these events with the Soviet attitude when the United States ordered [offered] deep cuts in nuclear arms to Moscow at the beginning of 1977. You'll recall that the Soviets rejected that American offer out of hand. Why? And what has changed in the meantime? Here, I believe, we come upon two points of tremendous importance for the Moscow summit and the whole future of American-Soviet relations. First, the United States in the 1970's slashed our defense budgets and neglected crucial defense investment. We were dealing, in short, from a position of weakness. Well, today we're dealing from a position of strength. Second, the United States, those 11 years ago, had not yet shown what might be called a tough patience—a willingness to stake out a strong position, then stand by it as the Soviets probed and made their counteroffers, testing American determination. Why should the Soviets have agreed to a joint cut in 1977, when they had reason to believe the United States would go on permitting the strength of its deterrent forces to erode, when the Soviets had reason to believe, in other words, that in dealing with the United States they could get something for nothing? Yet today the Soviets understand that we can be tough enough and



They claimed our proposals that you never agree to. In 1985, you in the Soviet willingness then a 40-percent, reduction in strategic arms yet whether we agree with the Soviets on a 50-percent reduction in strategic arms or reduction in the number of Soviet nuclear warheads for the Moscow summit. The negotiations are going forward with good faith, and that's the regard to our zero-negotiated Range Nuclear Initiative, INF, the critics of the agreement as unrealistic in 1981. Today the negotiations will move forward with the consent of Gorbachev and I in Washington so we can get the ratification



These events with the United States on nuclear arms to the summit of 1977. You'll be disappointed that America is not there? And what has happened? Here, I believe, the negotiations of tremendous importance for the summit and the improvement in Soviet relations. The negotiations in the 1970's were neglected and neglected. We were dealing with the situation of weakness. From a position of weakness, the United States, those negotiations have shown what might be possible—a willingness to negotiate, then stand by it, and made their own determination. They have agreed to a strategy that they had reason to believe would go on peacefully. The deterrent forces that they had reason to believe would get something out of the Soviets understood enough and



patient enough to hold out, that to improve their own position the Soviets themselves must bargain.

But I said when I first ran for President that our nation needed to renew its strength. Some called me bellicose, even a warmonger. Some claimed that we should deal with the Soviets not by rebuilding our own defenses but by engaging in a nuclear freeze, a freeze that would permanently ratify Soviet nuclear superiority. Well, I speak today—as I will speak increasingly in these months—of the lessons we've learned. Now we know, without doubt, that strength works, that strength promotes the cause of freedom and, yes, the cause of peace. I do not claim this achievement for my own. Bipartisan support in the Congress has proven crucial in rebuilding our nation's defenses. It's my fervent hope that this bipartisan coalition can be sustained and enlarged, in particular, to support strategic defenses for America and our allies. My concern—my grave concern—about efforts to cut the defense budget—this is no time to weaken our defenses, not now, when we've been through so much to rebuild them, when our strong defenses have brought us so far in dealing with the Soviets.

Admittedly, defense is expensive. But it's not so expensive when you understand that it represents an investment in our own freedom and in world peace, and it's not so expensive when you consider what would happen if our defenses were permitted to fail. And so, in the coming campaign and for the years ahead, I would say to all involved in American politics—and I'm sure you here today agree: Wherever our parties may differ in our dealings with the Soviets, let them always agree. I didn't say that exactly correctly. No matter how much we may divide and be divided in our relations with the Soviets, let us always agree: We must be patient, and, yes, America must be strong.

Important as they are, arms reductions have represented only one aspect of our four-part agenda for dealing with the Soviets. The other three being human rights; regional conflicts; and bilateral, people-to-people exchanges. This in itself represents another achievement, for we've gone from containment—the mere defense of our interests—to a strategy based upon the expansion

of freedom. Nowhere has the world movement toward freedom and democracy been more in evidence than in what might be called the outposts of Soviet expansionism. For in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Africa, and, yes, Nicaragua, we see domestic insurgencies directed against Communist tyrants. And it's been a central part of our new strategy, part of our new commitment to the expansion of freedom, to help them.

With regard to Nicaragua, it's no secret that I believe Congress should have done more, much more, to aid the freedom fighters. But the recent vote to send humanitarian aid will do much good. And I want to restate my commitment—my unshakable commitment—to stand by the freedom fighters and their efforts, in every way, to bring peace and democracy to their country.

Between now and the time I leave for Moscow, I'll be speaking at greater length about human rights and regional conflicts. In the very near future, we anticipate the signing in Geneva of an agreement that will result in the total withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. Now, if that accord is complied with and the Soviets withdraw irrevocably from that long-suffering country, this will be a great victory for its heroic people, whom we shall continue to support. It'll also be a major contribution to the improvement of East-West relations.

But today, if I may, I'd like to talk for a moment about the bilateral relations between our two nations. It was at the Geneva summit in 1985 that General Secretary Gorbachev and I endorsed a new expansion in people-to-people exchanges between our two nations. Since then, exchanges of all kinds have begun taking place. Some have rightly received enormous publicity—the performance of pianist Vladimir Horowitz in Moscow, for example, or the Bolshoi Ballet's tour of the United States. Others have been quietly going forward—student exchanges, fine arts exhibitions, exchanges between academics and scientists. All of this has its impact. No Soviet citizen can return to his country from the United States seriously believing that America represents an aggressive power. No American can return from the Soviet Union without having his under-

standing of that country—and, yes, of what it means to be an American—deeply enriched. And so, in Moscow next month, I'll seek to expand these people-to-people exchanges still further.

But I'd like to consider as well the implications of another kind of exchange, one that I touched on at the very beginning of my remarks: the information exchange, an exchange borne of high technology. To be sure, no revolution in our time is more striking, far-reaching, and profound than the revolution in technology and communications. The semiconductor and countless other breakthroughs have ushered in a new burst of economic creativity. We have products today—the lap-top computer, for example—that were quite literally undreamed of just a decade ago. Instantaneous communications have made possible the growing integration of world markets. And, yes, the new communications technologies have made it harder and harder for totalitarian states to control the information that reaches their peoples. All of this says a great deal about the nature of the two world systems.

In the West, as I've suggested, we see rising standards of living, medical breakthrough after breakthrough, enormous economic and technological creativity. And in the Communist world? Well, Khrushchev may have said, "We will bury you," but today when we look at the Communist world, what we see is a vast economic stagnation. Today the Soviet Union cannot—and remember, this is some seven decades after the revolution—cannot feed its own people. And consider this: Endless shortages and long lines force the average Soviet family to spend 2 hours shopping every day just to obtain the necessities of life. It is not too much to claim that it lies in the very nature of freedom to promote growth and prosperity. Just as the technological revolution says much about the future [nature] of our two systems, so, too, it suggests a great deal about their future.

Maintaining a state monopoly on information is already becoming more and more difficult. States that depend now on the consent of their people, but on—not on the consent of their people, I should say, but on a rigid control of information those people receive—such states will come under in-

creasing pressure. So, too, economic growth has already come to rely less and less upon the labor of the hands and the sweat of the brow, and more and more upon the genius of the human mind. Consider, for example, the cover story of last week's *Forbes* magazine.

The article, by the author and economist George Gilder, described coming developments in computer technology, focusing on the work and views of the California Institute of Technology's physicist Carver Mead. The article was entitled, "You Ain't Seen Nothing Yet." "Mead," Gilder writes, "believes that new developments in electronics are opening right now opportunities for entrepreneurial creativity and invention unprecedented in the history of technology. The current transition promises yet another 10,000-fold increase in the cost-effectiveness of computing in the next decades. Silicon slices with as many as 10 billion linked transistors will become possible." And listen, if you would, what Mead himself is quoted as saying: "The entire Industrial Revolution enhanced productivity by a factor of about 100. The Microelectronic Revolution has already enhanced productivity in information-based technology by a factor of more than a million, and the end isn't in sight yet." And Mead goes on to say of coming developments: "We're not going to need the Federal Government to come in and bail out all our electronics. We're going to do just fine, thank you." Well, I know what you're thinking, and it's true: That last remark warmed my heart considerably.

But what does this technological revolution mean for the future of the world order? It means that nations will have to grant to their scientists complete freedom of inquiry; to their businessmen and entrepreneurs, freedom to invest, to risk, to create new products and with them new markets; to their entire economies, the freedom to grow and grow, unburdened by heavy taxation and unimpeded by needless regulation. This represents, as I said, the true challenge of openness to the Communist world. For the Soviets and their clients must open their countries to ever-wider freedoms, or they'll see their economies—

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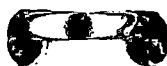


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Well, I don't want to go on too long. This
is, after all, Las Vegas, and outside, just a
moment ago, I saw a fellow trading 10
passes to the Reagan talk for one ticket to
Frankie Valli. [Laughter] I'm mindful, too,
that bringing things to a good conclusion is
always a tricky business. You were told that
I was a sports announcer—WHO Des
Moines. Well, back in those days, the great
evangelist, Aimee Semple McPherson, was
making a tour of the country, holding revival
meetings, and one of them in Des
Moines. Now, the station thought it would
be a good idea—an enterprising public rela-
tions man—to interview Aimee Semple
McPherson. But why they picked a sports
announcer to interview that noted evange-
list, I'll never know. But there we stood in
the studio, and I asked her several, what I
thought were appropriate questions. And
then she answered graciously, but then
went into a very fervent plea about the
success of her meeting. And I sat down,
until suddenly, I heard her saying good
night to our radio audience. And I looked
up at the clock, and there were only 4 min-
utes to go. Well, I didn't know enough
about Aimee Semple McPherson that I
could fill 4 minutes. So, I got up—and in
those days of radio and disk jockeys and so
forth, I started thanking the noted evange-
list, Aimee Semple McPherson, and so forth.
But I did like this—[At this point, the Presi-
dent made a gesture.]—which means get a
record ready. And the fellow out in the
control room, through the window, reached
out—there was always records around there
for such contingencies—and picked one up
and put it on the table. I said, "Ladies and
gentlemen, we conclude this broadcast by
the noted evangelist, Aimee Semple
McPherson, with a brief interlude of tran-
scribed music." I expected nothing less than
the "Ave Maria." The Mills Brothers started
singing, "Minnie, the Moocher's Wedding
Day." [Laughter] She never did say good-
bye. She just slammed the studio door as
she—[laughter]—went out.

But to return to world affairs, you may
recall that when I was in Berlin last year, I
challenged Mr. Gorbachev to tear down the
wall, that grim reminder of all that divides
East from West, the Communist world from

the free. But there is another wall that di-
vides us, an invisible wall. It's the wall the
Communist world has erected against the
free flow of information and ideas. It's the
wall that prevents the Communist world
from joining the West in this dazzling new
age of prosperity and creativity. And as I
challenged him in Berlin before the Wash-
ington summit, I challenge Mr. Gorbachev
here today before the summit in Moscow—
challenge him to tear down this other wall,
this grim, invisible wall of oppression.

Mr. Gorbachev and I have already ad-
dressed each other's people on television,
and this was helpful. But I challenge Mr.
Gorbachev to open the Soviet Union more
fully to Western media. Western newspa-
pers and journals should become freely
available to Soviet citizens. Soviet airwaves
should be opened to Western broadcasts.
And, yes, the Soviets should open their
country to books, all books. Here I have a
specific first step to suggest. Mr. Gorbachev,
open the Soviet Union to the works of a
great man and an historic author. Open the
Soviet Union to the works of Solzhenitsyn.
We have been too long divided, East from
West. Tear down this wall, Mr. Gorbachev,
that our peoples might come to know one
another and together build the world anew.

Well, I made a promise to myself, as
Henry the Eighth said to each of his six
wives, that I wouldn't keep you long.
[Laughter]

So, thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:45 a.m. in
the Hilton Pavilion at the Las Vegas Hilton
Hotel. He was introduced by Edward O.
Fritts, president and chief executive officer
of the National Association of Broadcasters.*

**Nomination of Paul D. Taylor To Be
United States Ambassador to the
Dominican Republic
April 11, 1988**

The President today announced his inten-
tion to nominate Paul D. Taylor, of New
York, a career member of the Senior For-
eign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as

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Thank you all very, very much for coming to the White House. And God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:07 a.m. in Room 450 at the Old Executive Office Building.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas
April 15, 1991

President Bush had lunch today with Senator Lloyd Bentsen in the West Wing of the White House. The President and the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee discussed Fast Track legislation and related trade issues. "Senator Bentsen has been a strong and steadfast leader in the Senate on the Fast Track legislation," President Bush said. "He is one of our most knowledgeable leaders on trade matters, and his support is crucial as we pursue the Fast Track legislation."

As the world's largest trader, the United States has an enormous stake in the future of the global trading system. Exports have become a vital source of strength to the U.S. economy. In 1990, the nearly 8.5-percent growth in U.S. exports accounted for 88 percent of U.S. economic growth.

In order to sustain the expansion of exports and consequent growth, we must continue our efforts to open world markets. We must maintain our active leadership role. Without an extension of Fast Track, those efforts are futile.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Federal Income Tax Return
April 15, 1991

The President and Mrs. Bush's 1990 tax return shows that they have paid \$99,241 in Federal income tax on an adjusted gross income of \$452,732, of which \$200,000 was the President's salary. The Bushes also reported \$245,911 in income, from their blind trust, \$1,245 in interest income, and \$8,647



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from other sources. The blind trust is managed by Bessemer Trust Co., N.A., New York City.

The President and Mrs. Bush claimed \$97,118 in itemized deductions, which included \$38,667 in contributions to 50 charities and \$330 to charities through the blind trust. A list of the 50 charities is attached. The net royalties received in 1990 of \$7,042 from the President's book, "Looking Forward," were given to charitable organizations included in this list.

The President and Mrs. Bush's tax return has been reviewed by the Office of Government Ethics and will be filed in the Philadelphia regional office of the Internal Revenue Service.

Remarks to the National Association of Broadcasters Convention
April 15, 1991

The President. Thank you, Eddie, and Lowry. And it's great to join America's broadcasters in Las Vegas, if only through the wizardry of satellite communications.

In the last few months, all of America and, indeed, most of the world saw the events of the Persian Gulf unfold through the miracle of satellite communications. And they saw it unfold in a uniquely American way. Not only did you cover the military and political aspects of the war, but you did much more. In every ADI [area of dominant influence] across the country, broadcasters did their part to support the brave men and women of our Armed Forces. Community by community, broadcasters organized blood drives, provided critical support for the family members left behind, sent thousands of radios to our troops overseas, and were the first to bring home news about local service men and women.

Now that the war is over, we must return to and, in fact, redouble our service to the community in the more traditional way of the local broadcaster. In this regard, it is fitting that today marks the kickoff of a Points of Light National Celebration of Community Service, honoring those who are engaged in direct and consequential

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service focused on serious social problems here at home. This unprecedented 12-day celebration will challenge every American to reach out and serve another in need in 1991.

During the Gulf War, broadcasters demonstrated the unique ability to help people see how each of us can make a difference. As your convention theme for 1991 is "Always There," I hope that you will find a way to shine your powerful spotlight on those whose selfless acts of community service, if multiplied manyfold, would transform the Nation.

The Nation needs, from all broadcasters, the kind of service that many of you are already giving your communities. Some of you have education initiatives that inspire community and parental involvement in education and provide your own employees with tutoring opportunities. Others have outstanding health campaigns that educate the public about the prenatal care necessary to have a healthy baby, while many of your employees have become mentors to young mothers, teaching them necessary nutrition habits and parenting skills. And many of you have focused on housing, helping your community renovate or build homes for families without a place to live. Across the country, your stations are lighting up America.

I understand that today you're honoring someone who is very special. I'm taking about ABC's Tom Murphy. Tom: Barbara and I can't thank you enough for all you've done to promote literacy across America. Your efforts have helped countless Americans find new meaning in their lives by the simple but powerful act of reading. Congratulations on an award that's well deserved.

And I also understand that you'll be hearing shortly from Al Sikes, the Chairman of the FCC. Al has a long history in broadcasting, starting with his own radio station in Missouri.

And in closing, let me again say that I'm delighted to be with the broadcasters. But Eddie, Lowry, it wouldn't feel like I was talking with broadcasters if I didn't take a couple of questions. So, fire away.

Free Media

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. As you know, broadcasting is the only free media available to everyone in the United States. There are some today who question the future of free radio and television, and I'd like to ask you what your thoughts are about the future of free, over-the-air broadcasting.

The President. That's what we call a "slow ball" in the trade. I am pleased that Americans are able to enjoy the benefits of the world's most dynamic and competitive telecommunications industry. Furthermore, I'm convinced that free broadcasting is a cornerstone of our democracy.

You know, last year when Václav Havel, the President of Czechoslovakia, came to the White House, he told me that he and others used to listen to Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. And President Havel credited those broadcasts with helping to launch the Velvet Revolution and turn a totalitarian society into a democratic one. It's clear, then, that a free and accessible media strengthens and helps to build democracy.

Closer to home, I think that broadcasters help unite our communities. The future of broadcasting lies in your ability to remain close to your communities. So, I'm for it.

Domestic Agenda

Q. Mr. President, one more question. With the great victory of our troops in the Persian Gulf, much interest is focused on international affairs. Tell us about your domestic priorities for the near future.

The President. Well, our number one priority is, and will remain, restoring strong economic growth because economic growth creates jobs and opportunities for all Americans. One key to long-term prosperity is an educated, innovative work force. I saluted Tom a minute ago for his interest in promoting literacy, a part of education.

Later this week we're unveiling a strategy to improve America's education system. Now, let me list a few other key domestic proposals. Our national energy strategy will help make us a more self-reliant country. We have a strong anticrime package that's going to help us free our streets. And I

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need the support in the Congress. It will help in the antidrug fight as well.

We have a financial reform plan. And that's going to be of great benefit to our economy. We've got to modernize our banking system, reform the regulatory system. We have a package of housing and education proposals that will expand choice and opportunity for individuals. We are for homeownership and tenant management. Families in communities are going to benefit from this. And then, our proposal to turn back many programs to the States, where people can best apply the money to their own most pressing needs. You know, we hear over and over from the Governors, again: Do not send out more mandated programs to the States. Let us use our initiative at the local level, at the State level, at the community level. And we're for that.

As local broadcasters, you know better than most that this nation's domestic challenges can't be solved by government initiatives and legislation alone. The reason I spend as much of my time on Points of Light is to make it clear that every American has a role to play in solving these serious domestic problems. It's not a copout. We're not trying to shift away from our responsibility, but in the hands of the individual is where the power is to make something happen.

So, whether it's educating our children or housing the homeless, feeding the hungry, or caring for the sick and elderly, these problems will never be solved without community action. So, please keep up the important work.

Well, hey, look, thank you for including me in your convention. And with Eddie and Lowry running the show, I'm sure that you'll get an awful lot accomplished. So, thanks again. And God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 3:14 p.m. from Room 459 of the Old Executive Office Building, and his remarks were broadcast via satellite to the convention, which was held in Las Vegas, NV. In his remarks, he referred to Edward Fritts, president and chief executive officer of the National Association of Broadcasters; L. Lowry Mays, chairman of the board of the association; and Tom Murphy, chairman of Capital Cities-ABC.

Proclamation 6270—National Farm Safety Week, 1991

April 15, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The men and women who work in America's agricultural sector make a vital contribution to our Nation's well-being. By providing consumers with a variety of high-quality food and fiber at reasonable costs, they help to keep our work force strong and healthy and, in so doing, help to maintain the Nation's economic productivity and competitiveness. Because we count on farmers and ranchers for so much, both as individuals and as a Nation, it is fitting that we observe National Farm Safety Week—a concerted public awareness campaign aimed at promoting their health and safety.

Over the years much has been done to improve the safety of agricultural production. Advances in science and technology and increased attention to avoiding safety risks have made farms and ranches safer places to work. Moreover, dedicated professionals and volunteers have been working together to promote health and safety in rural communities. These efforts are reflected by a welcome downturn in farm accident rates.

Unfortunately, however, while important strides have been made in reducing the risks of farming and ranching, agricultural production remains one of our most hazardous industries, with an accident death rate that is more than four times the average of all industries. More must be done to reduce the toll of farm-related accidents.

Most accidents on the Nation's farms and ranches can be prevented by sensible measures that involve little extra time, effort, or expense. For example, farmers and ranchers can reduce their risk of serious injury and illness by following manufacturers' instructions on the use of chemicals and machinery and by utilizing protective apparel and safety equipment when the job calls for it. Children should be kept away from hazardous machinery, and all family members and employees should be trained in safety procedures and first aid.



NEWS

August 19, 1991

TO: News Media

FROM: Lynn McReynolds, Vice President, Media Relations
Susan Grossberg, Manager, Media Relations

SUBJECT: Radio 1991 Convention

The National Association of Broadcasters will hold its annual radio convention September 11-14 at the Moscone Convention Center in San Francisco. More than 60 sessions will cover all facets of radio operations: management, programming, sales/marketing and engineering. A complete summary of these sessions is detailed in your draft program.

Nearly 7,000 people are expected to attend, including almost 600 international broadcasters. About 175 exhibitors, covering 34,000 sq. ft. of space, will offer attendees a wide array of radio services and products.

*** Radio 1991 Highlights ***

Famed recording industry executive Quincy Jones, president, Quincy Jones Entertainment Company, delivers the programming keynote address, Saturday, 12:15 p.m.

New York Governor Mario Cuomo delivers the management keynote address, Friday, 10:30 a.m.

Keith L. Reinhard, chairman of the board/CEO, DDB Needham Worldwide, Inc., delivers the sales & marketing keynote address, Wednesday, 3 p.m.

Marconi Radio Awards Show and Buffet Dance Party -- The MARCONIS will recognize 23 outstanding stations and personalities in the radio industry. The show, emceed by Dick Clark, will feature top musical entertainment, such as the Oak Ridge Boys, the Whispers and Kenny Loggins. Presenters include radio personalities Tom Synder, Deborah Norville, Gary Owens, Rick Dees, and Rush Limbaugh and performer presenters such as Donny Osmond and The Doobie Brothers. The Buffet Dance Party is sponsored by The Interep Radio Store. Saturday, 5:30 p.m.

Edward O. Fritts, NAB President & CEO, delivers remarks at the Crystal Radio Awards Luncheon, sponsored by Associated Press Broadcast Services. Ten awards will be presented to local radio stations for outstanding contributions to community service. In addition, Bill Clark, president/CEO, Shamrock Broadcasting, will receive the National Radio Award. Thursday, 12 noon.

Radio Theatre Workshop -- Featuring Ed Asner, Ed Begley, Jr., JoBeth Williams, Marian Mercer & Harris Yullin. Attendees can learn how to turn radio theatre into ratings-grabbing programming. Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

Digital Audio Broadcasting: FCC Commissioner Sherrie Marshall delivers special remarks on "Digital Audio Broadcasting: Sound of the Future," Wednesday, 4:15 p.m. Marshall's speech is one of several DAB events scheduled at NAB '91, which includes an important DAB session on Thursday at 10:30 a.m. along with a mobile demonstration of the Eureka 147 DAB system. All in-band proponents have been invited to participate in the show, and at least one -- American Digital Radio -- will be on the exhibit floor. Also, "Transitions to DAB" will feature a roundtable discussion with DAB Task Force members on Saturday at 3:00 p.m.

Join the 'AMAX' Team -- Broadcasters learn the importance of promoting AM receivers that meet certain improved specifications and bear the "AMAX" (or "AMAX Stereo") logo. This program is sponsored jointly by NAB and the Electronic Industries Association (EIA). Friday, 11:50 a.m.

Programming & Production Showcase and Exhibit Hall Party, sponsored by BMI, Friday, 4:30 p.m.

FCC Enforcement -- Avoiding Station Fines in the 1990s. This session provides a review of the FCC's fine schedule and important discussion with top FCC officials and communications lawyers. The moderator is NAB General Counsel Jeff Baumann and panelists include Roy Stewart, FCC Mass Media Bureau Chief; John L. Feore, Dow Lohnes & Albertson; Steven Alman Lerman, Leventhal Senter & Lerman; Joel H. Levy, Cohn & Marks and Richard Zaragoza, Fisher Wayland Cooper & Leader. Thursday, 2:00 p.m.

Programming, Ownership and Financial Strategies for Survival and Success -- This session will review options for radio broadcasters trying to make ends meet in tough economic times. Moderated by NAB Deputy General Counsel Barry Umansky, panelists include FCC Mass Media Bureau Chief Roy Stewart; Ashton R. Hardy, Walker Bordelon Hamlin Theriot & Hardy (New Orleans); Kevin Reed, Dow Lohnes & Albertson; and Marnie K. Sarver, Reed Smith Shaw & McClay Mullin Rhyne Emmons & Topel. Friday, 9:00 a.m.

HLTs: An Action Plan for Change -- The chairmen of NAB's HLT Task Force and the Radio Operators' Caucus along with a legal representative will bring you up to date on this important issue. Thursday, 4:40 p.m.

Opening Reception, sponsored by Westwood One, Wednesday, 6:00-8:00 p.m., Gateway Ballroom.

- many of them from NAB's *Networks*
820 to 2 networks - -

American radio helped deal the final blow to Soviet totalitarianism. The coup plotters cut Mikhail Gorbachev's telephone lines, but, thanks to Gorbachev's "glasnost" reforms, they were unable to jam the radio waves. Brave and enterprising reporters ~~from networks and stations affiliated with NAB~~ gathered essential news that the Soviet media controlled by the coup plotters' dared not report. Our Voice of America and Radio Liberty transcended the confines of Gorbachev's house arrest and relayed him news possibly vital to his safety and to the recovery of his freedom.

America can't remain a radiant source of liberty around the world unless we renew our strength at home.

Historic events overseas recently have crowded American domestic issues out of the news broadcasts and headlines, but not off of my work docket.

I gave stewardship of our environment high priority when I set out to serve as president. I had run out of patience with bickering within the Congress which had delayed for a decade the strengthening of our Clean Air legislation. Now we have that legislation, and it is giving Americans power to clean up the skies in our smoggiest cities.

I've also signed landmark legislation giving handicapped Americans more freedom of access, and a child care bill that protects the rights of religious institutions and keeps its focus on the family.

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service programming, entertainment and local information to make their lives easier and more enjoyable.

Radio broadcasters never tire of being thanked for their steadfast support of the troops and their families during the Gulf War. Local stations were the eyes and ears for all Americans during this time of crisis. They organized fundraisers and blood drives, provided support for family members left behind, sent thousands of radios to our troops overseas, and were the first to bring home news about local servicemen and women. They have helped spread the deep sense of pride and patriotism we all feel today.

Promoting democracy.

For the past five years, broadcasters have helped our nation celebrate its 200th anniversary. NAB President Eddie Fritts chairs the U.S. Bicentennial Commission's Communications Committee -- working closely with former Chief Justice Warren Burger to raise public awareness about those precious freedoms we sometimes take for granted.

Over the past year, we have witnessed firsthand the power of "free over-the-air broadcasting" (a popular buzzword for our American system.) Radio has played a unique role in promoting democracy during the upheavals in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Most recently, even President Gorbachov turned to radio to track events during the coup.

I guess they want a pat on the back here

*

↑
This got a chuckle at Gorbachov's press conference after the coup. Maybe a joke is here?



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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

COVER PAGE

TO: Michelle Nix

FROM: Betsy Throver

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(Including cover page)

DATE: 9/4

TIME: 5:00

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TELEPHONE NUMBER: 456-6222



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

President's Council on Competitiveness
Fact Sheet on Product Liability Reform
July 24, 1991

"Product liability reform legislation is a top priority for this administration. Our present system is unfair and is a burden on America's ability to compete. It puts a drag on innovation and reduces incentives to develop new, safer products for the consumer. The cost to business is 15 to 20 times higher in the U.S than in Europe and Japan, which means fewer jobs for Americans. And, the system is unfair to victims who receive less than 50% of the money spent on liability cases. Now is the time for Congress to act to reform our product liability system."

Vice President Dan Quayle
July 24, 1991

"By reducing legal uncertainty, the enactment of balanced federal product liability reform will enhance the international competitiveness of American businesses. The legislative proposals now before the House and Senate are an excellent step in that direction."

Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher
July 24, 1991

An Administration Priority.

The Administration is committed to the goal of restoring basic fairness and stability to the product liability laws in the United States. Such reform is essential to business innovation, U.S international competitiveness, and consumer safety and welfare.

- o President Bush, in his State of the Union address, called upon Congress to enact essential product liability reform legislation.
- o Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher testified before the Senate Commerce Committee in 1990 in support of product liability reform legislation.
- o On November 30, 1989 Vice President Quayle announced the

Administration's product liability reform initiative developed by the Council on Competitiveness. The Administration strongly supports the Fairness in Product Liability Act of 1991 (S 640) and efforts to pass similar legislation in the House of Representatives. The Vice President has commended the efforts of Senators John Danforth, Robert Kasten, Jay Rockefeller and Representatives Roy Rowland, Norman Lent, Hamilton Fish, and John Dingell on behalf of such legislation.

Restore Basic Principles of Fairness.

The administration's reform initiative will restore basic principles of fairness to America's product liability system:

- o First, protection of an innocent person's legal right to fair compensation for medical expenses, lost wages, property damage, and other actual losses.
- o Second, elimination of "deep pocket" liability by making each party responsible for non-economic damages attributable to his or her own percentage of fault, so that a person who creates harm to others will know that he or she will be held accountable.
- o Third, cooperation and the prompt and fair settlement of differences should be encouraged through alternatives to costly and time-consuming litigation, which only reduces the compensation available to the injured party.

* Strengthen U.S. Competitiveness.

Our current product liability system -- with its excessive litigation costs -- is a self-inflicted burden on America's ability to compete. U.S. product liability laws are more onerous than those of other major industrial countries, such as Japan and European nations. Product liability reform legislation can help strengthen U.S. competitiveness by requiring clear and convincing evidence before punitive damages can be awarded.

- o The estimated cost of product liability suits in the U.S. --\$80 billion per year -- equals the combined profits of the nation's 200 largest corporations.
- o Total U.S. liability insurance costs are estimated to be 15 times higher than Japan's and on average 20 times higher than the European nations'. These costs are reflected in higher prices for U.S. goods and hamper our ability to compete with foreign manufacturers.

Enhance Product Innovation.

Equally devastating is the chilling effect of the liability system on product innovation. The fear of potential lawsuits deters businesses, especially small and start-up businesses, from introducing new and safer products.

- o Many products are no longer being produced for American consumers -- single-engine aircraft, vaccines against deadly Japanese encephalitis, and gymnastic equipment are but a few examples.
- o Many companies decide against introducing new products. For example, Monsanto will not market an inexpensive, safe asbestos substitute and Genentech declined to go forward with a new hepatitis vaccine developed through biotechnology because of liability risks.
- o 36% of American businessmen in a recent survey state that they stopped some manufacturing as a result of product liability risks. 15% laid off workers and 8% closed plants.

Reform Advances Consumer Welfare and Safety.

Safety and health considerations, the principle rationale for continuing the current system, are undermined by the current product liability regime. Consumers are not always offered new, safer products (like vaccines and the Monsanto asbestos substitute). Also, the costs of excessive liability risks are reflected in higher prices for goods and services.

- o The cost of DPT vaccines rose from \$2.80 per dose to \$11.40 per dose to cover liability insurance costs.
- o In a February, 1990 Consumer News article, Bonnie Guiton, Special Advisor to the President for Consumer Affairs states "These are among the ways in which America's current product liability system works against consumers...Done properly, however, product liability reform can better consumers...."
- o A 1989 Rand Corporation study reveals that on average only 46% of total expenditures from tort lawsuits went to compensate injured parties. In some product liability cases, legal fees and expenses consume 70% of the total amount spent.

For more information please contact: 456-6614

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
Office of the Press Secretary

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AUGUST 13, 1991

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS
AGENDA FOR CIVIL JUSTICE REFORM IN AMERICA

FACT SHEET

"Overuse and abuse of the civil justice system has become a self-inflicted competitive disadvantage."

Vice President Dan Quayle, addressing the American Bar Association.

Vice President Dan Quayle today presented the recommendations of the Council on Competitiveness concerning Civil Justice Reform in America. The recommendations embody the Administration's comprehensive plan to streamline the American civil justice system. The Council's report proposes 50 specific reforms to help decrease the costs and time required to resolve legal disputes in the American court system. Many of the reforms incorporate market-type incentives into the procedural system and seek to encourage earlier settlement. None of the reforms would impair substantive legal rights or limit an individual's access to the courthouse. The Council believes that these changes are necessary to maintain America's competitiveness.

The Problem: An Overburdened Civil Justice System

The report highlights a growing explosion of litigation in American society:

- With 70% of the world's lawyers, Americans are much more likely to resolve disputes in courts than citizens of other countries.
- Federal district court filings have increased almost 300% over the last 30 years. State court filings increased by more than 1.6 million cases from 1986 to 1989.
- It takes over a year to resolve most lawsuits. Delays of 3 to 5 years are not uncommon, and the time required for resolution is increasing.
- Every year Americans spend an estimated \$300 billion on legal fees, court costs, and individual time and effort in litigation.
- Excessive litigation puts America at a competitive disadvantage internationally.

The cost of our litigious society is borne by:

- Consumers who pay higher prices for goods and services and insurance.
- Consumers also suffer when products are not available. Almost half of all U.S. manufacturers have withdrawn products from the market due to liability issues.
- Workers who lose their jobs. 1 out of every 7 companies indicates it has laid off employees because of liability issues.
- Businesses that have higher costs.

Promote Justice for All Americans

The Council Report offers 50 recommendations for immediate reform of our civil justice system. These proposals are aimed at achieving the following goals:

- (a) Swifter Justice -- The proposals will facilitate more timely and efficient handling of cases, including speedier judicial intervention.
- (b) Reducing Costs of Litigation -- The proposals add new market incentives to the litigation process.
- (c) Expanded Opportunities to Protect Rights -- "Consumers" will be given a greater choice in the avenues for resolving disputes, including access to less expensive methods than civil trial.
- (d) Maintain the Integrity of the Justice System -- The proposals ameliorate features that ill-serve both the justice system and competitive goals, such as the present regime of punitive damages and the improper use of expert evidence.

Major Reforms

Five areas were targeted for major reforms:

- (a) Discovery -- Approximately 80% of the time and cost of a lawsuit involves pre-trial investigation of the facts. The Council's reforms will discourage overuse and abuse of discovery.

- (b) Punitive Damages -- Limitless punitive damages discourage settlement by random awards unrelated to actual harm. The Council's proposals restore fairness to this area of the law by placing appropriate limits on punitive damages, bifurcating trials, and requiring clear proof of wrongdoing.
- (c) Modified English Rule -- The United States is one of the few countries where winners and losers alike pay their own legal fees. The Council's proposals will establish the mechanism in certain cases to make the prevailing party whole by compensating the winner for his or her legal fees.
- (d) Expert Evidence -- There has been an explosion of "junk science" in our courtrooms. The Council's recommendations will make certain that expert testimony is an objective aid to the courts' search for truth.
- (e) Multi-Door Courthouse -- Consumers will be given a choice to elect an effective alternative to court adjudication.

The Administration is committed to the fair, efficient, and early resolution of disputes. To demonstrate this commitment, the Administration will apply many of the suggested reforms to litigation conducted by federal agencies.

The Administration is also undertaking steps to implement the recommendations:

- (a) Legislation will be forwarded to Congress implementing the federal court reforms.
- (b) Proposed amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Federal Rules of Evidence will be submitted through the Supreme Court.
- (c) Model statutes and rules will be proposed for adoption by the 50 states.

These recommendations were prepared by the Council's Working Group on Civil Justice Reform, chaired by Solicitor General Kenneth W. Starr. The Working Group was composed of experts from the Department of Justice, the White House Counsel's Office, the Office of Policy Development, the Office of the Vice President, the Departments of Commerce, Treasury, Energy, and Health and Human Services, the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisors, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Council on Competitiveness unanimously endorsed the 50 reforms and directed that this Report on Civil Justice Reform be transmitted to the President.



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