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Hispanic Chamber of Commerce 9/20/91 [OA 8328] [1]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 16, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: TONY SNOW TS

FROM: JOE DUGGAN JD

SUBJECT: HISPANIC MEDIA ROUNDTABLE

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, September 19, at 2:00 p.m., you will give an opening statement at a roundtable discussion with about 10 reporters from Hispanic publications. (No lights or sound.) The meeting will occur at the Four Seasons Hotel in Beverly Hills.

II. DISCUSSION

The statement (2 minutes, on cards) announces appointees to your Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans.

(Duggan/Simon)
September 16, 1991
Draft Three
LA Media

OPENING REMARKS: HISPANIC MEDIA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1991
2:00 P.M.

It's a pleasure to be with you this afternoon. Before taking your questions, I would like to make a few announcements.

Today I am appointing members of the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. This panel will advise me and Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander on the progress of federal efforts to improve education for Hispanic Americans. The panel will help us implement an executive order I issued last year.

We recognize the crisis in education and employment for young Hispanic Americans. At a time when Hispanics are the fastest growing and youngest minority in the United States, their wages and school completion rates are among the lowest. They have the fastest growing poverty rate.

Our Hispanic Education initiative reflects our commitment to innovative, effective education -- our America 2000 education strategy. We don't want to throw money at problems with expensive programs that don't work. Our aim is more radical: to inspire a revolution in American education. We want to increase the involvement of parents and families in education, and we're working to give parents more choice in their children's

schooling. Nothing does more to promote educational achievement than parents who care.

Andres Bande of Chicago will chair the commission. Mr. Bande is a distinguished business and community leader, the chief executive officer of Ameritech Corporation. My fellow Texan Guadalupe Quintanilla, an official at the University of Houston will serve as vice chair. John Florez, now an official of the U.S. Department of Education, will serve as executive director.

Now I'll be happy to answer your questions.

September 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR JOE DUGGAN

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE -- SEPT. 20

The President will speak to about 2000 Hispanic businessmen and women from all over the country at the Chicago Hyatt Regency (in the Loop) at 1:00 p.m.

Earlier that morning, conventioneers will have heard a panel discussion with Carla Hills, the Mexican Sec. of Commerce and the Canadian Trade Minister.

Sec. Kemp and Lujan and the Mexican Ambassador to the U.S. will also be at the convention.

Rene:
"Launching
new partnerships"

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 16, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: **DAVID DEMAREST**
TONY SNOW TS

FROM: **JOSEPH P. DUGGAN** 9/15

SUBJECT: **HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

On Friday, September 20, at 1:30 p.m., you will address the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce's annual convention in Chicago. The audience will consist of about 2,000 Hispanic American businessmen.

Your remarks (14 minutes, teleprompter) highlight the importance of trade and education to Hispanic Americans.

(Duggan/Simon)
September 16, 1991
Draft Three
Hispanic.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1991
1:30 PM

Thank you, Jose [Jose Nino, USHCC president], thank you, Gabe [Aguirre, outgoing USHCC chairman], thank you, ladies and gentlemen for that warm welcome. Let me congratulate my fellow Texan Delia Reyes, your newly elected chair. And warmest greetings to the many dignitaries here: our good friend Gus Petricioli [Mexican ambassador], and [other names provided later].

((I'm here later than originally scheduled. Would you believe we experienced a flight delay? \\ I know, it happens all the time: We had to circle the city while Michael Jordan practiced takeoffs and landings.)) \\

((Well, there's a second reason, too -- if I may be candid. I know you've just heard Jack Kemp speak -- and I thought you might like to catch your breath.)) \\

((If you're still feeling winded, it's my fault. It goes back to our first Cabinet meeting, where I asked Jack, "Can't you work up a little more enthusiasm?")) \\

But then, Jack -- and all our administration -- believe in the greatest and most visionary of American ideals, the ideal of real equality -- of letting people go as far as their abilities and their hard work will take them.

Five centuries ago, men crossed the great ocean and brought Hispanic America into being. Ever since, we have called the combination of European and American peoples on these vast lands not a new territory, not a new colony, not a new settlement. We've called it a New World.

Hispanic America arose out of risk and romance. Several forces fed its growth: transoceanic trade, the movement and mingling of peoples, the grand enterprise of discovery and development. On September 20 -- this very date -- in 1519, Magellan and his party set sail from Spain to sail around the globe. Next month we begin a year of commemoration leading to the five hundredth anniversary of Columbus's daring journey.

We must not think of these achievements as somehow antique and irrelevant. Frontiers don't close when men settle the wilderness, when they build cities and factories and schools. Subtle but braver adventures confront advanced civilizations: the adventures of creating families, educating children, knowing that no matter how hard or how comfortable our circumstances, we must make our world better. In the life of the Americas, in our mission of discovery and development, 1492 was only yesterday.

How true this is in the case of commerce. Voyagers charted the trade routes of the Americas centuries ago, but we've only now begun to explore their full potential.

Your convention theme sings with this spirit: "Launching New Partnerships." America's more than 400,000 Hispanic-owned firms provide new jobs and generate new wealth. In 1987 -- the

latest date for these statistics -- our Hispanic-owned businesses pumped nearly $25 billion into our economy and created half a million jobs. This was a 110 percent increase from 1982. But that was just a taste of things to come. //

You believe in yourselves -- in your abilities, your determination, your excellence. Because you believe in yourselves, you helped our Administration get congressional approval to extend our fast-track procedures for trade negotiations. Armed with that powerful tool, we are negotiating a North American Free Trade Agreement. When we complete that accord, we will build a free trade zone that ranges from the Yukon to the Yucatan -- a market of 360 million consumers and a present annual output of six trillion dollars.

When we seal the Free Trade Agreement, Hispanic-owned firms in the United States will enjoy strong natural advantages. Bonds of family, language and culture, already cherished in themselves, will gain value as business assets.

Because you believe in yourselves, you also have supported our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, aiming to establish a network of expanded trade, investment and cooperation from Hudson Bay to the Strait of Magellan.

The North American Free Trade Agreement and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative incorporate the great lesson of our age: trade and enterprise can build wealth and preserve freedom. Protectionism and government control only create poverty, backwardness, and denial of freedom.

Consider the case of Mexico. Since 1986, when Mexico joined the GATT and dropped tariff rates from 100 percent to little more than 10 percent, U.S. exports to Mexico have more than doubled. Exports of automobiles and auto parts have quadrupled. Exports of iron and steel, which were running a $12 million deficit four years ago, now are achieving a $300 million surplus. This rise in exports created almost 300,000 jobs in the United States. Each additional $1 billion in exports will translate into nearly 20,000 American jobs.

But these reforms have helped Mexico, too: a classic win-win situation. Fidel Velazquez Sanchez, the head of the Mexican labor confederation, recognizes that increased trade will create new jobs -- indeed, new industries -- in Mexico, and he strongly supports the trade agreement.

What's good for Hispanic America will be good for the United States. With open trade, by the year 2000 United States firms will be doing robust business with a dynamic economy of 100 million Mexican consumers.

The prospects seem equally exciting south of Mexico. We're already advancing creative plans to reduce debt, boost investment and increase trade. We've now signed framework trade liberalization agreements involving 28 countries in the Hemisphere. But we need your help. Congress still has failed to give us debt reduction authority and funding, and to give us the ability to contribute to the Multilateral Investment Fund, which will help stimulate investment and build stable democracy within

our hemisphere. I know all of you will support the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, and join me in urging Congress to pass the legislation to put it into full effect -- to give democracy and freedom a chance.

You believe in yourselves, and our Administration believes in you -- in all American workers, too. Our efforts to expand U.S. exports will get another boost when my friend Jose Martinez becomes Director of the United States Trade and Development Program.

Of course, one more event will demonstrate to one and all that we really have entered into a new era of freedom and opportunity. I'm speaking of the liberation of Cuba. \\

If this room could fall silent, I think we could hear the creaking and crumbling of Castro's dictatorship. The day is coming, sooner than Castro dares to believe, when the people of Cuba will reclaim their destiny and rejoin the Western Hemisphere's family of free nations. \\

If we want to make our hemisphere a neighborhood of peoples, we must do more than lift economic and political barriers. Our Administration also has promoted educational and cultural exchanges between our country and our neighbors in the hemisphere. As in commerce, the natural leaders in this enterprise will be Hispanic Americans.

You see, something more than mere geography unites us. Common cultural roots enable us all to seek a shared destiny -- for our hemisphere and for ourselves.

I want to thank the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce for its endorsement of our America 2000 Education Strategy. I am grateful for your initiatives to teach economics and entrepreneurship to our kids, beginning in kindergarten. ((Now, if only someone could do the same for economists!)) \\

America 2000, like our economic proposals, begins with an article of faith: We believe that parents care about their children, care about education, and can help find schools that will help their children reach their potential. We want to expand parental choice, so that parents will have as much choice in the crucial matter of education, as they now have when they wish to purchase peanut butter. \\

If we want to make the most of ourselves, we must invite competition -- and show just how well we can do.

America 2000 will enable Hispanic communities to draw upon their natural strengths and values. It will enable parents, teachers, and church and business leaders to help reinvent American education.

To further this goal, I have announced the membership of the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. Chicago's own Andres Bande, CEO of Ameritech, will chair the panel, and its work will play a major role in unleashing the America 2000 revolution in education.

Let me close with a few comments on a concept we talked about earlier: development. It's a term of art, of course, in international economics. We tend to use "developing country" as

a sort of fuzzy euphemism for "poverty" -- for a nation short on material or financial wealth.

But when we use the term, "development" in this way, we forget its deeper meaning. Isn't the United States -- must it not be -- still "developing?" For all our present wealth, can we afford to become static or stagnant? If we're not giving our children a moral and intellectual inheritance as good as our parents gave us, are we a "developed" society?

I think again of the explorers on our continent five centuries ago. Some were wise -- but some were foolish. We remember the effort wasted in trying to find Cibola -- the imaginary Seven Cities of Gold. Those adventurers were not just looking in the wrong place, they were searching for the wrong treasure. The treasure was, and is, in men and women -- in "human resources" -- in mind and muscle and soul. These, not unearned bonanzas, build civilizations.

Our work never ends. That's the key to life's excitement. In these hopeful times, as we tear down economic barriers and liberate ourselves from ideological confines, we must continue supplying our own sons and daughters with the values -- the fundamentals -- of a good society. Together, I know we shall.

Thank you, and God bless all the peoples of the Americas.

# # #

(Duggan/Simon)
September 12, 1991
Draft One
Hispanic

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: USHCC
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
SEPTEMBER 20, 1991
1:30 PM

Thank you, Jose [Jose Nino, USHCC president], thank you, Gabe [Aguirre, outgoing USHCC chairman], thank you, ladies and gentlemen for that warm welcome. Let me congratulate my fellow Texan Delia Reyes, your newly elected chairman. And warmest greetings to the many dignitaries here: our good friend Gus Petricioli [Mexican ambassador], and [other names provided later]. Sec. Lujan Gov. Edgar

((I'm here later than originally scheduled. Would you believe we were a little delayed flying in? You see, Michael Jordan was out at the airport practicing takeoffs and landings.))//

((I knew you wouldn't believe that. // Okay, the fact of the matter is, I could have come here earlier, but I understood you had just heard a speech by Jack Kemp. So I thought it would be nice to let you catch your breath.))//

((If you're still feeling winded, it's my fault. It goes back to our first Cabinet meeting, where I asked Jack, "Can't you work up a little more enthusiasm for your beliefs?"))//

I like to josh about Jack. But all the kidding aside, though I may not have Jack's speaking style I share his zeal for opening up a new world of opportunity.

Five centuries ago, men crossed the great ocean and brought Hispanic America into being. Ever since, we have called the combination of European and American peoples on these vast lands not a new territory, not a new colony, not a new settlement. We've called it a new world.

Hispanic America's history is joined forever to risk and romance, to transoceanic trade, to the movement and mingling of peoples and the enterprise of discovery and development. On September 20 -- this very date -- in 1519, Magellan and his party set sail from Spain for South America to begin their voyage around the globe. Next month we begin a year of commemoration leading to the five hundredth anniversary of Columbus's daring journey.

We must not think of these achievements as somehow antique and irrelevant to our lives. Frontiers don't close when men settle the wilderness, when they build cities and factories and schools. That is when subtle but braver adventures arise: creating families, educating children, knowing that no matter how hard or how comfortable our circumstances, our reason for being in this world is to make it better. In the life of the Americas, in our mission of discovery and development, 1492 was only yesterday.

How true this is in the case of commerce. The trade routes of the Americas were charted centuries ago, but we've only now begun to explore their full potential.

Your convention theme sings with this spirit: "Launching New Partnerships." America's 400,000 Hispanic-owned firms already are a dynamo of job and wealth creation. In 1987 -- the latest date for these statistics -- our Hispanic-owned businesses pumped nearly $25 billion into our economy and created half a million jobs. This was a 110 percent increase from 1982. You and I know that was just a taste of things to come.

That's why the ~~USHCC~~ Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and other Hispanic American organizations are working so hard to help gain agreement for a free trade zone encompassing Canada, Mexico and the United States. That is why, beyond this first objective, we have the Enterprise for the Americas Intitiative, aiming to establish a network of expanded trade, investment and cooperation from Hudson Bay to the Strait of Magellan.

The Hispanic Chamber of Commerce ~~USHCC~~ and partner organizations were vital to our success last spring in getting Congress to keep our North American Free Trade Talks on a "fast track." When we seal the Free Trade Agreement, Hispanic-owned firms in the United States will enjoy strong natural advantages. Bonds of family, language and culture, already cherished in themselves, will gain value as business assets.

Freer trade with Mexico already has brought great benefits. Since 1986, when Mexico joined the GATT and dropped tariff rates from 100 percent to roughly 10 percent, U.S. exports to Mexico have more than doubled. Exports of automobiles and auto parts have quadrupled. Exports of iron and steel, which were running a

$12 million deficit four years ago, now are achieving a $300 million surplus. This rise in exports created 320,000 jobs in the United States. Each additional $1 billion in exports will translate into more than 20,000 American jobs.

just exports to Mexico? Or all exports?

This is a classic win-win situation. Fidel Velazquez Sanchez, the head of the Mexican labor confederation, recognizes that increased trade will create new jobs -- indeed, new industries -- in Mexico, and he strongly supports the trade agreement. He's not afraid of a rising standard of living for Mexico, even though this could have an unpredictable impact on Mexican labor unions.

Isn't the worry that Mexico will get more jobs but the US won't?

I wish he could have a friendly chat with some of the self-styled champions of labor in this country who want us to fortify our coasts and borders against more trade. It seems they've missed the point Columbus proved five centuries ago: They fear that if we venture forth in foreign trade, we'll tumble off the flat earth's edge into a chthonic abyss. [Chthonic: How's that for a word they never say in the barbecue joints, Tony?]

Unhindered trade across the Rio Grande will mean more bridges, highways, and depots in the Southwest United States -- and that too will mean more United States jobs.

With open trade, by the year 2000 United States firms will be doing robust business with a dynamic economy of 100 million Mexican consumers. The North American Free Trade Area as a whole will be the largest, richest market in the world, with more than 360 million consumers and $6 trillion in annual output. We're

moving forward at full sail, and the destination is in sight. The Flat Earth Party wants us to turn around, but we're going to keep our course. good

With our neighbors south of Mexico, we're advancing creative plans to reduce debt, boost investment and increase trade. In the year since I announced the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we've signed framework trade liberalization agreements with 10 Central and South American countries. But we're still in need of Congressional action for debt reduction authority and authority for the U.S. to contribute its share to the Multilateral Investment Fund. I hope all of you will join me in urging Congress to pass the legislation needed to put the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative into full effect.

There's one more event about to take place that will make our Western Hemisphere truly a new world of freedom and opportunity -- the liberation of Cuba. If this room could fall silent, I think we could hear all the way to Havana the creaking and crumbling of Castro's dictatorship. The day is coming, sooner than Castro dares to believe, when the people of Cuba will reclaim their destiny and rejoin the Western Hemisphere's family of free nations.

Lifting economic and political barriers is not all we must do to make the Americas truly a neighborhood of peoples. My Administration [is increasing] [intends to increase] educational and cultural exchanges between our country and our neighbors in

the hemisphere. As in commerce, the natural leaders in this enterprise will be Hispanic Americans.

At home, I am heartened by ~~USHCC's~~ the Hispanic Chamber endorsement of our Education 2000 reform proposals, and I am grateful for the Hispanic Chamber's initiatives to teach economics and entrepreneurship to our kids, beginning in kindergarten. The centerpiece of Education 2000 is reducing bureaucracy and expanding parental choice. In Hispanic communities and everywhere else, this will allow parents, teachers, and church and business leaders to help reinvent American education.

American education is far from being all that it can be. And simply throwing more tax money into expensive public school systems clearly isn't the answer.

This brings to mind a concept I mentioned earlier in this talk: development. It's a term of art, of course, in international economics. We tend to use "developing country" as a sort of fuzzy euphemism for a country that is not materially or financially wealthy. What we need to guard against when we use words this way is forgetting their deeper meaning. Isn't the United States -- must it not be -- still "developing"? For all our present wealth, can we afford to become static or stagnant? If we're not giving our children a moral and intellectual inheritance as good as our parents gave us, are we a "developed" society?

I think again of the explorers on our continent five centuries ago. Some were wise but some were foolish. We

remember the effort wasted in trying to find Cibola -- the imaginary Seven Cities of Gold. Those adventurers were not just looking in the wrong places, they were searching for the wrong treasure. The treasure was, and is, in men and women -- in "human resources" -- in mind and muscle and soul. These, not unearned bonanzas, build civilizations.

Our work is never done. These are hopeful days as we tear down economic barriers and liberate ourselves from ideological confines. But work must go on without end if we are to leave new generations the fundamentals of a good society.

Thank you, and God bless all the peoples of the Americas.

# # #

(Duggan/Simon)
September 16, 1991
Draft Three
Hispanic.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1991
1:30 PM

Thank you, Jose [Jose Nino, USHCC president], thank you, Gabe [Aguirre, outgoing USHCC chairman], thank you, ladies and gentlemen for that warm welcome. Let me congratulate my fellow Texan Delia Reyes, your newly elected chair. And warmest greetings to the many dignitaries here: our good friend Gus Petricioli [Mexican ambassador], and [other names provided later]. Sec. Kemp. + Lujan Gov. Edgar Mayor Daley

((I'm here later than originally scheduled. Would you believe we experienced a flight delay? \\ I know, it happens all the time: We had to circle the city while Michael Jordan practiced takeoffs and landings.)) \\

((Well, there's a second reason, too -- if I may be candid. I know you've just heard Jack Kemp speak -- and I thought you might like to catch your breath.)) \\

((If you're still feeling winded, it's my fault. It goes back to our first Cabinet meeting, where I asked Jack, "Can't you work up a little more enthusiasm?")) \\

But then, Jack -- and all our administration -- believe in the greatest and most visionary of American ideals, the ideal of real equality -- of letting people go as far as their abilities and their hard work will take them.

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see file

We must not think of these achievements as somehow antique and irrelevant. Frontiers don't close when men settle the wilderness, when they build cities and factories and schools. Subtle but braver adventures confront advanced civilizations: the adventures of creating families, educating children, knowing that no matter how hard or how comfortable our circumstances, we must make our world better. In the life of the Americas, in our mission of discovery and development, 1492 was only yesterday.

How true this is in the case of commerce. Voyagers charted the trade routes of the Americas centuries ago, but we've only now begun to explore their full potential.

Your convention theme sings with this spirit: "Launching New Partnerships." America's 400,000 Hispanic-owned firms provide new jobs and generate new wealth. In 1987 -- the latest

see brochure in file

see fax from MOBA

date for these statistics -- our Hispanic-owned businesses pumped nearly $25 billion into our economy and created half a million jobs. This was a 110 percent increase from 1982. But that was just a taste of things to come. //

See also Carla Hills Dallas Morning News 9-9-91

You believe in yourselves -- in your abilities, your determination, your excellence. Because you believe in yourselves, you helped our Administration get congressional approval to extend our fast-track trade authority. Armed with that powerful tool, we hope soon to negotiate a North American Free Trade Agreement. When we complete that accord, we will build a free trade zone that ranges from the Arctic Ocean almost to the Equator -- a market of 360 million consumers and a present annual output of six trillion dollars.

MEMO FROM USHCC

Carla Hills DMN 9-8-91

When we seal the Free Trade Agreement, Hispanic-owned firms in the United States will enjoy strong natural advantages. Bonds of family, language and culture, already cherished in themselves, will gain value as business assets.

MEMO FROM USHCC

Because you believe in yourselves, you also have supported our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, aiming to establish a network of expanded trade, investment and cooperation from Hudson Bay to the Strait of Magellan.

The North American Free Trade Agreement and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative incorporate the great lesson of our age: trade and enterprise can build wealth and preserve freedom. Protectionism and government control only create poverty, backwardness -- unfreedom.

Consider the case of Mexico. Since 1986, when Mexico joined the GATT and dropped tariff rates from 100 percent to roughly 10 percent, U.S. exports to Mexico have more than doubled. Exports of automobiles and auto parts have quadrupled. Exports of iron and steel, which were running a $12 million deficit four years ago, now are achieving a $300 million surplus. This rise in exports created 320,000 jobs in the United States. Each additional $1 billion in exports will translate into more than 20,000 American jobs.

Carla Hills
Dallas Morning News
9-8-91

But these reforms have helped Mexico, too: a classic win-win situation. Fidel Velazquez Sanchez, the head of the Mexican labor confederation, recognizes that increased trade will create new jobs -- indeed, new industries -- in Mexico, and he strongly supports the trade agreement. He's not afraid of a rising standard of living for Mexico, even though this could have an unpredictable impact on Mexican labor unions.

WSJ
5-3-91

What's good for Hispanic America will be good for the United States. With open trade, by the year 2000 United States firms will be doing robust business with a dynamic economy of 100 million Mexican consumers.

86 million in 1990 at 2.4% annual increase
1990 almanac

The prospects seem equally exciting south of Mexico. We're already advancing creative plans to reduce debt, boost investment and increase trade. In the year since I announced the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we've signed framework trade liberalization agreements with ten 15 Central and South American countries. and 13 in the Caribbean But we need your help. Congress still has failed to

Bob Bork USTR

give us debt reduction authority, and to give us permission to contribute to the Multilateral Investment Fund, which will help stimulate investment and build stable democracy within our hemisphere. I hope all of you will urge Congress to pass the legislation -- to put the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative into full effect -- to give democracy and freedom a chance.

You believe in yourselves, and our Administration believes in you -- in all American workers, too. Our efforts to expand U.S. exports will get another boost when my friend Jose Martinez becomes Director of the United States Trade and Development Program.

Of course, one more event will demonstrate to one and all that we really have entered into a new era of freedom and opportunity. I'm speaking of the liberation of Cuba. \\

If this room could fall silent, I think we could hear the creaking and crumbling of Castro's dictatorship. The day is coming, sooner than Castro dares to believe, when the people of Cuba will reclaim their destiny and rejoin the Western Hemisphere's family of free nations. \\

If we want to make our hemisphere a neighborhood of peoples, we must do more than lift economic and political barriers. Our Administration also has promoted educational and cultural exchanges between our country and our neighbors in the hemisphere. As in commerce, the natural leaders in this enterprise will be Hispanic Americans.

You see, something more than mere geography unites us. Common cultural roots enable us all to seek a shared destiny -- for our hemisphere and for ourselves.

Letter from José Niño

I want to thank the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce for its endorsement of our America 2000 Education Strategy. I am grateful for your initiatives to teach economics and entrepreneurship to our kids, beginning in kindergarten. ((Now, if only someone could do the same for economists!)) \\

America 2000, like our economic proposals, begins with an article of faith: We believe that parents care about their children, care about education, and can help find schools that will help their children reach their potential. We want to expand parental choice, so that parents will have as much choice in the crucial matter of education, as they now have when they wish to purchase peanut butter. \\

If we want to make the most of ourselves, we must invite competition -- and show just how well we can do.

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To further this goal, I have announced the membership of the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. Chicago's own Andres Bande, CEO of Ameritech, will chair the panel, and its work will play a major role in unleashing the America 2000 revolution in education.

Let me close with a few comments on a concept we talked about earlier: development. It's a term of art, of course, in international economics. We tend to use "developing country" as a sort of fuzzy euphemism for "poverty" -- for a nation short on material or financial wealth.

But when we use the term, "development" in this way, we forget its deeper meaning. Isn't the United States -- must it not be -- still "developing"? For all our present wealth, can we afford to become static or stagnant? If we're not giving our children a moral and intellectual inheritance as good as our parents gave us, are we a "developed" society?

I think again of the explorers on our continent five centuries ago. Some were wise -- but some were foolish. We remember the effort wasted in trying to find Cibola -- the imaginary Seven Cities of Gold. Those adventurers were not just looking in the wrong places, they were searching for the wrong treasure. The treasure was, and is, in men and women -- in "human resources" -- in mind and muscle and soul. These, not unearned bonanzas, build civilizations.

Our work never ends. That's the key to life's excitement. In these hopeful times, as we tear down economic barriers and liberate ourselves from ideological confines, we must continue supplying our own sons and daughters with the values -- the fundamentals -- of a good society. Together, I know we shall.

Thank you, and God bless all the peoples of the Americas.

# # #

DALLAS MORNING NEWS

SEP 0 8 1991

FREE TRADE

Hispanics and U.S. will be winners

CARLA HILLS

Trade makes us stronger. It makes us smarter. It makes us better.

The 400,000 Hispanic-owned companies in the United States trade and compete every day. They put their products, services, their ideas up against the best that the world has to offer, and they win new markets, new customers, new profits and new jobs.

Together, U.S. Hispanic-owned businesses pumped nearly $25 billion into our economy in 1987 (the most recent figure available), creating half a million jobs — a 110 percent increase from 1982.

The aim of the Bush administration's trade policy is to make U.S. industry more competitive, create more jobs and achieve political, economic and social stability possible only through a truly open world trading system.

To attain these goals, this administration has launched a series of market-opening negotiations with our key trading partners. One of the most important is with Canada and Mexico.

In June, my counterparts from Canada and Mexico and I met in Toronto to begin negotiations for a North American free-trade agreement. Canada is our largest trading partner. Mexico is our third-largest trading partner. Linking our complementary economies through free trade will strengthen these economic bonds and increase regional political stability.

Ultimately, the creation of a North American free-trade area will create the largest, richest market in the world, one with 360 million consumers and $6 trillion in annual output.

Already we have seen the benefits of liberalizing trade with Mexico. Since 1986, when Mexico joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and reduced its tariff protection from 100 percent to roughly 10 percent, U.S. exports to Mexico have more than doubled, rising from $12.4 billion to an annualized rate of $28.4 billion in 1990.

The doubling of U.S. exports created 320,000 jobs. Each additional $1 billion of U.S. exports will mean more than 20,000 U.S. jobs.

All sectors of the U.S. economy have benefited from this market opening: Exports of automobiles and auto parts have quadrupled; exports of corn have tripled; and exports of telecommunications equipment have doubled. Exports of iron and steel, running a $12 million deficit four years ago, now are tallying a $300 million surplus. Just four years ago, we had a $91 million deficit in textiles and apparel trade with Mexico. Today we are running a surplus.

A free-trade agreement would not only lock in these gains, but also create openings for U.S. industry. The North American free-trade area will improve access for U.S. exports to a market that is expected to have 100 million Mexican consumers by the year 2000.

This should be of particular interest to Hispanic-owned firms. As Manuel Duran, New York chapter president of the U.S.-Mexico Chamber, told *Hispanic Business* magazine in March, the North American free-trade area "is an opportunity for smaller and middle-sized business to secure the production of products with good quality and competitive prices, enabling it to compete more with larger companies."

The benefits of a free-trade area are not limited to big companies. Anytime you "grow the pie," there is more for everybody. Mexico's dynamic growth will generate increased demand for goods and services that Hispanic American businesses can best supply. They know the Mexican people's tastes, needs and desires. They will have a natural advantage in selling to a richer Mexico.

Our goal this year is to increase opportunities for U.S. business to compete in the global marketplace and for consumers to choose from the best products at the lowest price.

The payoff from initiatives like the North American free-trade talks will be new jobs for workers, lower prices and greater choice for consumers, and a stronger, more competitive economy.

And this new and expanded trade will make us tougher. It will make us smarter. It will make us better.

Carla A. Hills is the United States trade representative. This column was written for the Hispanic Link News Service and distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

SEP 10 '91 12:39 FROM SHEARMAN AND STERLING PAGE.002

Remarks Commemorating the First Anniversary of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative

June 27, 1991

Please be seated. Welcome, distinguished Members of Congress and both Houses. Let me salute our Secretary of the Treasury and another Cabinet member, Ambassador Carla Hills; Minister Foxley of Chile; Minister de Franco of Nicaragua; Minister Alfaro of Panama. I could not be more pleased to have you all join me up here today. And look at this audience, sweating out there. [*Laughter*] Change that—perspiring out there.

Bob Mosbacher is here, our Secretary of Commerce; and Ed Madigan, General Scowcroft, Bill Reilly, Mike Boskin, Larry Eagleburger—and I'm going to get in trouble—Mr. Robson, and many, many more. Fred Zeder and John Macomber of the Ex-Im, Ron Roskens of AID. You have our top people here, and it's very symbolic and important that they be here. I think that this shows vividly our commitment to building a better and more prosperous hemisphere.

We're also pleased to have with us Mr. Enrique Iglesias of the Inter-American Development Bank. It seems like he just left. He was just here the other day, and we welcome him back. The Ambassadors from Latin America and some of the Caribbean countries; from the OAS, the Secretary General here, we salute you, sir; and many members of the diplomatic corps. To everyone I would say, my warmest greetings to you on this historic day. Feel free to take your coats off. If it weren't for these cameras, I'd take mine off. [*Laughter*]

I'm just delighted, again, that you're all here. And we've come here today to celebrate the first anniversary of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. As you know, this initiative wasn't a unilateral thing; it grew out of talks between many of us here today. I heard many of your concerns about building a prosperous hemisphere, of throwing off the deadening weight of debt and economic stagnation, and building strong ties of idealism and self-interest. With the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we vowed to encourage free trade, stimulate investment, and reduce the debt burden that overwhelms so many of our neighbors and our colleagues.

We've made great progress. In just 1 year we've signed eight bilateral framework agreements for trade and investment—with Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, and Venezuela. Make that 10 agreements, because today Carla Hills will sign bilateral framework agreements with Minister de Franco of Nicaragua and Minister Alfaro of Panama. We also are negotiating with Guatemala and the 13-nation English-speaking Caribbean Community.

Last week, right here, Ambassador Hills also joined representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay in signing what we call the Rose Garden Agreement, the first regional framework accord under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. Carla has been very busy, and I'm glad to see her bringing a lot of these things to fruition. I congratulate her and Dave Mulford and so many others who have worked tirelessly on these projects.

Ambassador Hills and her counterparts will pull down tariff and nontariff barriers, protect patents and intellectual property, strengthen investment environments, and make it possible for firms to repatriate their profits. In short, we will build a solid foundation for economic cooperation and prosperity. We've also begun making our hemisphere more hospitable to investment. The Inter-American Development Bank has approved its first investment sector loan—it's $150 million to Chile. Minister Foxley and President Iglesias completed arrangements for this loan today, I am told.

President Iglesias, I want to thank you, sir, and congratulate everyone at the IDB for this important step. And we should congratulate Chile for the impressive free-market reforms that it has undertaken. Through these loans, the IDB will help Latin America and the Caribbean countries compete for capital and embrace reforms that foster economic growth.

For years the world experimented with the fantasy that experts could manage economies. The utter failure of the communism system demonstrated that expert cadres can no more manage growth than they can manage the weather or anything else. Free markets reward people who have ideas, not just those who have connections. They allow poor people to become rich. They make possible unprecedented levels of social mobility. And of course, they mean jobs. They teach people hard study, hard work, and commitment to others—those commitments produce real wealth.

I'm also pleased to report that our proposal for a $1.5 billion Multilateral Investment Fund has gotten off to a great start. Japan has pledged $100 million for each of the next 5 years. Canada, France, Portugal, and Spain have expressed keen interest in supporting the fund, which will provide targeted support for countries that undertake the difficult reforms necessary to encourage investment and stimulate free enterprise.

Pillar three of our proposal, debt reduction, also has gotten off to a rousing start. Five nations already have negotiated far-reaching reductions in commercial debt through the provisions of the Brady Plan. Other nations will take advantage of the plan as their economic reforms take shape.

Congress has agreed to reward economic reform and trade liberalization by reducing a portion of a nation's debt—the food assistance loans contracted under P.L. 480. Congress also supported our recommendation to use interests on remaining debt for grassroots environmental projects. And this ambitious, innovative plan already has produced results.

Today, the U.S. will sign an agreement with Chile, slashing Chile's P.L. 480 debt 40 percent, to $23 million. This is the first example of bilateral debt reduction under EAI. We look forward to reaching an understanding soon on the environmental component of this agreement.

So now, just briefly, let me talk about what lies ahead. As you know, Congress recently voted not to terminate the Fast Track trade procedures that enable us to deal in good faith with you—and with Congress—in trade negotiations. Our goal is to create a free trade zone that will cover all of North America. This trade zone—360 million consumers and markets that produce more than $6 trillion in annual output—will set the stage for something even more dramatic, a whole hemispheric zone of free trade.

I was very proud and pleased the way many countries south of Mexico and in th Caribbean supported the FTA, the Fa Track authority, with Mexico. It's bro vision, because it should sweep through this whole concept of free trade mu sweep through our whole hemisphere.

The Enterprise for the Americas Init tive can link our nations with their diver cultures, work forces, and creative forces know some have worried that the E might indicate a reduction in our comm ment to the multilateral trading syste Not so, we remain fully committed a fully determined to make that system wo

Indeed, as part of the Uruguay round, v have joined our Latin American and o Caribbean allies in trying to pull down pr tectionist barriers in Europe and in Asia. want to stress the importance of reaching successful conclusion to the round. It c establish a basis for worldwide free and fa trade. Without it, we're going to have gre difficulty moving forward.

We live in an extraordinary place at extraordinary time. When Cuba embrac democracy, ours will become the first tru democratic hemisphere in the world. Th is a major goal, a major accomplishment most countries already; Cuba being th holdout.

There's no accident of history here. Fro the northern tip of Alaska to the souther most point of Tierra del Fuego, we sha common heritages. Our people can tra their roots to all the nations of the worl We share ties of culture and of blood and common interest. And now, as democra sweeps the world, we share the challenge leadership through example.

We can lead the way to a world fre from suspicion and from mercantilist ba riers, from socialist inefficiencies. We c show the world how prosperity preserv the social order, and the land, air, a water as well. We can show the rest of th world that deregulation, respect for priva property, low tax rates, and low trade ba riers can produce vast economic return We can show the rest of the world how build upon each other's strengths, rath than preying upon weaknesses.

Today, I simply want to pledge to yo our friends, my full effort to make the E

terprise for the Americas Initiative a total reality. I urge Congress to pass promptly the legislation necessary to enact EAI. This includes debt reduction authority and authority for the United States to contribute its share to the Multilateral Investment Fund.

In 1876—I think I mentioned this the other day when President Collor was here—the Brazilian Emperor, Dom Pedro II, visited the United States and stopped in St. Louis, among other places. And he noted that local craftsmen were using only the sturdiest materials in building a customs house. The emperor was stunned. "But an iron building would last 400 years," he noted. "You do not mean to tell me that there will be any custom houses in 400 years."

We meet today to honor Dom Pedro's vision of a hemisphere shorn of customs houses and jammed with thriving markets. If we can build a hemisphere devoted to freedom, one that prefers enterprise to envy, we've going to create our own new world order.

We've worked miracles in one year, and so let us shape a revolution in the next because I honestly believe that together, we can make our hemisphere's freedom first and best for all.

Thank you, and God bless you. And thank you all for coming down here on this very hot, but very significant occasion. Thank you.

[At this point, Secretary of the Treasury Brady and Ambassador Hills signed trade agreements with Chile, Nicaragua, and Panama.]

One half of it done.

Resignation of Supreme Court Associate Justice Marshall.

Q. Mr. President, have you thought about a successor to Thurgood Marshall?

Q. Mr. President, what do you want in a Marshall successor, sir?

Q. And how soon? How soon will we have a successor?

Q. Have you got a successor, Mr. President?

The President. Now, what was that one question? What was the one question?

Q. Thurgood Marshall, sir. What about a successor to Mr. Marshall?

The President. Well, it just happened, I mean. But we'll move promptly; we'll move very swiftly. I paid my respects to Justice Marshall in a statement that we put out. He served his country with great distinction. And, you know, it's very pleasant for Barbara and me—I knew nothing about this, of course—but he and Mrs. Marshall were our guests up at Camp David a while back. And we had a very warm and relaxed and entertaining visit. I say entertaining from him, he fired off a few jokes for us. And it was very pleasant.

So, in the personal relationship, we feel sad about this, but he's served his country well. And we're going to move——

Q. Wasn't there some notice at all, sir?

The President. No, no. This is really the—literally, the first I heard when we went up to the Hill.

Q. What about——

Q. Will it be a minority?

Q. Mr. Sununu has issued another apology. What do you have—do you have anything to say about?

The President. I've said all I really care to say about that.

Q. What qualities will you look for in a replacement?

Q. What about a replacement, sir? A successor?

The President. Somebody that believes in the Constitution of the United States, as all nine of those Judges do that are on the court now, and somebody with experience, obviously, and somebody that will be able to serve a while. So, that's it.

All right. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 4:05 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills; Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley Riesco of Chile; Economy Minister Silvio de Franco of Nicaragua; Commerce Minister Roberto Alfaro of Panama; Secretary of Agriculture Edward R. Madigan; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; William K. Reilly, Administrator of Environmental Protection Agency; Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Deputy Secretary of State; John E. Robson, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury; Fred M. Zeder, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; President and Chairman of the U.S. Export-Import Bank; Ronald W. Roskens, Administrator of the Agency for International Development; João Clemente Baena Soares, Secretary General of Organization of American States; David C. Mulford, Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs; and President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil.

White House Statement on the Executive Order Amending the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984

June 27, 1991

The President today signed an Executive order entitled "Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984."

This order amends the rules for Courts-Martial relating to pretrial investigations, discovery, and procedure; pretrial agreement negotiations; speedy trial; and appellate actions. It also amends the Military Rules of Evidence relating to polygraph evidence and makes minor changes in the definition of crimes and punishments.

Note: Executive order 12767 was published in the July 1 issue of the Federal Register.

Statement on the Resignation of United States Supreme Court Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall

June 27, 1991

Justice Marshall has rendered extraordinary and distinguished service to his country as a pioneering civil rights lawyer, a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, as Solicitor General, and in his tenure on the Supreme Court. His career is an inspiring example for all Americans. He grew up under segregation to achieve the highest office to which a lawyer can aspire. His accomplishments on t Bench will long be remembered. We w him the best in his retirement. I intend nominate a successor very soon.

Nomination of Olin L. Wethington T Be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury

June 27, 1991

The President today announced his int tion to nominate Olin L. Wethington, Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretar the Treasury for International Affairs. would succeed Charles H. Dallara. Upon pointment, Mr. Wethington shall be de nated as an Assistant Secretary of the Tr ury and a member of the Board of Di tors of the Overseas Private Investm Corporation. He would succeed Charle Dallara.

Since 1990 Mr. Wethington has serve Special Assistant to the President and E utive Secretary to the Economic P Council at the White House in Washin DC. Prior to this he served as a par with the law firm of Steptoe and Johnso Washington, DC, 1985–1990; a De Under Secretary for International Trad the Department of Commerce, 1983–1 and Director of the Planning and Ev tion staff for the International Trade ministration at the Department of merce, 1982. In addition Mr. Wethir served as an Executive Assistant to Under Secretary for International Tra the Department of Commerce, 1981– an attorney with the law firm of St and Johnson, 1977–1981; and an ad professor of law at Georgetown Univ Law Center, 1980–1981.

Mr. Wethington graduated from the versity of Pennsylvania (B.A., 1971, M.A., 1971); Columbia University (I 1974); and Harvard Law School (J.D., He was born on November 17, 194 Durham, NC. Mr. Wethington is ma has three children, and resides in Mc VA.

Appointment of Henry C. Cashen II as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association

September 8, 1989

The President today announced his intention to appoint Henry C. Cashen II as a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association for a term ending on the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders in 1990 (Public Member). This is a reappointment.

Since 1973 Mr. Cashen has served as an attorney at Dickstein, Shapiro, and Morin in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as Deputy Assistant to the President and White House Liaison with the Public Sector, 1970–1973; Deputy Counsel to the President at the White House, 1969–1970; and attorney with Dickenson, Wright, McKean and Cudlip in Detroit, MI, 1964–1969.

Mr. Cashen graduated from Brown University (A.B., 1961) and the University of Michigan Law School (J.D., 1963). He was born June 25, 1939, in Detroit, MI. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Appointment of George L. Clark, Jr., as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association

September 8, 1989

The President today announced his intention to appoint George L. Clark, Jr., as a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association for a term ending on the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders in 1990 (Real Estate Industry Representative). This is a reappointment.

Currently, Mr. Clark serves as president of George L. Clark, Inc., in Brooklyn, NY. He has served as a real estate broker, appraiser, and consultant for the past 26 years in the following capacities: president of the Bay Ridge Real Estate Board, first vice president of the Brooklyn Board of Realtors, and director of the Flatbush Real Estate Board. Mr. Clark has served as Republican State committeeman from the 42d assembly district in Brooklyn, NY, 1970, and was elected Republican county chairman of Brooklyn in 1972. In addition, he has served as Republican State chairman of New York, 1981–1985.

Mr. Clark graduated from St. John's University (B.A., 1962). He was born January 4, 1941, in Brooklyn, NY. He is married, has four children, and resides in Brooklyn, NY.

Remarks to the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in New Orleans, Louisiana

September 8, 1989

Thank you, President Abel Quintela—two Odessa boys on the same platform. [*Laughter*] I'm delighted to be here, glad to know from your president that this has been a highly successful meeting of the chamber. I'm proud to salute Abel for the job he has done and then to pay my respects to Lupe Garcia, who's the incoming president. Texas seems to have a lock on this organization for a—[*applause*]—and I'd be remiss if I didn't mention the fact that I'm very pleased our Secretary of the Interior, our friend and yours, certainly, Manuel Lujan, is with us today. You see—where is he? And I'm proud to say that, along with Larry Cavazos, we have two Hispanic Americans in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, and that's a very good thing for our country.

I want to thank the Governor of the State of Louisiana, Buddy Roemer, my friend of longstanding, for being with us here today. We have two Congressmen from out and about, Congressman Holloway and Congressman Tauzin, who are with us over here. I'd like to ask them to stand up. And right close in, Congresswoman Lindy Boggs over here. And then, a man with whom I work very closely in the Congress and for whom I have great respect, also from the metropolitan New Orleans area—Bob Livingston, a Member of Congress here.

And also, Abel was telling me about the fact that this really is a hands-across-the-border meeting, and I should salute Dr. Ugarte from Mexico, the Under Secretary of Commerce who is with us today, and also Jose Maria Alverde, the president of the largest chamber of commerce in the world, I believe. He's head of the Mexican chamber of commerce from Mexico City, and we are honored to have them with us here today. So, we do meet as *vecinos*, neighbors, and as businessmen and businesswomen as well; but mostly, perhaps, as citizens who understand how Hispanics have helped America create a greater land for all of us.

You know, 9 years ago, America began what has been called the decade of the Hispanic. And now, at the decade's end, Hispanics are one of America's fastest growing minorities, enriching our country socially, academically, economically, spiritually and living, more than ever, the American dream. I've been to many such meetings of the chamber. And every time I come here, I realize that what I just said is true: The American dream—you epitomize it for me in so many ways.

You know, in one sense, the past decade has reaffirmed that dream: the dream which brought your parents and your grandparents and then, indeed, some of you here in this room to this country. For today

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You know, in one sense, the past decade has reaffirmed that dream: the dream which brought your parents and your grandparents and then, indeed, some of you here in this room to this country. For today you are building, building a better life, and building it in the schools, the police forces, the small and large businesses all across society, building it for your kids—I've got 11 grandchildren—for our grandchildren. I'm old enough to have grandkids. Some of the rest of you young guys here—it's your kids. For us, it's grandchildren, but what I'm saying is for everybody.

In another sense, the past decade is but a preview of coming attractions. For it can be a gateway to tomorrow, much as America has been a gateway to many of you in this room. And the theme of this convention is "Gateway to the Americas." And today it's the gateways that I'd like to talk to you about—gateways to prosperity and stability that make progress possible.

First, the gateway to prosperity is—and you understand this—the free enterprise system which fosters equal opportunity. Winston Churchill noted that some people view "private enterprise as a predatory tiger to be shot; others look on it as a cow they can milk. Only a handful see private enterprise for what it really is: the strong and willing horse that pulls the whole cart along." Now, Churchill spoke those words at the end of his career, 1959; but in 1989 they're truer than ever before.

I'm always reminded of the Commissioner of Patents of the United States Government, back around 1900, who suggested that the Patent Office be closed because everything worthwhile had already been invented. Then you think of Marconi inventing the wireless; or the Wright brothers, the airplane; or going to the Moon; or whatever, and you wonder what this guy was thinking of back there. But as you know, the gateway isn't highly concentrated government bureaucracies; it isn't bigger government; it's bigger dreams.

Look at Pedro Garza, a former migrant worker who overcame disability to own a construction company—$4.5 million in sales; Remedios Diaz-Oliver—with us here, I believe—here she is—Remedios, Hispanic Businesswoman of the Year; or the father-and-son team, Louis and Fred Ruiz, who in 1964 started a food business in an old warehouse—battered stove, small freezer, single mixer—they now employ 534 workers. And

they prove, as you do, that while government can encourage opportunity, it is Americans who seize opportunity.

Over the past decade, committed individuals like these—and then a million others of unsung Hispanic-Americans—have made big dreams come true for themselves and for so many others. Here's a partial scorecard of your success. Since 1980, according to your estimates, Hispanic-American-owned businesses have nearly doubled—that's in this decade, 9 years. And today the total—more than 400,000 and earn revenues about $20 billion in 1987 alone. Impressive? Of course, you bet. Good enough? No, never. For as long as one Hispanic-American is bereft of hope, that is one American too many.

And so, as we work to extend the prosperity that blesses our country today, all citizens must participate. Government can play a unique role as a catalyst for opportunity. As Vice President, I supported—and I know many in this room did—the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives. And knowing how cooperation can spur development, we've tried to build on what the preceding administration fostered. I've asked Commerce Secretary Bob Mosbacher and Ken Bolton [Director of the Minority Business Development Agency] to develop a bold and innovative strategy for the reinvigoration of the Minority Business Development Agency. Every linkage between corporate America and a minority vendor and educational institution in the minority population brings us one step closer to assuring the equal participation of all Americans in our free enterprise system.

These partnerships will aid the shopowner in Los Angeles or the small developer in Des Moines. And so will one final project that I'd like to mention here: the 1990 census. You might say, "Why?" Look, there are 19.5 million Hispanic Americans, approximately—19.5 million. And I urge you to do your best to make them count. Tell your friends and neighbors to cooperate with census officials. Don't let the decade of the Hispanic go unreflected in this very important national survey. So, remember, the more accurate the census is, the greater Hispanics' influence and ability

I've talked of the prosperity which can better the lives of every American. And in that context, let me just say a word about our relationship with Mexico. The first head of state that I met after the election, after I was elected—indeed, after his—was President Salinas. And 2 months ago, I was pleased to renew what I can tell you is a genuine friendship now, at that economic summit in Paris. Mexico, by restructuring her economy, reducing trade barriers, and then with our help, reaching agreement with her commercial bank creditors, has opened the gateway of increased trade with America. We welcome this commerce, for Mexico is—and most Americans don't know this—our third-largest trading partner.

I salute President Salinas for his leadership on this Mexican debt problem. It's a tough problem, and he made some very difficult decisions. He led the way. He was out front. Mexico was the first country to achieve agreement on these major debt problems that are lingering out there, and I think that his leadership has paved the way for other countries. And so, I salute him here today, with many of his friends and colleagues in this audience. I look forward to next month's state visit, and we will give him the honors that a good friend, Mexico, merits and honors. We will give him those honors on the White House lawn. And together, we can build a gateway to the 1990's that will provide both Mexico and America with economic opportunity and stability. We must never take our friends for granted.

Now, I would be remiss if I didn't take a couple of minutes more—I know you're starving out there, I can tell—[*laughter*]—the look on the faces—but if I didn't take a couple of minutes more to talk about another kind of trade. You know what it is—a more destructive kind of trade that slams shut the gateways of opportunity. And, of course, I'm talking about the drug trade.

Consider these statistics: Last year the Government estimated that 23 million Americans used illegal drugs on a "current" basis; that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year more than 8 million people used cocaine, and almost 1 million

hundreds of thousands of babies were born to mothers who use drugs—babies born desperately sick, weeks or months premature. A nation with those numbers cannot long preserve its very soul. And that's why, three nights ago, I announced America's first national, comprehensive, and coordinated strategy to wage unconditional war against the scourge of drugs. And we've got four major elements in this plan.

First, enforcement, using our laws and criminal justice system—for America must take back its streets. We need more jails and prisons and courts and prosecutors and, indeed, in my view, tougher sentences. Drug dealers deserve a gateway, but that gateway is one where they go to prison. And I still feel in my heart, for the ultimate drug violators, those that do the most to corrupt the kids in this country and strip them of every chance at a meaningful life—I'm talking about those drug kingpins or those that kill police officers—I strongly favor the ultimate sentence, and that is the death penalty.

In that context, I sent my crime package, encompassing these things I've mentioned and others, to the Congress 3 months ago. That package went up 3 months ago, and it has languished there in the Senate Judiciary Committee. So, please, urge the Congress to pass this anticrime package. There's no reason to wait any longer to move forward with this part of the national strategy.

The second part of our drug plan is interdiction, a tool of foreign policy. Working with other governments—and I might again salute Mexico; cooperation has increased demonstrably there—we're going to break the international drug rings who grow and process cocaine and crack.

And again, I'd like to say here, with friends from Colombia—many of us have friends in Colombia—that I salute what President Virgilio Barco is trying to do. You talk about a tough, tough climate in which to take action; but he's taken it, and I'm praying he will stay with it. And the United States must give him the support that he needs.

It's not all muscle—the program, the national strategy. There's a third part: treatment to help addicts who want to get clean,

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better the lives of every American. And in that context, let me just say a word about our relationship with Mexico. The first head of state that I met after the election, after I was elected—indeed, after his—was President Salinas. And 2 months ago, I was pleased to renew what I can tell you is a genuine friendship now, at that economic summit in Paris. Mexico, by restructuring her economy, reducing trade barriers, and then with our help, reaching agreement with her commercial bank creditors, has opened the gateway of increased trade with America. We welcome this commerce, for Mexico is—and most Americans don't know this—our third-largest trading partner.

I salute President Salinas for his leadership on this Mexican debt problem. It's a tough problem, and he made some very difficult decisions. He led the way. He was out front. Mexico was the first country to achieve agreement on these major debt problems that are lingering out there, and I think that his leadership has paved the way for other countries. And so, I salute him here today, with many of his friends and colleagues in this audience. I look forward to next month's state visit, and we will give him the honors that a good friend, Mexico, merits and honors. We will give him those honors on the White House lawn. And together, we can build a gateway to the 1990's that will provide both Mexico and America with economic opportunity and stability. We must never take our friends for granted.

Now, I would be remiss if I didn't take a couple of minutes more—I know you're starving out there, I can tell—[*laughter*] the look on the faces—but if I didn't take a couple of minutes more to talk about another kind of trade. You know what I mean, more destructive kind of trade that does shut the gateways of opportunity. And, of course, I'm talking about the drug trade.

Consider these statistics: Last year the Government estimated that 23 million Americans used illegal drugs on a "current" basis; that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year more than 8 million people used cocaine, and almost 1 million used it once a week or more. Last year

to mothers who use drugs—babies born desperately sick, weeks or months premature. A nation with those numbers cannot long preserve its very soul. And that's why, three nights ago, I announced America's first national, comprehensive, and coordinated strategy to wage unconditional war against the scourge of drugs. And we've got four major elements in this plan.

First, enforcement, using our laws and criminal justice system—for America must take back its streets. We need more jails and prisons and courts and prosecutors and, indeed, in my view, tougher sentences. Drug dealers deserve a gateway, but that gateway is one where they go to prison. And I still feel in my heart, for the ultimate drug violators, those that do the most to corrupt the kids in this country and strip them of every chance at a meaningful life—I'm talking about those drug kingpins or those that kill police officers—I strongly favor the ultimate sentence, and that is the death penalty.

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It's not all muscle—the program, the national strategy. There's a third part: treatment to help addicts who want to get clean, with special emphasis on expectant mothers. And finally, our drug program aims to stop use before it starts—education and prevention—from grade school to graduate school.

I was talking with Chief of Staff John Sununu and Governor Roemer coming in. And the news, as I pointed out the other night, isn't all bad. Casual use of cocaine is down by about a third. We can change things in this country. Peer group pressure is changing in the universities and in some of the high schools in this country. And if we all pitch in, we can see that it changes even more. This plan can help stop the trade I spoke of earlier. Some trade builds lives; drug trade takes lives. And it is the drug trade we've got to stop. Nobody, nobody, believes it will be easy.

Tuesday night I proposed this strategy to end drug use and trafficking. And we're proposing a drug budget totaling about $8 billion—a dramatic increase over the figure that was used in the House of Representatives just this spring, the largest increase in history. And I know already there are some who criticize. Not tough enough, they claim. They say that we aren't spending enough. Well, those who judge this strategy by its pricetag, by pricetag alone, don't understand the problem. Let me repeat: This is an $8 billion program with record funding increases, a program that is comprehensive and touches every aspect of the drug problem.

And those critics are the same ones who complain they don't know how we can fund the proposal unless, of course—one easy answer—that some think is easy—raising taxes. And I know and the American people know that to some the first and only answer is to hit the working man or woman with more taxes. And that is not the right answer. I have sent to the Congress specific offsets. When you hear this debate rage, we have sent suggested specific offsets to fund this strategy without raising taxes or without increasing the deficit. And all the critics have to do now is to go out and implement it.

Government is going to do its part, but government will not win this battle alone. This isn't a Federal problem; it's a national problem. And we're all in it together—cops

to teachers, parents to clergymen. And we'll have to fight together to crush the drug menace at every turn, fighting in the barrios and the boardrooms, cities and in the towns, winning it kid by kid, human life by human life, house by house, neighborhood by neighborhood, putting the emphasis where the problem is—locally, in the community.

Fellow parents and businessmen, fellow Americans, that's where you come in. For drug use isn't merely statistics: It's the young kid tormented by cocaine addiction or the pregnant mothers whose use of crack impairs her child, perhaps for life. At stake is the very future of every community, and the Hispanic community is no different. At stake is the future of the Hispanic community, and I'm referring to our kids, of course.

And so, let me challenge you: Get involved. There are so many who need your help. Join the grassroots groups like the Miami coalition of leaders from business, education, government, and law enforcement to stop drug use. Take the time to really know your neighborhood, at home and at work. Help your church and anti-drug parents' groups. Support drug programs in your childrens' schools. Look at New Orleans, for an example—drug-free zone concept. It is working, and can work anywhere in the country.

And then I talk about a Thousand Points of Light. People have finally gotten the message. It isn't a thousand pints of Lite I am talking about. [*Laughter*] It is a Thousand Points of Light, and I talked about that just a year ago here in the Superdome, and I feel strongly about it. I feel more strongly about one neighbor helping another, the need for you to be involved in the life of another—constructive involvement in the lives of others. So, do this with your business. Use it as a storefront against drugs. Put the banners up and the brochures. Don't let the cynics disturb you—those that think everything has to come out of Washington. Employ volunteer counselors. Be a symbol in the community and, especially, for its kids. And join the ranks of caring and committed and help us win this crusade.

So, I guess my question is: Will you enlist? I believe you will. And I'll tell you why I feel so strongly about it in this audience: Because I know of your values of family; religion; and above all, your commitment to freedom that has brought many of you to this country. That's going to compel you to get involved.

I think I understand Hispanic America. I've got lots to learn, but I think I understand. And the roots run deep, and the aspirations run high. And its people ask not the promise of success, only the opportunity to succeed. And Hispanic America is at her best when the challenge is the toughest. So, together, let's open those gateways to prosperity and stability, build for our children a better tomorrow. The kids: they're the trustees of America's future, so let their horizons touch the sky.

I appreciate your kindness. You have this wonderful way of making me feel at home. I appreciate the chance to share this occasion. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:57 a.m. in the Imperial Ballroom at the Fairmont Hotel.

Remarks to the National Baptist Convention in New Orleans, Louisiana

September 8, 1989

Now, what do you think of a man like Reverend Jemison who would make you come on after that beautiful music by Earl Taylor? [*Laughter*] Not only were his remarks deeply appreciated, but, Earl, wherever you've gone to—here he is over here—what magnificent joy, what magnificent music! Thank you very much.

To Reverend Jemison and Reverend Clark and Reverend Richardson; my friend, Dr. Ben Hooks, behind me here; and the board of directors: I feel honored to be here. And I brought some reserve troops with me. I brought three Members of the United States Congress. And to be sure that the Reverend knows this is not a partisan gathering—[*laughter*]—they are Democrats and Republicans, and I want you to meet them. Reverend Tauzin, Reverend Livingston, and Reverend Boggs: three of the great Congressmen with us here today. And also a member of the President's Cabinet, the Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan, over here.

What a joyous meeting! So many Baptists in New Orleans, I expected, particularly at a crowd like this, to hear "When the Saints Came Marching In." [*Laughter*] And I expect Reverend Jemison and Franklyn Richardson have learned their lesson, because they were at the White House not so long ago, and we finished a meeting there. Dr. Hooks was there—and several other leaders here today—celebrating a 25th anniversary so important to our country. But afterward, Reverend Richardson came out—Franklyn—and he said, "Listen, hold up a minute." We elbowed the Secret Service away, and I said, "What's on your mind?" He said, "Reverend Jemison and I want to extend you an invitation to come to our great convention." And before they could change their mind, I said, "It's a deal. I'll be there." And here I am, and I'm very grateful to you.

You'll excuse me if I reminisce. The last time I was here was August 18th, a year ago. And I was running for President, and I addressed thousands of Republicans. And now I'm addressing many thousand Baptists; but the feeling, speaking before such a large audience, is about the same. Barbara, the "Silver Fox," my wife, is not with me today. But she said, "George, look, just pretend that you're standing in front of another Sunday school class." [*Laughter*] Well, I did teach Sunday school, but I never had one quite this big. [*Laughter*] And I never taught in one where the music was quite this magnificent. Thank you all very, very much.

And I'm proud to address a convention that, as Psalm 84 says, goe strength. It is important t this convention and what from strength to strengt come to New Orleans to t and it really is summed u your convention. Your goo faith and your beliefs are this country. And you, in inspiration from your church. And it was the fi tists in Rhode Island who for religious tolerance. Ar tists who played an impor ing our freedom of religio Constitution. And it was as pioneers, built sturdy the empty prairies and West. But it is another honor in New Orleans honor your parents and who were also brave pior the trails into another fro frontier.

And living in the Wh leged to live in it—you ca every day you live ther the—known as the Linc share with you some his coln never slept in that nevertheless, it's called room. But he did sign Proclamation there, and feel that sense of history responsibility when you ful house.

It took this convention your pastors and peop struggle for freedom women. It took leaders, Martin Luther King, J Walker, E.V. Hill, Dr. H T.J. Jemison—so many. less than another great a ening to the promise c movement has blossome thing in the struggle for tunity: Your hopes and the highest aspirations You can't be President in your heart. We are on century; and, yes, from troubled by inequities

objectives which we so beautifully have achieved. None. And I hope that helps clarify it.

Thank you all very much.

Note: President Bush's 79th news conference began at 11:51 a.m. in the Briefing Room at Ellington Field. President Salinas spoke in Spanish, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Marlin Fitzwater is Press Secretary to President Bush.

Remarks at a Meeting With Hispanic Business Leaders in Houston, Texas

April 8, 1991

Thank you all very much. And Miguel, thank you for your leadership for the Greater Houston Partnership. And to all of you who managed to get through security and struggle in here, why—[*laughter*]—apologies for the delay, but I'm sure glad to see you.

Even though these lights are bright, I can see many, many friendly faces out there, people with whom I've worked for one cause or another over the years. You have this wonderful way of making a guy feel at home. So, thank you for coming. Lionel Sosa, I love those ads. They're terrific. I believe they're going to be very effective. And I thank you for your energy and your expertise. Those are the people that—also, would thank all of those who are helping you on this project.

To my old friend, Bob Mosbacher, our able Secretary of Commerce, I'm glad to see him. He's slightly jet lagged out, having just returned from Japan on yet another mission to try to encourage our exports—a mission in favor of free and fair trade—something we must continue to press for, whether it's halfway across the world or whether it's in relation to our own neighbors to the south. And Bob is doing a great job, a leadership role in fighting for free trade because he knows as I do, and as all of you do, that the freer the trade is, the more job opportunities there are for the people of the United States of America, say nothing of our trading partners. And so, I'm glad to see him back from his mission.

I've been looking forward to this meeting today. We've had a series of these, as some of you know. Some have attended one in Washington, then we had one out in California, and now this. Because I do want to discuss with you two issues that are vitally important to all of us: America's ability to compete in the global marketplace and our ability to negotiate with our trading partners. That's what's at stake right now. I've said many times that the hard work of freedom awaits us. And now, I'm asking for your help in that challenge.

I love the way that Mexico's very able President Carlos Salinas talked yesterday about the vision—the vision of free and fair trade between the two countries. It's a vision that we share. Last month, I asked Congress to support this Fast Track authority in trade negotiations. You see, Fast Track is a way of assuring our trading counterparts that the agreements that they reach with us at that bargaining table, the one they reach with our negotiators will be the same ones that Congress has a chance to vote on, up or down. Some are alleging Congress has no say. And that's simply not true.

Fast Track doesn't affect Congress' power to accept or reject trade agreements. But it does prevent these 11th-hour changes to agreements that have been hammered out, changes that force everyone to start all over again.

We need Fast Track authority to pursue vital trade objectives: the North American free-trade agreement, the Uruguay round, and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. If we lose our Fast Track authority, we lose any hope of achieving these three vital agreements. The North American free-trade agreement, the Uruguay round, and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. We lose trade, we lose jobs, and we jeopardize economic growth.

Here's the key: A vote against Fast Track is a vote against things that we all hold dear—prosperity at home and growth in other lands. It ignores the dramatic and wonderful changes in the world economy.

We want to play a leading role in that emerging, exciting world, and we don't want to hide from it. We want to join in the thrilling business of innovation, and we do not want to chain people to outmoded technologies and ideas.

Right now, we have the chance to expand opportunity and economic growth from the Yukon to the Yucatan. Think of it. The North American free-trade agreement would link us with our largest trading partner, Canada, and our third-largest trading partner, Mexico. It would create the largest, richest trade zone on Earth: 360 million consumers in a market that generates $6 trillion in output in a single year.

A unified North American market would let each of our countries build on our own strengths. It would provide more and better jobs for U.S. workers. Let me repeat that one. It would provide more and better jobs for U.S. workers. It would stimulate price competition, lower consumer prices, improve product quality. The agreement would make necessities such as food and clothing more affordable, more available to our poorest citizens. It would raise productivity and produce a higher standard of living throughout the continent.

Let me illustrate the stakes involved in the Fast Track debate by discussing the Mexican component of the North American free-trade agreement. Trade with Mexico has helped both our countries.

Just 4 years ago, we had a $4.9 billion trade deficit with Mexico. Since then, we've cut that deficit by two-thirds, to $1.8 billion. This turnaround took place in part because Mexico's President believes in free trade. He's slashed tariff rates for some goods from 100 percent to 10 percent. One result: our exports to Mexico have increased 130 percent in the past 4 years.

This export boom has created more than 300,000 new jobs here in the United States of America. And each additional billion dollars in exports creates 20,000 new jobs here in the United States.

I don't have to tell anyone in this room about Mexico's market potential: 85 million consumers who want to buy our goods. Nor do I have to tell you that as Mexico grows and prospers, it will need even more of the goods we're best at producing: computers, manufacturing equipment, high-tech and high-value products.

Unfortunately, we've got a tough fight ahead of us. Some Members of Congress are concerned about the potential impact that any agreement may have on American jobs, American companies, American exports.

Other Members of Congress say that they worry about wage rates or environmental quality, health and safety issues. I believe, I firmly believe that concern about those very same issues is the strongest argument for support for Fast Track.

Let me just talk about those concerns. We've already seen what the reduction in Mexican tariffs has done for our exports—American exports to Mexico. A free-trade agreement would eliminate the remaining tariffs entirely. And that would stimulate exports, create new jobs, generate wealth, and hope, I might add, on both sides of the border.

Let's take a look at the impact on American companies. When trade barriers vanish, goods flow freely across borders. And everybody—businessmen and workers, to farmers and consumers—reaps the benefits of growth.

Consider the environment. The North American free-trade agreement fits into a winning strategy of improving environmental quality. Opponents of Fast Track and the trade pacts forget that prosperity offers the surest road to worker safety, public health, and indeed, environmental quality.

This administration wants to ensure that Mexican economic growth goes hand in hand with the environmental protection. Our EPA is already assisting the Salinas government with its environmental programs. President Salinas has shown that he's serious about cleaning up the environment, by requiring all new cars to have catalytic converters, and recently, I'm sure all of us noticed with pride and pleasure the fact that he shut down Mexico's largest oil refinery because, frankly, it was just too much pollution into the air. I know that President Salinas cares deeply about his nation and its people and that he means business when he says he wants to clean up Mexico's air and water.

And finally, consider the matter of working conditions in Mexico. As our trade with Mexico has grown, so have the wages of Mexican workers. Indeed, Mexican wages have risen very quickly in recent years, with no tangible impact on America's pay scales. That being the case, someone ought

to ask the opponents of Fast Track why they oppose prosperity in Mexico.

Someone should ask why they oppose letting our neighbors enjoy the benefits of progress. These are our friends. These are our neighbors. Ask them what's wrong with increased productivity throughout the whole continent. We benefit when others in this continent prosper. And ask them what's wrong with a more stable Mexico. A free-trade pact would encourage investment, would create jobs, would lift wages, and give talented Mexican citizens opportunities that they don't enjoy today. A stronger Mexico, in turn, means a stronger United States; it means a stronger North American alliance.

So, you see, we have much to gain from extending Fast Track: a new era of open, free and fair trade, a future of unprecedented economic growth and regional harmony. As with most good things in life, competition involves risk. But we always have been a nation of risktakers, of adventurers.

Our forefathers transformed a rough wilderness into an industrial superpower. We've created technologies and products unlike any others produced in human history. We've placed the wisdom of the ages within reach of anyone who can operate a computer.

The vote on Fast Track is really a vote on what kind of America we want to build. A "yes" vote expresses confidence in American know-how and ingenuity. I say we believe in ourselves.

I want to make clear that this isn't a partisan political issue. I want to salute those Democratic leaders in the United States Congress, including our own Senator Lloyd Bentsen, who's a key player in this debate, and others in the House—Speaker Foley—who have the vision to say this is good for the United States and it's good for Mexico. I'm going to approach this strictly in a nonpartisan, nonpolitical manner. It is too important to get it bogged down in partisan politics. I take great pride in the fact that the relationship between Mexico and the United States has never been better. But it is my view that we owe Mexicans the opportunity that they will get from Fast Track. And when they get that opportunity it is going to benefit the United States of America.

And so, I will be fighting my heart out to win passage of this. I was very privileged to receive for the second time in Houston the able President of Mexico yesterday. He's doing a first-class job. He's moved that country in ways that some of his critics would never dared dream possible. And I think that it is in our interest now to build on this improved and strengthened relationship to give them and give ourselves the benefit of free and fair trade.

So, as we join a world that is linked primarily by economic—not military—competition, we have nothing to fear except the fearmongers themselves. They seem to be the only ones who haven't learned lately that defeatism produces defeat, while confidence and self-reliance produce greatness. We've got to seize the opportunities that this new world economy offers us. And with your help, I am absolutely convinced that we will do it.

So, once again, thank you for coming. And I pledge to each and every one of you that this goal is so important to the United States that it will be priority with me, with Secretary Mosbacher, with every other member of the Bush administration in Washington, DC. We are going to win this fight. But we need your help. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:30 a.m. in the Evergreen Room at the Houstonian Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Miguel San Juan, vice president, world trade division, Greater Houston Partnership, and Lionel Sosa, who produced a video shown prior to the President's remarks.

Remarks on Presenting a Point of Light Award to the Voice of Hope Ministries in Dallas, Texas

April 8, 1991

Let me just say Barbara and I are delighted to be here. In the first place, I want to salute all at the Dallas Naval Air Station, and say it's a pleasure to be back.

But today what I wanted to do here in this very brief period of time was to salute those that are gathered here not only to commemorate this 50th anniversary of the Dallas Naval Air Station but also to recognize the volunteers of the Voice of Hope Ministries as the 424th Daily Point of Light. I think the name is well chosen, for you bring to the citizens of this corner of Dallas what they need most, and that is a sense of hope, the belief that every community can be reborn and that everyone can succeed.

Having known a life of poverty herself, Kathy Dudley was determined to help others overcome the hardships that she had experienced. And she founded Voice of Hope Ministries in 1982. And when you began, you had only a dilapidated, abandoned school for a meeting place, who with hard work and faith in God and in yourselves, you've transformed that building into a thriving community center full of love and support for all who seek it.

Through your programs to enrich the lives of young people and seniors, your literacy and financial management programs to open the door to economic opportunity, and then other related programs, you are reclaiming the community from despair and disintegration. You're making a community whole.

And so, I am very grateful to speak for a grateful nation in saluting you for the strides that you've made. You are real-life American heroes, and all of us are very, very proud of you. And for those out there who say it can't be done, some communities can't be saved, I say to them, you all come to Dallas and see the Voice of Hope Ministries for yourself.

And thank you then to all of you for being a Point of Light. And God bless each and every one of you.

And now it is a privilege and a pleasure to present to the volunteers and staff of the Voice of Hope the 424th Daily Point of Light recognition letter.

Note: The President spoke at 1:15 p.m. on the tarmac in front of the Dallas Naval Air Station Operations Building. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks to Business Leaders

April 9, 1991

The President. At the outset of this meeting I just want to thank all the business leaders for being here. And I particularly want to thank Ambassadors Brock and Strauss. This fight for a free-trade agreement—the Fast Track extension—it protects the Uruguay round, it protects our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, it protects the North American trade pact that we seek—agreement with Mexico. And it is very, very important. And I want to pledge to this nonpartisan group that I will do everything I can possibly do, working with the Congress, to get this Fast Track authority passed.

And it is in our interest—the point made to President Salinas of Mexico, for whom I have great respect, is that it is in the interest of the United States of America I also happen to believe it will benefit Mexico.

Similarly, everybody around this table has taken a leadership role in the Uruguay round, and that one is critical. We simply cannot fail to go forward with the negotiations. I will be doing everything I can, and want to ask everybody here to do all that you can, with the various Members of Congress. I think when they understand this that we will carry the day.

There are some questions that we have to answer, questions that have been raised by supporters. Chairman Rostenkowski raised some questions. They're good questions. I think there are very good answers for them. But I would repeat what I said to a group in Houston, yesterday: This isn't a partisan matter. The Democratic leader in the Senate, the Speaker, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee are strongly supporting this. And a lot of Republicans are. Some Republicans have reservations; some Democrats have reservations.

So, what we want to do is to approach this—[*inaudible*]—in mind and get the job done. And I believe we can do it. I really am confident we can, but I don't want to see this much horsepower gathered without asking you earnestly to do the very best you can on the Hill because that's where the action is and that's where the answe

UNITED STATES HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Secretary Jack F. Kemp

FROM: Mr. Jose F. Nino, USHCC

REF: USHCC 12th Annual Convention
Chicago, Il / Friday, Sept. 20, 1991
Talking Points

DATE: August 16, 1991

Bob

I. HISPANIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The USHCC believes that entrepreneurship is the only avenue toward economic empowerment, and access to economic rights. To foster entrepreneurial spirit, the USHCC has endorsed two national programs:

a. K-6 program, in coordination with Junior Achievement, to teach economics to mainstream and minority K-6 students.

b. Hispanic Entrepreneur Training Program.

The program was founded in 1989 to place economically disadvantaged minorities on the business fast track, and to assist them in creating their own business.

The pilot project in Colorado allows Hispanic students to transfer credits from Community College of Denver to Colorado State University's College of Business. Please refer to enclosed article.

II. CRA

The CRA of 1979, amended in 1986, provides the opportunity to Hispanic chambers of commerce to play a vital role in working with the banking institutions in their local cities and channel capital to underdeveloped neighborhoods and enterprise zones.

2000 M Street, N.W. Suite 860, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 862-3939 Fax (202) 862-3939

The USHCC strives to:

1. Halt congressional efforts to exempt banks from the CRA.

2. Increase compliance of financial institutions with the CRA and elevate banks' corporate social responsibility above and beyond federal mandates.

III. "AN AMBITIOUS CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM: CUTTING CAPITAL GAIN TAXES."

This is the title we gave to the article submitted -- as per our request -- by your Public Affairs office, for insertion in our upcoming newsletter. It is also one of your quotes.

IV. INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

The USHCC advocates the pivotal role of Hispanic businesses in the development and implementation of a North American Free Trade Agreement and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

We are enclosing for your information a copy of the USHCC 1992 Economic Agenda which outlines our legislative and regulatory initiatives.

We hope that this information will be useful to you. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call me or Veronica Gouabault at (202) 862-3939.

Best regards.

8/2/91

Deal will let Hispanics transfer credits to CSU

By Linda Walker Sadler
Rocky Mountain News Staff Writer

An agreement allowing Hispanic students to transfer credits from Community College of Denver to Colorado State University's College of Business was signed yesterday in what supporters call "a historic effort to increase cultural diversity in our future workforce."

Albert Yates, president of Colorado State University, and Byron McClenney, president of Community College of Denver, led the parade of college officials who signed the five-page document which "aims to increase the participation of Hispanics and other ethnic minorities in the economic life of the state and nation."

"We wholeheartedly support the Hispanic Entrepreneurs Training Program as an avenue by which Hispanics are introduced to the business world and to all its opportunities for self development," said Yates.

The program is a two-year degree accredited through Community College of Denver's School of Business and Governmental Affairs and has been endorsed by the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce for use on campuses nationwide, said Yates.

Yates

The intent of the agreement, according to Yates, is to enable students from Community College of Denver to transfer to Colorado State University ready for advanced standing.

Andres Salazar, program director, said, "Business is a non-traditional field for Hispanics and an area we have been excluded from. Hopefully, this program will help us identify potential MBA'a and businessmen and busineswomen."

The U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce will be showcasing the program at its 12th Annual National Convention and Business Opportunity Expo. in Chicago on Sept. 18.

CCD program grads to get full credit

By Michelle Mahoney
Denver Post Business Writer

Colorado State University and Community College of Denver announced a joint agreement yesterday aimed at increasing the number of Colorado Hispanics pursuing four-year college degrees.

Under the pact, signed by CCD President Byron McClenney and CSU President Albert Yates, students in CCD's two-year Hispanic Entrepreneurship Program can transfer directly into CSU's College of Business. The transfer students will receive full credit for their past studies, entering CSU as college juniors.

CCD's first group of Hispanic Entrepreneurship Program graduates will enroll at CSU this fall.

"Our aim is to take first-generation college students and really walk them through the process of higher education, up to the master's level," said Andres Salazar, founder and director of the entrepreneurship program. Salazar runs the program with Bruce Perryman, dean of CCD's business program.

The entrepreneurship program is endorsed by the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce as a model program for use on campuses nationwide. The program was founded in 1989 to help economically disadvantaged minorities to develop their own businesses. Among the businesses started is the U.S. Hispanic Junior Chamber of Commerce, which now has more than 200 members nationwide.

United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Jose F. Niño
President/CEO

September 5, 1991

Mr. Eli Rodriguez
Special Assistant to the Deputy
Under Secretary for Management
Department of Education
400 Maryland Ave., S.W.
Washington, DC 20202

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

The United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (USHCC) cordially invites to join President Bush, U.S. Secretary Jack Kemp, U.S. Secretary Manuel Lujan, Ambassador Carla Hills, Mexican Secretary of Commerce Jaime Serra Puche and other distinguished guests, to its 12th annual convention and business expo, to be held September 18-22nd in Chicago, Il, at the Hyatt Regency.

During the convention we shall showcase three unique educational programs -- in line with President Bush's "America 2000" initiative -- that we have wholeheartedly endorsed: The Hispanic Entrepreneurial Training Program, the U.S. Junior Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, and the USHCC/Junior Achievement K-6 program.

The Hispanic Entrepreneurial Training Program is a two year degree business program that uses a holistic approach at teaching and training. This model is based on a collaborative effort between the public/private sector and institutions of higher learning by using role models, mentorship and shadowing in the work place. This model has been producing new entrepreneurs, as well as assisting minority students to pursue a terminal degree to the master's level.

The U.S. Junior Hispanic Chamber of Commerce was created to become a feeder system for the entrepreneurial training program, as well as to mentor junior high and high school students toward a career in business. The Junior Chamber networks with other chambers in an effort to provide young entrepreneurs with technical assistance in their business well. They also lobby in favor of legislation that will impact education and economic development in minority communities.

National Headquarters
2000 M Street NW, Suite 860
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 862-3939 · FAX: (202) 862-3847

Western Regional Office
5400 E. Olympic Boulevard · Suite 238
Los Angeles, CA 90022
(213) 725-0081 · FAX: (213) 780-2696

The K-6 program uses economic literacy as a vehicle to impact our young people, and Hispanic youth in particular, enabling them to actively participate in our market system.

The USHCC and its board of directors have endorsed these three programs because we are convinced that entrepreneurship is the only avenue toward economic empowerement and social advancement. By strengthening our community through education and economic development, we can better address the dropout rate, teen pregnancy and drug problems that are devastating our community, and hurting America at large.

We hope that you will look favorably upon our request. Should you need further information, please feel free to call me at (202) 862-3939.

Sincerely,

Jose F. Nino
President/CEO

Enclosures

U.S. HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (USHCC) TESTIMONY

BEFORE THE USTR

BY: JOSE F. NINO, PRESIDENT/CEO, USHCC

MY NAME IS JOSE F. NINO. I AM PRESIDENT/CEO OF THE UNITED STATES HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (USHCC), A NON PROFIT BUSINESS ORGANIZATION ADVOCATING HISPANIC DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

THE USHCC HAS BEEN AT THE FOREFRONT OF PRESSING THE U.S. CONGRESS IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING PRESIDENT BUSH'S FAST TRACK TRADING AUTHORITY. WE ENDORSE THE CONCEPT OF A NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA) BECAUSE WE BELIEVE THAT THE LIBERALIZATION OF TRADE BETWEEN MEXICO, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AS WELL AS THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE U.S. AND MEXICO WILL RESOLVE MANY INTERNAL AND GLOBAL ISSUES. NAFTA HAS THE POTENTIAL TO REDUCE THE U.S. AND MEXICAN TRADE DEFICITS AND INCREASE NORTH AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS; TO GENERATE GREATER LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT IN TRADE-INTENSIVE SECTORS OF THE U.S., CANADIAN AND MEXICAN ECONOMIES; TO FOSTER INVESTMENT; TO ALLOW FOR THE TRANSFER OF AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY TO MEXICO, DEVELOP BUSINESS AND CONTRACTING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE MEXICAN PEOPLE THUS CURTAILING ILLEGAL MIGRATION TO THE U.S.; TO FIND INNOVATIVE WAYS TO REDUCE AIR AND WATER POLLUTION AT THE U.S./MEXICO BORDER AND BEYOND.

HOWEVER, WE DO REALIZE THAT BOTH THE U.S. AND MEXICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE UNDERESTIMATING THE DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEIGHT OF HISPANICS AND THE HISPANIC BUSINESS COMMUNITY. IT IS PRECISELY FOR THIS REASON THAT I REQUESTED TO TESTIFY TODAY.

THE USHCC STRIVES TO ACCOMPLISH THE FOLLOWING:

(1) ASSURE THAT HISPANIC BUSINESSES WILL BE FAIRLY REPRESENTED AT THE NEGOTIATING TABLE, NOT BECAUSE HISPANICS ARE CONSIDERED AS "MINORITIES" IN THIS COUNTRY, BUT BECAUSE HISPANICS ARE GROWING TO BE A MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND MOST OF ALL ECONOMIC FACTOR. IN ADDITION TO THEIR ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND UNDERSTAND THE MEXICAN CULTURE AS WELL AS BUSINESS ETHICS, HISPANIC ENTREPRENEURS HAVE GOODS, SERVICES, EXPERTISE AND A NETWORK TO OFFER TO MEXICAN BUSINESSMEN AND THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

MORE

(2) MAKE IT CLEAR TO THE FRAMERS OF NAFTA THAT HISPANIC FIRMS DO NOT REQUEST HANDOUTS BUT PROFITABLE BUSINESS AND CONTRACTING OPPORTUNITIES WITH MEXICO. TRADITIONALLY, THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT HAS CONTRACTED WITH ANGLO CORPORATIONS, AND HAVE NOT REACHED OUT TO HISPANIC OWNED BUSINESSES. WE WANT TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN HISPANIC ENTREPRENEURS AND THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT, AND ASSIST MEXICO IN TAPPING THE RESOURCES OF OUR COMMUNITY. WITH THIS IN MIND, WE HAVE DEVELOPED AN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS. EARLIER LAST YEAR, WE SIGNED AGREEMENTS OF COOPERATION WITH THE THREE LARGEST BUSINESS GROUPS IN MEXICO: CONCAMIN, CONCANACO, CANACO, AND CANACINTRA, IN AN EFFORT TO FOSTER INVESTMENT, TRADE AND TOURISM BETWEEN MEXICAN FIRMS AND U.S. HISPANIC BUSINESSES.

I CANNOT STRESS ENOUGH THE IMPORTANCE FOR THE FRAMERS OF NAFTA TO UNDERSTAND THE PIVOTAL ROLE THAT HISPANICS AND HISPANIC BUSINESSES WILL ULTIMATELY PLAY IN LIBERALIZING TRADE AND INVESTMENT BETWEEN THE U.S., MEXICO AND CANADA, AND BRING CLOSER THESE TWO "DISTANT NEIGHBORS", AS ALAN RIDING TITLED HIS VIBRANT BOOK ON MEXICO. THE HISPANIC CONSUMER MARKET IS THE FASTEST SEGMENT OF THE U.S. POPULATION. FROM 1980 TO 1990, IT INCREASED BY 53% FROM 14.6 MILLION TO 22.4 MILLION WITH A PURCHASING POWER OF MORE THAN $ 170 BILLION DOLLARS. ON THE OTHER HAND, HISPANIC BUSINESSES GREW FROM 298, 177 SMALL BUSINESSES IN 1982 TO 422,373 BUSINESS IN 1987 GROSSING 24.7 BILLION DOLLARS. WE ESTIMATE THAT THERE ARE CLOSE TO 650,000 HISPANIC OWNED FIRMS TODAY, AND WE PROJECT THAT FOR THE YEAR 2000, THE NUMBER OF HISPANIC BUSINESSES WILL GROW TO 1,000,000 AND WILL GENERATE BETWEEN 50 AND 100 BILLION DOLLARS IN GROSS RECEIPTS BY THE YEAR 2000.

BY AND LARGE, HISPANICS AND HISPANIC BUSINESSES MAY MEAN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN (1) CONGRESSIONAL SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THIS HISTORICAL AND CONTROVERSIAL LANDMARK TRADE LEGISLATION; AND (2) TRUE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S., CANADIAN AND MEXICAN ECONOMIES OR THE MERE LOWERING OF TRADE BARRIERS.

OVER

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release June 27, 1991

FACT SHEET

Advancing the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative:
A Year of Accomplishments

President Bush set forth the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI) on June 27, 1990 in support of the new commitments of our neighbors in Latin America and the Caribbean to democracy and economic reform. The Initiative proposes action in three areas of vital interest to our neighbors -- trade, investment, and debt. The response from Latin American and Caribbean leaders has been very positive, and implementation has begun.

Trade

The United States is taking the first step toward the vision of a hemispheric free trade system by commencing negotiation of a North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada (NAFTA). Congress paved the way for this negotiation by extending the fast track procedures on May 24, 1991.

Trade issues with other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are being addressed through negotiation of framework agreements on trade and investment. These agreements create Trade and Investment Councils which will consult on trade and investment relations and work towards liberalizing, and thereby expanding, trade and investment opportunities.

Today, framework agreements are being signed with Panama and Nicaragua. With this event, framework agreements are now in place with sixteen countries: Mexico and Bolivia (both predating the EAI), Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Honduras, Costa Rica, Venezuela, El Salvador, Peru, and the southern common market countries of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. It is expected that negotiations will be concluded by July with CARICOM (composed of thirteen English-speaking Caribbean nations) and Guatemala.

Latin American and Caribbean countries are eager to advance free trade. They are working to reduce trade barriers and expand opportunities for trade among themselves, as well as with the United States. The United States supports their accelerating efforts.

Investment

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has responded to the EAI by taking the lead in helping Latin America and the Caribbean become more competitive in attracting capital for economic growth. A new IDB sector lending program will help countries liberalize their investment regimes and compete for capital. The first such investment sector loan, a $150 million loan for Chile, was approved

by the IDB Board on June 19. Several other countries are also seeking the IDB's support through investment sector loans; Colombia, Jamaica, and Bolivia in particular are engaged in active negotiations.

The President's innovative proposal to establish a Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) to provide additional, targeted support for investment reforms is gaining support from other creditor governments. This Fund will support efforts to privatize government-owned industry, strengthen productivity of the work force, and help small entrepreneurs gain access to capital.

The Administration has asked Congress to authorize U.S. contributions of $100 million annually for five years to the Fund, which will be administered by the IDB. Japan has pledged $100 million per year for five years in grant resources. Other creditor governments have also indicated a willingness to provide resources, and we are expecting firm commitments soon.

The IDB is organizing a private investment forum to take place this fall on the implementation of market-oriented reforms underway in the region and the resulting improvement in the climate for private investment.

Debt

Under the EAI, the United States intends to provide significant support for difficult, but necessary, reforms and help countries restore confidence in their economies by reducing debt owed to the United States Government by countries implementing strong economic reform programs.

Congress has authorized the reduction of concessional food assistance (PL-480) debt for those Latin American and Caribbean countries implementing strong economic reform programs, including investment liberalization. PL-480 debt constitutes $1.7 billion of the $12 billion owed to the United States by Latin American and Caribbean countries. In authorizing this debt reduction, Congress also established a framework for interest payments on reduced debt to be made in local currency and used to fund grass roots environmental projects in debtor countries.

The debt reduction agreement signed today between the United States and Chile is the first under the EAI. Chile qualified for debt reduction on the basis of its outstanding economic reform record and its recent commitment to pursue additional investment reforms.

In addition to action on bilateral debt, the President proposed that the Inter-American Development Bank join the IMF and World Bank in providing resources to back commercial bank debt and debt service reduction packages. The IDB has committed to provide such support to Uruguay.

Critical Next Steps

The President is committed to working with our hemispheric

neighbors to sustain the excellent momentum of the first year of EAI.

On trade, the United States is pursuing two complementary approaches -- global and regional. A successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations remains the most effective way of promoting long-term economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean. Negotiations also have begun on the North American Free Trade Agreement, and we will be working to conclude additional framework agreements. We will continue to be actively engaged in dialogue with our neighbors on specific trade and investment issues of mutual concern through existing Trade and Investment Councils. Through these Councils, we can discuss the requirements for free trade agreements and facilitate negotiations when the appropriate time arrives. We are pursuing such discussions with Chile, for example.

The United States encourages the Latin American and Caribbean countries to continue their efforts for economic reform. The Inter-American Development Bank stands ready to help countries identify ways to improve their investment climate through investment sector loans. The Multilateral Investment Fund can step in to provide critical additional support for these difficult steps. To fulfill its potential, this Fund must have adequate resources from the United States and other creditor governments.

Congressional action is also necessary to sustain the progress which the United States and its neighbors are making under the EAI. Legislation is needed to provide funding for the Multilateral Investment Fund and to enable the U.S. Government to reduce AID debt and sell a portion of Eximbank loans and Commodity Credit Corporation assets. Full funding of the EAI request in the President's budget is also essential. In fiscal year 1992, this involves $310 million, in addition to the $100 million for the Multilateral Investment Fund.

# # #

NOVEMBER 13 — WEDNESDAY

317th Day — Remaining, 48

ATHABASCAN FIDDLING FESTIVAL. Nov 13-16. Fairbanks, AK. The festival is celebrated to preserve the tradition of Athabascan fiddling and dancing. Activities including demonstrations of dancing, guitar-playing and fiddling, as well as performances by village representatives. Info from: Institute of Alaska Native Arts, Box 80583, Fairbanks, AK 99708.

BOOTH, EDWIN (THOMAS): BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 13. Famed American actor and founder of the Players Club, born near Bel Air, MD, Nov 13, 1833. Died at New York, NY, June 7, 1893.

BRANDEIS, LOUIS DEMBITZ: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 13. American jurist, associate justice of US Supreme Court (1916-1939), born at Louisville, KY, Nov 13, 1856. Died at Washington, DC, Oct 5, 1941.

CANADA: CANADIAN FINALS RODEO. Nov 13-17. Northlands Coliseum, Edmonton, Alberta. Professional rodeo championships of Canada. Info from: Edmonton Northlands, Dave Hutton, Event Mgr, Box 1480, Edmonton, Alta, Canada T5J 2N5.

DATABASES IN SCHOOLS '91 CONFERENCE. Nov 13-14. San Francisco Hyatt Regency, San Francisco, CA. Info from: Online, Inc, 11 Tannery Lane, Weston, CT 06883.

HOLLAND TUNNEL ANNIVERSARY. Nov 13. On Nov 13, 1927, the Holland Tunnel, running under the Hudson River between New York, NY, and Jersey City, NJ, was opened to traffic. The tunnel was built and operated by the New York-New Jersey Bridge and Tunnel Commission. Comprised of two tubes, each large enough to accommodate two lanes of traffic, the Holland was the first underwater tunnel built in the US.

MAXWELL, JAMES CLERK: 160TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 13. British physicist noted for his work in the field of electricity and magnetism. Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, on Nov 13, 1831, he died of cancer on Nov 5, 1879, at Cambridge, England.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Nov 13-17. Las Vegas, NV. Business women gather to learn, network and elect the ABWA national board of directors for the coming year. Seminars, speakers and the announcement of the Top Ten Business Women of ABWA and the American Business Woman of ABWA are featured. Sponsor: American Business Women's Assn, Convention Dept, 9100 Ward Pkwy, Kansas City, MO 64114.

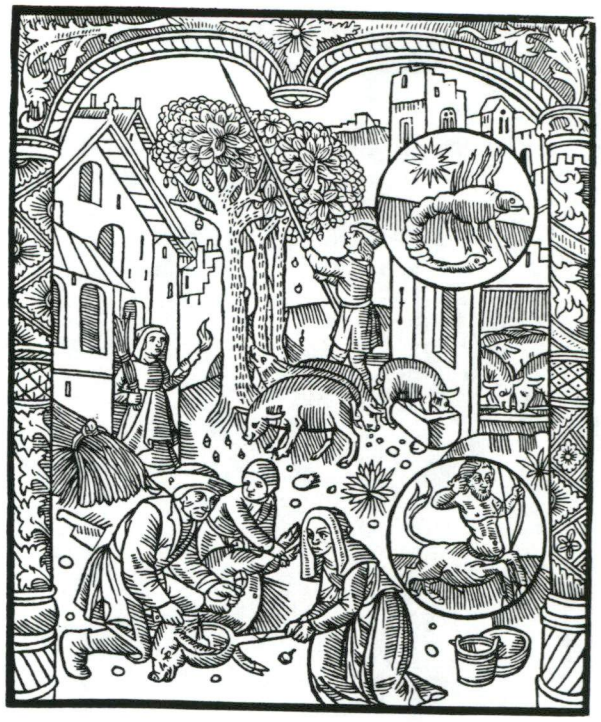
NATIONAL YOUNG READER'S DAY. Nov 13. To draw attention to "1991—The Year of the Lifetime Reader" celebration and to stimulate a love of reading among young people. Sponsors: Pizza Hut and Center for the Book in Library of Congress. Info from: Boris Weinstein, The Carson Group Inc, Frick Building, Ste 912, 437 Grant St, Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

STEVENSON, ROBERT LOUIS: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 13. Scottish author, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov 13, 1850. Died at Samoa, Dec 3, 1894.

TRELAWNEY, EDWARD JOHN: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 13. English traveller and author, friend of Shelley and Byron, was born at London, England, Nov 13, 1792. He died at Sompting, Sussex, England, Aug 13, 1881, and was buried at Rome, Italy, next to Shelley.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Garry Marshall, producer, born at New York, NY, Nov 13, 1934.
Richard Mulligan, actor, born at New York, NY, Nov 13, 1932.
Dack Rambo, actor, born at Delano, CA, Nov 13, 1941.
Madeline Sherwood, actress, born at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, Nov 13, 1922.
Charlie Tickner, figure skater, born at Oakland, CA, Nov 13, 1953.



NOVEMBER 14 — THURSDAY

318th Day — Remaining, 47

BLOOD TRANSFUSION: 325TH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 14. Samuel Pepys, diarist and Fellow of the Royal Society, wrote in his diary for Nov 14, 1666: "Dr. Croone told me . . . there was a pretty experiment of the blood of one dog let out, till he died, into the body of another on one side, while all his own run out on the other side. The first died upon the place, and the other very well and likely to do well. This did give occasion to many pretty wishes, as of the blood of a Quaker to be let into an Archbishop, and such like; but, as Dr. Croone says, may, if it takes, be of mighty use to man's health, for the amending of bad blood by borrowing from a better body." Two days later, Nov 16, Pepys noted: "This noon I met with Mr. Hooke, and he tells me the dog which was filled with another dog's blood, at the College the other day, is very well, and like to be so as ever, and doubts not its being found of great use to men. . . ."

EISENHOWER, MAMIE DOUD: 95TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 14. Wife of Dwight David Eisenhower, 34th president of the US, born at Boone, IA, Nov 14, 1896. Died on Nov 1, 1979, at Washington, DC.

FULTON, ROBERT: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 14. Inventor of the steamboat, born Nov 14, 1765. Died Feb 24, 1815.

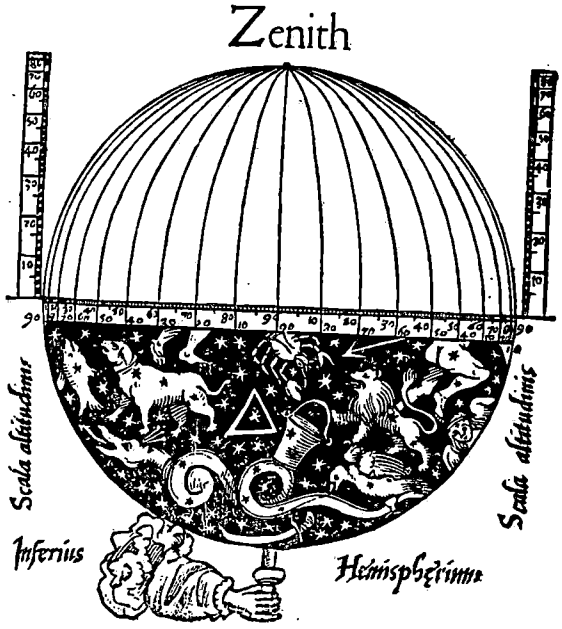
GUINEA-BISSAU: RE-ADJUSTMENT MOVEMENT'S DAY. Nov 14. National holiday.

INDIA: CHILDREN'S DAY. Nov 14. Holiday observed throughout India.

JOHN GILPIN'S RIDE: PUBLICATION ANNIVERSARY. Nov 14. William Cowper's popular and memorable ballad: "The diverting History of John Gilpin, Showing How He Went Farther Than He Intended, and Came Safe Home Again," was first published, anonymously, in *The Public Advertizer*, London, England, Nov 14, 1782.

JORDAN: KING HUSSEIN'S BIRTHDAY. Nov 14. H.M. King Hussein's birthday is nationally honored each year on the anniversary of his birth, on Nov 14, 1935.

MONET, CLAUDE: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 14. French impressionist painter born Nov 14, 1840. Died on Dec 5, 1926.



MOON PHASE: FIRST QUARTER. Nov 14. Moon enters First Quarter phase at 9:02 AM, EST.

NATIONAL FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA CONVENTION. Nov 14–16. Kansas City, MO. Info from: Natl FFA Center, Info Dept, 5632 Mt Vernon Memorial Hwy, Box 15160, Alexandria, VA 22309-0160.

NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 14. Indian leader and first prime minister after independence. Born on Nov 14, 1889. Died on May 27, 1964.

OPERATING ROOM NURSE DAY. Nov 14. To inform health care consumers that the nurse in the operating room cares for patients before, during and after surgery. Annually, Nov 14. Sponsor: Assn of Operating Room Nurses, Gail Shanks, 10170 E Mississippi Ave, Denver, CO 80231.

SAMPSON COUNTY EXPO. Nov 14. Clinton, NC. To promote products and services in Sampson County and provide entertainment, good food and information. Sponsor: Chamber of Commerce, Box 467, Clinton, NC 28328.

SPACE MILESTONE: *APOLLO 12* (US). Nov 14. Launched on Nov 14, 1969, this was the second manned lunar landing—in Ocean of Storms. Astronauts Conrad, Bean and Gordon. First pinpoint landing. Astronauts visited *Surveyor 3* and took samples. Earth splashdown Nov 24.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, heir to British throne, born at London, England, Nov 14, 1948.

Aaron Copland, composer, born at Brooklyn, NY, Nov 14, 1900.

Brian Keith, actor, born at Bayonne, NJ, Nov 14, 1921.

Jack Sikma, basketball player, born at Kankakee, IL, Nov 14, 1955.

McLean Stevenson, actor, born at Bloomington, IL, Nov 14, 1929.

Don Stewart, actor, singer, born at Staten Island, NY, Nov 14, 1935.

November 1991

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NOVEMBER 15 — FRIDAY

319th Day — Remaining, 46

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE DAY. Nov 15. To celebrate the achievements of America's free market economy and to focus on the challenges facing American business and industry in a changing world. Sponsor: Future Business Leaders of America, Phi Beta Lambda, Inc, 1908 Association Dr, Reston, VA 22091.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR: 110TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY. Nov 15. Anniversary of the founding, at Pittsburgh, PA, on Nov 15, 1881, of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada which, reorganized in 1886, became the American Federation of Labor.

BELGIUM: DYNASTY DAY. Nov 15. National holiday in honor of Belgian monarchy.

BRAZIL: REPUBLIC DAY. Nov 15. Commemorates the Proclamation of the Republic on Nov 15, 1889.

CAROLINA CRAFTSMEN'S CHRISTMAS CLASSIC. Nov 15–17. State Fairgrounds, Columbia, SC. Arts and crafts. Info from: The Carolina Craftsmen, 1240 Oakland Ave, Greensboro, NC 27403.

GEORGE SPELVIN DAY. Nov 15. Believed to be the anniversary of George Spelvin's theatrical birth—in Charles A. Gardiner's play *Karl the Peddler* on Nov 15, 1886, in a production at New York, NY. Spelvin, a fictitious creation, is said to have appeared in more than 10,000 Broadway performances. The name (or equivalent Georgina, Georgetta, etc) is used in play programs to conceal the fact that an actor is performing in more than one role. See also: "England: Walter Plinge Day" (Dec 2) for British equivalent.

HOLIDAYS ARE PICKLE DAYS. Nov 15–Dec 31. To promote the contribution of pickles to holiday entertaining—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. Sponsor: Pickle Packers International, Inc, 108½ E Main St, St. Charles, IL 60174. Info from: Myers CommuniCounsel, 11 Penn Plaza, Ste 1000, New York, NY 10001.

JAPAN: SHICHI-GO-SAN. Nov 15. Annual children's festival. The *Shichi-Go-San* (Seven-Five-Three) rite, observed on Nov 15, is "the most picturesque event in the autumn season." On this day, parents take their three-year-old children of either sex, five-year-old boys and seven-year-old girls to the parish shrines dressed in their best clothes. There the guardian spirits are thanked for the healthy growth of the children and prayers are offered for their further development.

O'KEEFFE, GEORGIA: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 15. Described as one of the greatest American artists of the 20th century, Georgia O'Keeffe was born at Sun Prairie, WI, Nov 15, 1887. In 1924 she married the famous photographer, Alfred Stieglitz. His more than 500 photographs of her have been called "the greatest love poem in the history of photography." She died at Santa Fe, NM, on Mar 6, 1986, at age 98.

SILVER BELLS IN THE CITY. Nov 15. Lansing, MI. Michigan's capital city sparkles with hospitality when more than 3,000 candles line the streets of downtown Lansing's business district for this holiday celebration of lights, music and good cheer. Annually, the Friday before Thanksgiving. Sponsor: WKAR Radio, 283 Communication Arts Bldg, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

SOUTH AFRICA: 1991 LEPROSY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. Nov 15–16. Magaliesburg, Transvaal. Info from: Conference Coordinators, Mktg and Communication Services, CSIR, PO Box 395, Pretoria 0001, South Africa.

SPACE MILESTONE: *BURAN* (USSR). Nov 15. The Soviet Union's first reusable space plane, *Buran*, completed a smooth, unmanned mission at approximately 1:25 AM, EST, on Nov 15, 1988, after orbiting the Earth twice in 3 hours, 25 minutes. Launched at Baikonur, Soviet central Asia, the importance of this mission was in its computer-controlled lift-off and return.

November 14

Holidays

British Virgin Islands, St. Kitts, Tuvalu — **Prince of Wales' Birthday** Celebrates the occasion of the prince's birth, 1948.

Jordan — **H. M. King Hussein's Birthday** Commemorates the event, 1935.

Birthdates

1650 **William III,** Stadholder of Holland, 1672-1702; King of Great Britain, 1689-1702. [d. March 19, 1702]

1668 **Johnann Lucus von Hildebrandt,** Austrian baroque architect, military engineer. [d. November 16, 1745]

1765 **Robert Fulton,** U.S. inventor; developed first practical **steamship,** 1807. [d. February 24, 1815]

1779 **Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger,** Danish poet, dramatist; named Danish national poet, 1849; leader of Romantic movement in Danish poetry. [d. January 20, 1850]

1797 **Sir Charles Lyell,** Scottish geologist; the father of modern geology. [d. February 22, 1875]

1820 **Anson Burlingame,** U.S. legislator, diplomat; noted for his great achievements as U.S. Minister to China, 1860–67; appointed by Chinese government to head a three-man mission to U.S. and Europe in 1868, charged with establishing diplomatic relations with the U.S., Great Britain, and Russia; (resulted in the **Burlingame Treaty,** July 28, 1868.) [d. February 23, 1870]

1828 **Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet,** French statesman; Premier of France, 1879–80; 1882; 1886; 1890–92. [d. May 14, 1923]

1840 **Claude Monet,** French artist; Impressionist painter. [d. December 5, 1926]

1861 **Frederick Jackson Turner,** U.S. historian; noted for his revolutionary interpretation of American history; author of *The Significance of Sections in American History,* for which he received the Pulitzer Prize, 1933. [d. March 14, 1932]

1862 **Count Johann-Heinrich von Bernstorff,** German diplomat; German Ambassador to U.S., 1908–17; Chairman, German League of Nations Union; Vice-Chairman, League of Nations. [d. October 6, 1939]

1863 **Leo Hendrik Baekeland,** U.S. chemist, born in Belgium; developed **bakelite,** one of first widely used **plastics.** [d. February 23, 1944]

1885 **Sonia Delaunay,** French-Russian artist; influenced creative and applied arts, 1920-70; experimented with *infinite rhythm* in her paintings. [d. December 5, 1979]

1889 **Jawaharlah Nehru,** Indian statesman; first Prime Minister of India, 1947–64; became known throughout the world for his exercise of civil disobedience while striving for independence of India. [d. May 27, 1964]

1891 **Sir Frederick Grant Banting,** Canadian physiologist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for production of **insulin** (with J. J. R. Macleod), 1923. [d. February 21, 1941]

1895 **Frank J. Lausche,** U.S. statesman; U.S. Senator, 1956–68.

Wilmarth Sheldon Lewis, U.S. author, editor; his extensive works related to Horace Walpole; senior editor of projected 50-volume edition of Walpole's correspondence. [d. October 7, 1979]

1896 **Mamię Doud Eisenhower,** U.S. First Lady; wife of Dwight David Eisenhower, 34th U.S. President. [d. November 1, 1979]

1900 **Aaron Copland,** U.S. composer; Pulitzer Prize in music, 1945.

1904 **Dick Powell,** U.S. actor, producer, director. [d. January 3, 1963]

1906 **Louise Brooks,** U.S. actress; appeared in the films *Pandora's Box* and *Diary of a Lost Child.* [d. August 8, 1985]

1907 **Astrid Lindgren,** Swedish author; wrote the *Pippi Longstocking* stories for children.

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Dubricius, bishop. Also called **Dyfrig.** [d. 6th century]

St. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin. Also called **Lawrence,** or (in Gaelic) **Lorcan Ua Tuathail.** [d. 1180]

The Beatified

Blessed Serapion, martyr. [d. 1240]

Blessed John Liccio, Dominican preacher, prior. [d. 1511]

1908 **Joseph (Raymond) McCarthy,** U.S. politician, lawyer, farmer; U.S. Senator, 1947–57; responsible for controversial hearings into Communism in U.S., which became known as a witch-hunt because of the terrorizing tactics of him and his staff; slandered many people using unsubstantiated evidence. [d. May 2, 1957]

Harrison (Evans) Salisbury, U.S. journalist; editor and writer for *The New York Times,* 1949-73; Pulitzer Prize in international correspondence, 1955.

1912 **Barbara Hutton,** U.S. heiress. [d. May 11, 1979]

1913 **George Armistead Smathers,** U.S. government official; Congressman, 1947-50; Senator, 1951-58.

1919 **Veronica Lake (Constance Ockleman),** U.S. actress. [d. July 7, 1973]

1921 **Brian Keith (Robert Keith, Jr.),** U.S. actor; known for his roles in Disney films and several television series.

1929 **McLean Stevenson,** U.S. actor; known for his role on the television series, *M*A*S*H,* 1972-75.

1930 **Edward White,** U.S. astronaut; first man to walk in space (during *Gemini 4* mission, 1965). Killed in fire aboard *Apollo I.* [d. January 27, 1967]

1935 **Hussein ibn Talal,** King of Jordan, 1953–.

1948 **Charles, Prince of Wales,** oldest son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip; heir apparent to British throne.

1955 **Guillermo Villaneuva *(Willie)* Hernandez,** Puerto Rican-born baseball player; relief pitcher, Detroit Tigers; Cy Young Award and American League Most Valuable Player Award, 1984.

Historical Events

1784 **Samuel Seabury** is consecrated in Scotland as Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, becoming the first Anglican bishop in America.

1847 **Chloroform** is first used as an anesthetic by Scottish physician **James Y. Simpson.**

Civil war breaks out in **Switzerland** between the federal government and the Sonderbund of the seven Catholic cantons.

1863 Great Britain cedes **Ionian Islands** to Greece.

1888 **St. Andrew's Golf Club,** Yonkers, New York, is organized, the first American golf club.

1914 First issue of ***Popolo d'Italia,*** edited by **Benito Mussolini,** is published.

1962 The former Italian colony of **Eritrea** is annexed to Ethiopia as a province.

1968 **Yale University** announces that it will begin admitting women as undergraduate students in 1969.

1969 ***Apollo 12*** spacecraft is successfully launched from Cape Kennedy, Florida.

1973 **Princess Anne** of Britain and Captain Mark Phillips are married in Westminster Abbey.

1979 President Jimmy Carter freezes Iranian assets in response to the seizure of U.S. hostages in **Iran.**

1986 U.S. securities speculator, **Ivan Boesky,** pleads guilty to criminal charges for engaging in **insider trading** and will pay a record $100 million in fines.

1988 **Spain** and **Portugal** formally join the Western European Union.

Quotation of the day:

"You must creep before you can run; you must run before you can fly."–Henry D. Thoreau, November 12, 1851

——NOVEMBER 13——

St. Frances Xavier Cabrini–Italian-born founder of Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart, known in U.S. as Mother Cabrini, was first U.S. citizen to be canonized; d. 1917 in Chicago.

Zodiac sign for the day: Scorpio, the scorpion.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Opal, tourmaline.

The day in history:

1927–Holland Tunnel, first automobile passageway under Hudson River, opened between New York and New Jersey.
1933–First known sit-down strike in U.S. was conducted at Hormel Packing Company in Austin, Minn.
1969–Vietnam Moratorium demonstrations over three-day period beginning today were participated in by hundreds of thousands of people, focussing on Washington, D.C.

The day's birthdays:

Writer Robert Louis Stevenson 1850, Edinburgh; actor Edwin Booth 1833, Belair, Md.; Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis 1856, Louisville, Ky.; actor John Drew 1853, Philadelphia.

Quotation of the day:

"The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure."–Thomas Jefferson, November 13, 1787

——NOVEMBER 14——

Zodiac sign for the day: Scorpio, the scorpion.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Opal, tourmaline.

The day in history:

1889–Nellie Bly, reporter for *New York World,* set off to travel around the world in less than 80 days. (She did it in 72 days.)
1942–Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and seven others were rescued after 23 days on a liferaft in Pacific following air crash in World War II.
1957–Police raided a meeting of suspected gang leaders from all over the U.S. in Apalachin, N.Y.

The day's birthdays:

Composer Aaron Copland 1900, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru 1889, Allahabad, India; England's Prince Charles 1948, Buckingham Palace, London; artist Claude Monet 1840, Paris; inventor Robert Fulton 1765, Little Britain (Fulton), Penna.; heiress Barbara Hutton, New York City; Mrs. Dwight D. (Mamie) Eisenhower, Boone, Iowa; Jordan's King Hussein 1935, Amman, Jordan; researcher-doctor Sir Frederick G. Banting 1891, Alliston, Canada.

Quotation of the day:

"Call me Ishmael . . . I love to sail forbidden seas, and land on barbarous coasts."–Herman Melville in *Moby Dick,* November 14, 1851

——NOVEMBER 15——

Zodiac sign for the day: Scorpio, the scorpion.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Opal, tourmaline.

The day in history:

1889–Brazil Republic Day marks nation's ending of monarchy.
1926–National Broadcasting Company went on the air over 24 stations.
1940–U.S. called 75,000 men to armed forces duty in first peacetime conscription.

The day's birthdays:

Statesman William Pitt, the elder 1708, Westminster, England; singer Petula Clark, Epsom, England; Field Marshal Erwin Rommel 1891, Heideheim, Germany; artist Georgia O'Keefe 1887, Sun Prairie, Wis.; writer Gerhart Hauptmann 1862, Obersalzbrunn, Germany; statesman W. Averell Harriman 1891, New York City; poetess Marianne Moore 1887, Kirkwood, Mo.

Quotation of the day:

"That's all there is; there isn't any more."–Ethel Barrymore, November 15, 1904

——NOVEMBER 16——

Zodiac sign for the day: Scorpio, the scorpion.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Opal, tourmaline.

1940 Coventry, England, cathedral damaged by Nazi bombs
1945 Bolivia joined the United Nations
1948 Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, heir to the throne of England, born
1955 Robert Sherwood, playwright, died
1963 Volcanic island of Surtsey born off Iceland
1968 Equatorial Africa joined the United Nations
1969 Apollo 12 blasted off to land on the Moon
1970 Annual elephant roundup held at Surin, Thailand
Twenty-fifth birthday concert performed by the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra at Providence
End of the Water Festival at Bangkok, Thailand

November 15th

Feast of St. Malo
2349 BC Methuselah born
309 AD Sts. Shmona and Garia, the "Confessors of Edessa," martyred (Feast Day)
878 St. Fintan of Rhienau died (Feast Day)
1136 St. Leopold, Prince of Austria, died (Feast Day, celebrated in Klosternburg by sliding down a huge wine barrel)
1280 St. Albert the Great, patron of students of natural history, died (Feast Day)
1316 John I, King of France, posthumous son of Louis X
1533 Spaniards entered the Incas' holy city, Cuzco
1630 Johann Kepler, German astronomer, born
1712 Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun killed each other in a duel (England)
1741 British captured Patia, on San Fernandez Island
1763 Mason and Dixon began surveying their line
1777 Articles of Confederation adopted by the Continental Congress
1790 Leopold II, Holy Roman Emperor, crowned King of Hungary
1794 John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died
1802 George Romney, English portrait painter, died
1806 Zebulon Pike discovered his Peak (Colorado)
1819 Daniel Rutherford, discoverer of nitrogen, died
1838 Grand Caledonian Curling Club founded in Scotland
1860 New Minot Ledge Lighthouse lit (Massachusetts)
1864 General Sherman burned Atlanta, Georgia
1881 American Federation of Labor organized
1882 Felix Frankfurter, Supreme Court Justice, born
1887 Marianne Moore, poet and baseball fan, born
1889 Manoel II, King of Portugal, born
1891 W. Averell Harriman, U.S. diplomat, born
1896 Power from Niagara Falls turned on in Buffalo, New York
1899 Pedro II, second Emp
1901 Great meteor shower
1907 "Mutt and Jeff" comi
1908 Empress Dowager Tzu-
Belgium annexed the Congo
1920 Danzig, Germany, pro
1929 Ambassador Bridge, c and Win opened
1939 Cornerstone of the Je Washingt
1940 Queens-Midtown Tunnel
1942 Japanese battleship Solomon
1945 Venezuela joined the
1960 George Washington, fi submarin
1961 Transet 4-Band TRAAC U.S.
1965 Craig Breedlove in th a land-s first to
1966 Gemini 12, U.S. orbit back to
1969 Beginning of the Easte
Annual Elephant Roundu
1999 Transit of Mercury

November 16th

Feast of St. Eucherius
2348 BC Noah's flood ended
42 AD Tiberius, Roman Empero
1093 St. Margaret, Queen of Day)
1240 St. Edmund of Abingdon
1272 King Henry III of Engla
1302 St. Gertrude of Helfta
1326 King Edward II of Engla and his ba
1532 Inca Empire fell to Piz
1632 Swedish King Gustavus A Battle of
1665 Oxford Gazette first pu
1715 Prussia defeated Sweden
1724 John Sheppard, famed En
1797 Frederick William II, K
1801 New York Post newspaper
1855 Turks surrendered to Rus
1873 W. C. Handy, blues compo
1882 Milwaukee Journal, Wisco

ming, train wreck
udan, and Tunisia joined the United Nations
pse of the sun
sta and harvest dances held at Jemes and Tesuque pueblos in New Mexico
hattan completed her voyage through the Northwest Passage

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ner begins
:. John Chrysostom (Orthodox)
lied; invoked against stomach diseases (Feast Day)
icholas I died (Feast Day)
ius, patron of tailors, clothmakers and Cremona, Italy died (Feast Day)
I III of England born
y the Navigator of Portugal died
or Didacus) died (Feast Day)
aus Kostka died (Feast Day)
rces captured Montreal, Canada
pendale, cabinetmaker, buried
Rome ended when Napoleon evacuated Italy
eteor showers witnessed
, actor, born
s Stevenson, author, born
ueen of Portugal, died
eis, jurist, born
Rossini, opera composer, died
hool of the Sacred Sciences opened at the Catholic University of America
ing, artist-author, born
al American Conference held (Washington, D.C.)
, infant, chosen to succeed his uncle as Emperor of China
Cabrini, patron of emigrants, died
etired as ruler of Hungary
II of Bavaria abdicated
raft carrier Ark Royal sunk in the Mediterranean
tleship Hiyei sunk in the Solomon Islands
I Panama joined the United Nations
unta took over the government of Argentina

1965 Yarmouth Castle, a cruise ship, burned off Nassau
1968 HL-10, an experimental controlled-flight satellite, launched

November 14th

Feast of St. Dubricius
565 AD Justinian I, the Great, Eastern Roman Emperor, died
1180 St. Lawrence O'Toole died (Feast Day)
1305 Bertrand de Got crowned the first Avignon Pope as Clement V
1359 St. Gregory Palamas died (Orthodox Feast Day)
1501 Arthur, heir to England, married Katherine of Aragon
1525 Pizarro left Panama to conquer Peru
1587 Cavendish, a British sea rover, captured Great St. Anne, a Spanish treasure galleon
1623 St. Josaphat of Polotsk died (Feast Day)
1698 King Charles II of Spain wrote his will, leaving all to Joseph Ferdinand of Bavaria
1734 Louise de Keroualle, mistress of King Charles II of England, died
1765 Robert Fulton, inventor, born
1803 Jacob Abbott, author of the Rollo books, born
1814 Norway annexed to Sweden by the Treaty of Kiel
1832 Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died
Trolley service began in New York City
1840 Claude Monet, French artist, born
1851 Herman Melville's Moby Dick published
1866, 1867, 1868 Great meteor showers witnessed
1888 Meeting held that evolved into St. Andrew's, the first U.S. golf club
1889 Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian statesman, born
Nellie Bly began her attempt to go around the world in less than 80 days, and succeeded
1896 Mamie Dowd, Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, born
1900 Aaron Copeland, composer, born
1907, 1953 Transits of Mercury
1908 King Hsu, Emperor of China, died
1912 Barbara Hutton, heiress, born
1915 Booker T. Washington, educator-author, died
1918 Tomas Masaryk elected first President of Czechoslovakia
1922 First BBC radio broadcast aired in England
Latvia elected its first president
1935 King Hussein I of Jordan born
1939 William I. Hull, educator-author, died

Remarks Commemorating the First Anniversary of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative

June 27, 1991

Please be seated. Welcome, distinguished Members of Congress and both Houses. Let me salute our Secretary of the Treasury and another Cabinet member, Ambassador Carla Hills; Minister Foxley of Chile; Minister de Franco of Nicaragua; Minister Alfaro of Panama. I could not be more pleased to have you all join me up here today. And look at this audience, sweating out there. [*Laughter*] Change that—perspiring out there.

Bob Mosbacher is here, our Secretary of Commerce; and Ed Madigan, General Scowcroft, Bill Reilly, Mike Boskin, Larry Eagleburger—and I'm going to get in trouble—Mr. Robson, and many, many more. Fred Zeder and John Macomber of the Ex-Im, Ron Roskens of AID. You have our top people here, and it's very symbolic and important that they be here. I think that this shows vividly our commitment to building a better and more prosperous hemisphere.

We're also pleased to have with us Mr. Enrique Iglesias of the Inter-American Development Bank. It seems like he just left. He was just here the other day, and we welcome him back. The Ambassadors from Latin America and some of the Caribbean countries; from the OAS, the Secretary General here, we salute you, sir; and many members of the diplomatic corps. To everyone I would say, my warmest greetings to you on this historic day. Feel free to take your coats off. If it weren't for these cameras, I'd take mine off. [*Laughter*]

I'm just delighted, again, that you're all here. And we've come here today to celebrate the first anniversary of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. As you know, this initiative wasn't a unilateral thing; it grew out of talks between many of us here today. I heard many of your concerns about building a prosperous hemisphere, of throwing off the deadening weight of debt and economic stagnation, and building strong ties of idealism and self-interest. With the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we vowed to encourage free trade, stimulate investment, and reduce the debt burden that overwhelms so many of our neighbors and our colleagues.

We've made great progress. In just 1 year we've signed eight bilateral framework agreements for trade and investment—with Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, and Venezuela. Make that 10 agreements, because today Carla Hills will sign bilateral framework agreements with Minister de Franco of Nicaragua and Minister Alfaro of Panama. We also are negotiating with Guatemala and the 13-nation English-speaking Caribbean Community.

Last week, right here, Ambassador Hills also joined representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay in signing what we call the Rose Garden Agreement, the first regional framework accord under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. Carla has been very busy, and I'm glad to see her bringing a lot of these things to fruition. I congratulate her and Dave Mulford and so many others who have worked tirelessly on these projects.

Ambassador Hills and her counterparts will pull down tariff and nontariff barriers, protect patents and intellectual property, strengthen investment environments, and make it possible for firms to repatriate their profits. In short, we will build a solid foundation for economic cooperation and prosperity. We've also begun making our hemisphere more hospitable to investment. The Inter-American Development Bank has approved its first investment sector loan—it's $150 million to Chile. Minister Foxley and President Iglesias completed arrangements for this loan today, I am told.

President Iglesias, I want to thank you, sir, and congratulate everyone at the IDB for this important step. And we should congratulate Chile for the impressive free-market reforms that it has undertaken. Through these loans, the IDB will help Latin America and the Caribbean countries compete for capital and embrace reforms that foster economic growth.

For years the world experimented with the fantasy that experts could manage economies. The utter failure of the communism system demonstrated that expert cadres can no more manage growth than they can manage the weather or anything else. Free markets
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else. Free markets reward people who have ideas, not just those who have connections. They allow poor people to become rich. They make possible unprecedented levels of social mobility. And of course, they mean jobs. They teach people hard study, hard work, and commitment to others—those commitments produce real wealth.

I'm also pleased to report that our proposal for a $1.5 billion Multilateral Investment Fund has gotten off to a great start. Japan has pledged $100 million for each of the next 5 years. Canada, France, Portugal, and Spain have expressed keen interest in supporting the fund, which will provide targeted support for countries that undertake the difficult reforms necessary to encourage investment and stimulate free enterprise.

Pillar three of our proposal, debt reduction, also has gotten off to a rousing start. Five nations already have negotiated far-reaching reductions in commercial debt through the provisions of the Brady Plan. Other nations will take advantage of the plan as their economic reforms take shape.

Congress has agreed to reward economic reform and trade liberalization by reducing a portion of a nation's debt—the food assistance loans contracted under P.L. 480. Congress also supported our recommendation to use interests on remaining debt for grassroots environmental projects. And this ambitious, innovative plan already has produced results.

Today, the U.S. will sign an agreement with Chile, slashing Chile's P.L. 480 debt 40 percent, to $23 million. This is the first example of bilateral debt reduction under EAI. We look forward to reaching an understanding soon on the environmental component of this agreement.

So now, just briefly, let me talk about what lies ahead. As you know, Congress recently voted not to terminate the Fast Track trade procedures that enable us to deal in good faith with you—and with Congress—in trade negotiations. Our goal is to create a free trade zone that will cover all of North America. This trade zone—360 million consumers and markets that produce more than $6 trillion in annual output—will set the stage for something even more dramatic, a whole hemispheric zone of free trade.

I was very proud and pleased the way so many countries south of Mexico and in the Caribbean supported the FTA, the Fast Track authority, with Mexico. It's broad vision, because it should sweep through—this whole concept of free trade must sweep through our whole hemisphere.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative can link our nations with their diverse cultures, work forces, and creative forces. I know some have worried that the EAI might indicate a reduction in our commitment to the multilateral trading system. Not so, we remain fully committed and fully determined to make that system work.

Indeed, as part of the Uruguay round, we have joined our Latin American and our Caribbean allies in trying to pull down protectionist barriers in Europe and in Asia. I want to stress the importance of reaching a successful conclusion to the round. It can establish a basis for worldwide free and fair trade. Without it, we're going to have great difficulty moving forward.

We live in an extraordinary place at an extraordinary time. When Cuba embraces democracy, ours will become the first truly democratic hemisphere in the world. That is a major goal, a major accomplishment by most countries already; Cuba being this holdout.

There's no accident of history here. From the northern tip of Alaska to the southernmost point of Tierra del Fuego, we share common heritages. Our people can trace their roots to all the nations of the world. We share ties of culture and of blood and of common interest. And now, as democracy sweeps the world, we share the challenge of leadership through example.

We can lead the way to a world freed from suspicion and from mercantilist barriers, from socialist inefficiencies. We can show the world how prosperity preserves the social order, and the land, air, and water as well. We can show the rest of the world that deregulation, respect for private property, low tax rates, and low trade barriers can produce vast economic returns. We can show the rest of the world how to build upon each other's strengths, rather than preying upon weaknesses.

Today, I simply want to pledge to you, our friends, my full effort to make the En-

terprise for the Americas Initiative a total reality. I urge Congress to pass promptly the legislation necessary to enact EAI. This includes debt reduction authority and authority for the United States to contribute its share to the Multilateral Investment Fund.

In 1876—I think I mentioned this the other day when President Collor was here—the Brazilian Emperor, Dom Pedro II, visited the United States and stopped in St. Louis, among other places. And he noted that local craftsmen were using only the sturdiest materials in building a customs house. The emperor was stunned. "But an iron building would last 400 years," he noted. "You do not mean to tell me that there will be any custom houses in 400 years."

We meet today to honor Dom Pedro's vision of a hemisphere shorn of customs houses and jammed with thriving markets. If we can build a hemisphere devoted to freedom, one that prefers enterprise to envy, we've going to create our own new world order.

We've worked miracles in one year, and so let us shape a revolution in the next because I honestly believe that together, we can make our hemisphere's freedom first and best for all.

Thank you, and God bless you. And thank you all for coming down here on this very hot, but very significant occasion. Thank you.

[At this point, Secretary of the Treasury Brady and Ambassador Hills signed trade agreements with Chile, Nicaragua, and Panama.]

One half of it done.

Resignation of Supreme Court Associate Justice Marshall.

Q. Mr. President, have you thought about a successor to Thurgood Marshall?

Q. Mr. President, what do you want in a Marshall successor, sir?

Q. And how soon? How soon will we have a successor?

Q. Have you got a successor, Mr. President?

The President. Now, what was that one question? What was the one question?

Q. Thurgood Marshall, sir. What about a successor to Mr. Marshall?

The President. Well, it just happened, I mean. But we'll move promptly; we'll move very swiftly. I paid my respects to Justice Marshall in a statement that we put out. He served his country with great distinction. And, you know, it's very pleasant for Barbara and me—I knew nothing about this, of course—but he and Mrs. Marshall were our guests up at Camp David a while back. And we had a very warm and relaxed and entertaining visit. I say entertaining from him, he fired off a few jokes for us. And it was very pleasant.

So, in the personal relationship, we feel sad about this, but he's served his country well. And we're going to move——

Q. Wasn't there some notice at all, sir?

The President. No, no. This is really the—literally, the first I heard when we went up to the Hill.

Q. What about——

Q. Will it be a minority?

Q. Mr. Sununu has issued another apology. What do you have—do you have anything to say about?

The President. I've said all I really care to say about that.

Q. What qualities will you look for in a replacement?

Q. What about a replacement, sir? A successor?

The President. Somebody that believes in the Constitution of the United States, as all nine of those Judges do that are on the court now, and somebody with experience, obviously, and somebody that will be able to serve a while. So, that's it.

All right. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 4:05 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills; Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley Riesco of Chile; Economy Minister Silvio de Franco of Nicaragua; Commerce Minister Roberto Alfaro of Panama; Secretary of Agriculture Edward R. Madigan; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; William K. Reilly, Administrator of Environmental Protection Agency; Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Deputy Secretary of State; John E. Robson,

Deputy Secretar Zeder, Presiden cer of the Over poration; Presid U.S. Export-Imp kens, Administ International D Baena Soares, S zation of Amer ford, Under Sec International A nando Collor de

White House S Executive Ord for Courts-Mar
June 27, 1991

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Note: Executive in the July 1 is

Statement on t States Suprem Thurgood Mar
June 27, 1991

Justice Marsh nary and distin try as a pione judge on the U Second Circuit, his tenure on career is an insp cans. He grew achieve the high

Deputy Secretary of the Treasury; Fred M. Zeder, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; President and Chairman of the U.S. Export-Import Bank; Ronald W. Roskens, Administrator of the Agency for International Development; João Clemente Baena Soares, Secretary General of Organization of American States; David C. Mulford, Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs; and President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil.

White House Statement on the Executive Order Amending the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984

June 27, 1991

The President today signed an Executive order entitled "Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984."

This order amends the rules for Courts-Martial relating to pretrial investigations, discovery, and procedure; pretrial agreement negotiations; speedy trial; and appellate actions. It also amends the Military Rules of Evidence relating to polygraph evidence and makes minor changes in the definition of crimes and punishments.

Note: Executive order 12767 was published in the July 1 issue of the Federal Register.

Statement on the Resignation of United States Supreme Court Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall

June 27, 1991

Justice Marshall has rendered extraordinary and distinguished service to his country as a pioneering civil rights lawyer, a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, as Solicitor General, and in his tenure on the Supreme Court. His career is an inspiring example for all Americans. He grew up under segregation to achieve the highest office to which a lawyer can aspire. His accomplishments on the Bench will long be remembered. We wish him the best in his retirement. I intend to nominate a successor very soon.

Nomination of Olin L. Wethington To Be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury

June 27, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Olin L. Wethington, of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs. He would succeed Charles H. Dallara. Upon appointment, Mr. Wethington shall be designated as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. He would succeed Charles H. Dallara.

Since 1990 Mr. Wethington has served as Special Assistant to the President and Executive Secretary to the Economic Policy Council at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this he served as a partner with the law firm of Steptoe and Johnson in Washington, DC, 1985–1990; a Deputy Under Secretary for International Trade at the Department of Commerce, 1983–1985; and Director of the Planning and Evaluation staff for the International Trade Administration at the Department of Commerce, 1982. In addition Mr. Wethington served as an Executive Assistant to the Under Secretary for International Trade at the Department of Commerce, 1981–1982; an attorney with the law firm of Steptoe and Johnson, 1977–1981; and an adjunct professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center, 1980–1981.

Mr. Wethington graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (B.A., 1971, and M.A., 1971); Columbia University (Ph.D., 1974); and Harvard Law School (J.D., 1977). He was born on November 17, 1948, in Durham, NC. Mr. Wethington is married, has three children, and resides in McLean, VA.

Nomination of George F. Murphy, Jr., To Be Inspector General of the United States Information Agency

June 27, 1990

The President today announced his intention to nominate George F. Murphy, Jr., to be Inspector General of the U.S. Information Agency. He would succeed Anthony J. Gabriel.

Since 1988 Mr. Murphy has served as Deputy Director for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as a consultant to the nuclear industry, 1986–1987; director of the Senate National Security Office, 1977–1986; executive director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 1975–1977; deputy director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 1968–1975; and a professional staff member on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 1958–1968. In addition, Mr. Murphy worked for the Central Intelligence Agency, 1950–1958.

Mr. Murphy graduated from Harvard College (A.B., 1949). He was born May 1, 1924, in Boston, MA. Mr. Murphy served in the U.S. Army Air Corps, 1942–1946. He is married, has two children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

Statement on Signing a Bill Protecting Natural and Cultural Resources in New Mexico

June 27, 1990

I take great pleasure in signing into law S. 286, an Act to establish the Petroglyph National Monument and the Pecos National Historical Park in New Mexico, and to resolve various New Mexico land issues.

West of Albuquerque, New Mexico, the major landscape feature is the West Mesa, marked by a 17-mile long basalt escarpment and five volcanic cones. Within the area are an estimated 15,000 to 17,000 petroglyphs, which are designs carved or pecked into the rock. Establishment of the Petroglyph National Monument will provide an excellent opportunity to form a strong partnership among the Federal Government, the State of New Mexico, and the City of Albuquerque to ensure the protection of seriously threatened ancient Pueblo Indian and Spanish rock art. Cost sharing will be an important component of the success of this joint effort, and I look forward to a successful partnership.

S. 286 also will expand the existing 365-acre Pecos National Monument into the 5,865-acre Pecos National Historical Park. This will allow for expanded protection and recreation programs in an area rich in cultural resources.

I wholeheartedly support the measures contained in S. 286 because they will ensure the protection of rich natural and cultural resources within the State of New Mexico that are now seriously threatened.

George Bush

The White House,
June 27, 1990.

Note: S. 286, approved June 27, was assigned Public Law No. 101–313.

Remarks Announcing the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative

June 27, 1990

Thank you all very much for coming to the White House, and it is my pleasure to welcome so many distinguished guests with such strong interests in the vital Latin American and Caribbean region. Let me recognize the many members of the diplomatic corps that are here and extend to you a warm welcome—from Latin America, particularly, and the Caribbean, Europe, Japan. Members of our Cabinet—Nick Brady and Secretary Baker, Carla Hills, Secretary Mosbacher—delighted you're here. Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Mike Boskin, is here. Bill Webster, welcome. And of course, we're delighted to see Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, here and then an old friend, Barber Conable, of the World Bank, and Richard Erb, from the IMF. And Ricky Iglesias, an old friend of the Bushes, and we welcome him, of the IDB, and so many leading lights in the business and financial

communities. To all of you, then, a welcome.

In the past 12 months, every one of us, from the man in the White House to the man on the street, has been fascinated by the tremendous changes, the positive changes, taking place around the world. Freedom has made great gains not just in Eastern Europe but right here in the Americas; and we've seen a resurgence of democratic rule, a rising tide of democracy, never before witnessed in the history of this beloved hemisphere. And with one exception, Cuba, the transition to democracy is moving towards completion, and we can all sense the excitement that the day is not far off when Cuba joins the ranks of world democracies and makes the Americas fully free.

With one exception, that's the case. But the political transformation sweeping the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean has its parallel in the economic sphere. Throughout the region, nations are turning away from the statist economic policies that stifle growth and are now looking to the power of the free market to help this hemisphere realize its untapped potential for progress. A new leadership has emerged, backed by the strength of the people's mandate, leadership that understands that the future of Latin America lies with free government and free markets. In the words of Colombia's courageous leader, Virgilio Barco—President Barco: "The long-running match between Karl Marx and Adam Smith is finally coming to an end" with the "recognition that open economies with access to markets can lead to social progress."

For the United States, these are welcome developments, developments that we're eager to support. But we recognize that each nation in the region must make its own choices. There is no blueprint, no one-size-fits-all approach, to reform. The primary responsibility for achieving economic growth lies with each individual country. Our challenge in this country is to respond in ways that support the positive changes now taking place in the hemisphere. We must forge a genuine partnership for free-market reform.

Back in February, I met in Cartagena [Colombia] with heads of the three Andean nations, and I came away from that meeting convinced that the U.S. must review its approach not only to that region but to Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole. And I asked Treasury Secretary Brady to lead a review of U.S. economic policy towards this vital region, to make a fresh assessment, if you will, of the problems and opportunities we'll encounter in the decade ahead. And that review is now complete, and the results are in, and the need for new economic initiatives is clear and compelling.

All signs point to the fact that we must shift the focus of our economic interaction towards a new economic partnership because prosperity in our hemisphere depends on trade, not aid. And I've asked you here today to share with you some of the ideas, some of the ways we can build a broad-based partnership for the nineties—to announce the new Enterprise for the Americas Initiative that creates incentives to reinforce Latin America's growing recognition that free-market reform is the key to sustained growth and political stability.

The three pillars of our new initiative are trade, investment, and debt. To expand trade, I propose that we begin the process of creating a hemispherewide free trade zone; to increase investment, that we adopt measures to create a new flow of capital into the region; and to further ease the burden of debt, a new approach to debt in the region with important benefits for our environment.

Let's begin with trade. In the 1980's, trade within our hemisphere trailed the overall pace of growth in world trade. One principal reason for that: overrestrictive trade barriers that wall off the economies of our region from each other and from the United States at great cost to us all. These barriers are the legacy of the misguided notion that a nation's economy needs protection in order to thrive. The great economic lesson of this century is that protectionism still stifles progress and free markets breed prosperity. To this end, we've formulated a three-point trade plan to encourage the emerging trend toward free-market reform that are now gathering forces in the Americas.

First, as we enter the final months of the current Uruguay round of the world trade

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talks, I pledge close cooperation with the nations of this hemisphere. The successful completion of the Uruguay round remains the most effective way of promoting long-term trade growth in Latin America and the increased integration of Latin nations into the overall global trading system. Our aim in the Uruguay round is free and fair trade, and through these talks we are seeking to strengthen existing trade rules and to expand them to areas that do not now have agreed rules of fairplay. And to show our commitment to our neighbors in Latin America and the Caribbean, we will seek deeper tariff reductions in this round on products of special interest to them.

Second, we must build on the trend we see toward free markets and make our ultimate aim a free trade system that links all of the Americas: North, Central, and South. And we look forward to the day when not only are the Americas the first fully free, democratic hemisphere but when all are equal partners in a free trade zone stretching from the port of Anchorage to the Tierra del Fuego.

I'm announcing today that the U.S. stands ready to enter into free trade agreements with other markets in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly with groups of countries that have associated for purposes of trade liberalization. And the first step in this process is the now-announced free trade agreement with Mexico. We must all recognize that we won't bring down barriers to free trade overnight; changes so far-reaching may take years of preparation and tough negotiations. But the payoff in terms of prosperity is worth every effort, and now is the time to make a comprehensive free trade zone for the Americas our long-term goal.

And third, I understand that some countries aren't yet ready to take that dramatic step to a full free trade agreement. And that's why we're prepared to negotiate with any interested nation in the region bilateral framework agreements to open markets and develop closer trade ties. Such agreements already exist with Mexico and Bolivia. Framework agreements will enable us to move forward on a step-by-step basis to eliminate counterproductive barriers to trade and towards our ultimate goal of free trade. And that's a prescription for greater growth and a higher standard of living in Latin America and, right here at home, new markets for American products and more jobs for American workers.

Promoting free trade is just one of three key elements in our new Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. And our second pillar is increased investment.

The competition for capital today is fierce, and the key to increased investment is to be competitive, to turn around the conditions that have discouraged both foreign and domestic investment—reduce the regulatory burden, clear away the thicket of bureaucratic barriers that choke off Latin America's aspiring entrepreneurs.

In one large Latin city, for instance, it takes almost 300 days to cut through the redtape to open a small garment shop. In another country, the average overseas caller has to make five phone calls to get through, and the wait for a new telephone line can be as long as 5 years. And that's got to change.

Investment reform is essential to make it easier to start new business ventures and make it possible for international investors to participate and profit in Latin American markets. In order to create incentives for investment reform, the United States is prepared to take the following steps:

First, the United States will work with the Inter-American Development Bank to create a new lending program for nations that take significant steps to remove impediments to international investment. The World Bank could also contribute to this effort.

And second, we propose the creation of a new investment fund for the Americas. This fund, administered by the IDB, could provide up to $300 million a year in grants in response to market-oriented investment reforms in progress in privatization. The U.S. intends to contribute $100 million to the fund, and we will seek matching contributions from Europe and Japan.

But in order to create an attractive climate for new investment, we must build on our successful efforts to ease the debt burden. That's the third pillar of this new Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Many nations have already undertaken painful economic reforms for the sake of

future growth, but the investment climate remains clouded, weighted down by the heavy debt burden. Under the Brady plan, we are making significant progress. The agreements reached with Mexico and Costa Rica and Venezuela are already having a positive impact on investment in those countries. Mexico, to take just one example, has already seen a reversal of the destructive capital flight that drained so many Latin American nations of precious investment resources. That's critical. If we restore confidence, capital will follow.

As one means of expanding our debt strategy, we propose that the IDB add its efforts and resources to those of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to support commercial bank debt reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean, and as in the case of World Bank and IMF, IDB funds should be directly linked to economic reform.

While the Brady plan has helped nations reduce commercial bank debt, for nations with high levels of official debt—debt owed to governments rather than private financial institutions—the burden remains heavy. And today, across Latin America, official debt owed to the U.S. Government amounts to nearly $12 billion, with $7 billion of that amount in concessional loans. And in many cases, the heaviest official debt burdens fall on some of the region's smallest nations, countries like Honduras and El Salvador and Jamaica.

That's a problem we must address today. As the key component in addressing the region's debt problem, I am proposing a major new initiative to reduce Latin America and the Caribbean's official debt to the United States for countries that adopt strong economic and investment reform programs with the support of international institutions.

Our debt reduction program will deal separately with concessional and commercial types of loans. On the concessional debt, loans made from AID or Food for Peace accounts, we will propose substantial debt reductions for the most heavily burdened countries. And we will also sell a portion of outstanding commercial loans to facilitate these debt-for-equity and debt-for-nature swaps in countries that have set up such programs. These actions will be taken on a case-by-case basis.

One measure of prosperity and the most important long-term investment any nation can make is environmental well-being. As part of our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we will take action to strengthen environmental policies in this hemisphere. Debt-for-nature swaps are one example, patterned after the innovative agreements reached by some Latin American nations and their commercial creditors. We will also call for the creation of environmental trusts, where interest payments owed on restructured U.S. debt will be paid in local currency and set aside to fund environmental projects in the debtor countries.

These innovative agreements offer a powerful new tool for preserving the natural wonders of this hemisphere that we share. From the vistas of the unspoiled Arctic to the beauties of the barrier reef off Belize to the rich rain forests of the Amazon, we must protect this living legacy that we hold in trust. For an increasing number of our neighbors, the need for free-market reform is clear. These nations need economic breathing room to enact bold reforms, and this official debt initiative is one answer, a way out from under the crushing burden of debt that slows the process of reform.

I know there is some concern that the revolutionary changes we've witnessed this past year in Eastern Europe will shift our attention away from Latin America; but I want to assure all of you here today, as I've assured many democratic leaders in Central and South America and the Caribbean and Mexico, the United States will not lose sight of the tremendous challenges and opportunities right here in our own hemisphere. And indeed, as we talk with the leaders of the G–24 about the emerging democracies in Europe—I've been talking to them also about their supporting democracy and economic freedom in Central America. Our aim is a closer partnership between the Americas and our friends in Europe and in Asia.

Two years from now, our hemisphere will celebrate the 500th anniversary of an epic event: Columbus' discovery of America, our

New World. And we trace our origins, our shared history, to the time of Columbus' voyage and the courageous quest for the advancement of man. Today the bonds of our common heritage are strengthened by the love of freedom and a common commitment to democracy. Our challenge, the challenge in this new era of the Americas, is to secure this shared dream and all its fruits for all the people of the Americas—North, Central, and South.

The comprehensive plan that I've just outlined is proof positive the United States is serious about forging a new partnership with our Latin American and Caribbean neighbors. We're ready to play a constructive role at this critical time to make ours the first fully free hemisphere in all of history. Thank you all for coming and God bless the peoples of the Americas. Thank you very, very much, indeed.

Note: The President spoke at 2:48 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady; U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills; Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher; William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence; Barber B. Conable, Jr., President of the World Bank, which is also known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and Richard D. Erb, Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. The President also referred to the Group of 24, the industrialized democracies that have pledged support for economic and political reform in Poland and Hungary.

Message to the Congress Reporting Budget Rescissions

June 28, 1990

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report eight proposed rescissions totalling $327,375,000.

The proposed rescissions affect programs of the Department of Defense. The details of the proposed rescissions are contained in the attached report.

George Bush

The White House,
June 28, 1990.

Note: The attachment detailing the proposed rescissions was printed in the "Federal Register" of July 6.

Statement on the Japan-United States Trade Negotiations

June 28, 1990

Last year the United States and Japan launched a new cooperative endeavor in economic policy called the Structural Impediments Initiative. This initiative is designed to address underlying structural problems in both of our economies with the goal of contributing to more open and competitive markets and to the reduction of payments imbalances. A joint working group was formed to identify and solve these problems. Over the past year, these discussions have demonstrated the constructive and cooperative spirit which characterizes the relationship between our two countries.

The joint report of the SII working group has just been issued in Tokyo, following up an interim report issued in April. I welcome and endorse this joint report. Both countries have identified structural impediments, taken initial corrective actions, and made commitments to take further steps to resolve a wide range of structural problems. We expect that the structural policy actions to be taken will have a positive effect on our economies, encouraging open and competitive markets, promoting sustained world economic growth, contributing to a reduction in global payments imbalances, and enhancing the quality of life in both Japan and the United States. Although our efforts on SII are bilateral, the effects will be beneficial for the entire world.

I particularly welcome the clear commitment by Japan to reduce further its current account surplus and view the SII process as

Chicago

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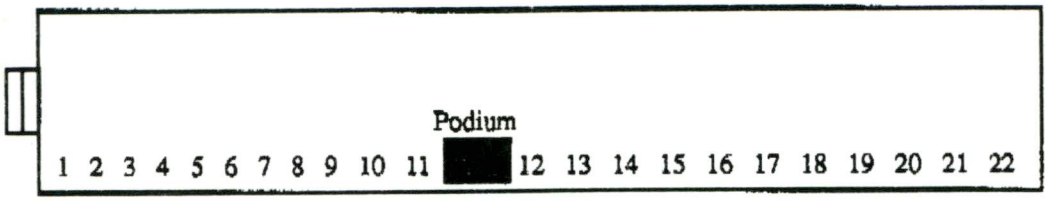


Audience

1. Fernando Chavarria, Member of the USHCC Board of Directors
2. Elliott Rivera, Member of the USHCC Board of Directors
3. ~~Ross Roberts, Vice President, Ford Motor Company~~ Leo J. Padilla, Manager, Ford Motor Company
4. Miguel Uria, Member of the USHCC Board of Directors
5. The Honorable Miriam Santos, Treasurer, City of Chicago
6. Clinton Lauer, Vice President, Purchasing and Supply, Ford Motor Company
7. The Honorable Sam Skinner, Secretary of Transportation
8. The Honorable Jim Edgar, Governor of Illinois
9. Jose Nino, President/CEO, USHCC
10. THE PRESIDENT
11. Gabriel Aguirre, Chairman of the USHCC Board of Directors
12. The Honorable Dan Morales, Attorney General of Texas
13. Delia Reyes, Chairman-Elect, USHCC Board of Directors
14. Mayor Richard M. Daley, Mayor of Chicago
15. The Honorable Manuel Lujan, Jr., Secretary of the Interior
16. The Honorable Jim Edgar, Governor of Illinois
17. John Berndt, President, International Communications Services, AT&T
18. The Honorable Catalina Vasquez Villalpando, U.S. Treasurer
19. Rudy Beserra, Executive Staff Representative, The Coca-Cola Company
20. Joe Lira, Director, MBDA
21. Richard Falcone, Vice President, Primary Market Sales & Operations, AT&T
22. Alfredo Estrada, Editor, Hispanic Magazine

(Duggan/Simon)
September 13, 1991
Draft Two
Hispanic

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: USHCC
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
SEPTEMBER 20, 1991
1:30 PM

Thank you, Jose [Jose Nino, USHCC president], thank you, Gabe [Aguirre, outgoing USHCC chairman], thank you, ladies and gentlemen for that warm welcome. Let me congratulate my fellow Texan Delia Reyes, your newly elected chairman. And warmest greetings to the many dignitaries here: our good friend Gus Petricioli [Mexican ambassador], and [other names provided later].

I'm here later than originally scheduled. Would you believe we were a little delayed flying in? You see, Michael Jordan was out at the airport practicing takeoffs and landings. //

I knew you wouldn't believe that. // Okay, the fact of the matter is, I could have come here earlier, but I understood you had just heard a speech by Jack Kemp. So I thought it would be nice to let you catch your breath. //

If you're still feeling winded, it's my fault. It goes back to our first Cabinet meeting, where I asked Jack, "Can't you work up a little more enthusiasm for your beliefs?" //

I like to josh about Jack. But all the kidding aside, though I may not have Jack's speaking style I share his zeal for opening up a new world of opportunity.

Five centuries ago, men crossed the great ocean and brought Hispanic America into being. Ever since, we have called the combination of European and American peoples on these vast lands not a new territory, not a new colony, not a new settlement. We've called it a new world.

Hispanic America's history is joined forever to risk and romance, to transoceanic trade, to the movement and mingling of peoples and the enterprise of discovery and development. On September 20 -- this very date -- in 1519, Magellan and his party set sail from Spain for South America to begin their voyage around the globe. Next month we begin a year of commemoration leading to the five hundredth anniversary of Columbus's daring journey.

We must not think of these achievements as somehow antique and irrelevant to our lives. Frontiers don't close when men settle the wilderness, when they build cities and factories and schools. That is when subtle but braver adventures arise: creating families, educating children, knowing that no matter how hard or how comfortable our circumstances, our reason for being in this world is to make it better. In the life of the Americas, in our mission of discovery and development, 1492 was only yesterday.

How true this is in the case of commerce. The trade routes of the Americas were charted centuries ago, but we've only now begun to explore their full potential.

Your convention theme sings with this spirit: "Launching New Partnerships." America's 400,000 Hispanic-owned firms already are a dynamo of job and wealth creation. In 1987 -- the latest date for these statistics -- our Hispanic-owned businesses pumped nearly $25 billion into our economy and created half a million jobs. This was a 110 percent increase from 1982. You and I know that was just a taste of things to come.

That's why the USHCC and other Hispanic American organizations are working so hard to help gain agreement for a free trade zone encompassing Canada, Mexico and the United States. That is why, beyond this first objective, we have the Enterprise for the Americas Intitiative, aiming to establish a network of expanded trade, investment and cooperation from Hudson Bay to the Strait of Magellan.

USHCC and partner organizations were vital to our success last spring in getting Congress to keep our North American Free Trade Talks on a "fast track." When we seal the Free Trade Agreement, Hispanic-owned firms in the United States will enjoy strong natural advantages. Bonds of family, language and culture, already cherished in themselves, will gain value as business assets.

Freer trade with Mexico already has brought great benefits. Since 1986, when Mexico joined the GATT and dropped tariff rates from 100 percent to roughly 10 percent, U.S. exports to Mexico have more than doubled. Exports of automobiles and auto parts have quadrupled. Exports of iron and steel, which were running a

$12 million deficit four years ago, now are achieving a $300 million surplus. This rise in exports created 320,000 jobs in the United States. Each additional $1 billion in exports will translate into more than 20,000 American jobs.

This is a classic win-win situation. Fidel Velazquez Sanchez, the head of the Mexican labor confederation, recognizes that increased trade will create new jobs -- indeed, new industries -- in Mexico, and he strongly supports the trade agreement. He's not afraid of a rising standard of living for Mexico, even though this could have an unpredictable impact on Mexican labor unions.

I wish he could have a friendly chat with some of the self-styled champions of labor in this country who want us to fortify our coasts and borders against more trade. It seems they've missed the point Columbus proved five centuries ago: They fear that if we venture forth in foreign trade, we'll tumble off the flat earth's edge into a chthonic abyss. [Chthonic: How's that for a word they never say in the barbecue joints, Tony?]

Unhindered trade across the Rio Grande will mean more bridges, highways, and depots in the Southwest United States -- and that too will mean more United States jobs.

With open trade, by the year 2000 United States firms will be doing robust business with a dynamic economy of 100 million Mexican consumers. The North American Free Trade Area as a whole will be the largest, richest market in the world, with more than 360 million consumers and $6 trillion in annual output. We're

moving forward at full sail, and the destination is in sight. The Flat Earth Party wants us to turn around, but we're going to keep our course.

With our neighbors south of Mexico, we're advancing creative plans to reduce debt, boost investment and increase trade. In the year since I announced the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we've signed framework trade liberalization agreements with 10 Central and South American countries. But we're still in need of Congressional action for debt reduction authority and authority for the U.S. to contribute its share to the Multilateral Investment Fund. I hope all of you will join me in urging Congress to pass the legislation needed to put the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative into full effect.

Our efforts to expand U.S. exports are going to get another boost when my friend Jose Martinez takes office as Director of the United States Trade and Development Program. Jose now serves as one of my special assistants in the White House. Last week I announced that I am asking the Senate to confirm him for this important new position.

There's one more event about to take place that will make our Western Hemisphere truly a new world of freedom and opportunity -- the liberation of Cuba. If this room could fall silent, I think we could hear all the way to Havana the creaking and crumbling of Castro's dictatorship. The day is coming, sooner than Castro dares to believe, when the people of Cuba will

reclaim their destiny and rejoin the Western Hemisphere's family of free nations.

Lifting economic and political barriers is not all we must do to make the Americas truly a neighborhood of peoples. My Administration [is increasing] [intends to increase] educational and cultural exchanges between our country and our neighbors in the hemisphere. As in commerce, the natural leaders in this enterprise will be Hispanic Americans.

At home, I am heartened by USHCC's endorsement of our Education 2000 reform proposals, and I am grateful for the Hispanic Chamber's initiatives to teach economics and entrepreneurship to our kids, beginning in kindergarten. The centerpiece of Education 2000 is reducing bureaucracy and expanding parental choice. In Hispanic communities and everywhere else, this will allow parents, teachers, and church and business leaders to help reinvent American education. To further this goal, yesterday in Los Angeles I announced the membership of the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. Chicago's own Andres Bande, CEO of Ameritech, will chair the panel, and its work will be integral to the Education 2000 effort.

American education is far from being all that it can be. And simply throwing more tax money into expensive public school systems clearly isn't the answer.

This brings to mind a concept I mentioned earlier in this talk: development. It's a term of art, of course, in international economics. We tend to use "developing country" as a sort of fuzzy euphemism for a country that is not materially or financially wealthy. What we need to guard against when we use words this way is forgetting their deeper meaning. Isn't the United States -- must it not be -- still "developing"? For all our present wealth, can we afford to become static or stagnant? If we're not giving our children a moral and intellectual inheritance as good as our parents gave us, are we a "developed" society?

I think again of the explorers on our continent five centuries ago. Some were wise but some were foolish. We remember the effort wasted in trying to find Cibola -- the imaginary Seven Cities of Gold. Those adventurers were not just looking in the wrong places, they were searching for the wrong treasure. The treasure was, and is, in men and women -- in "human resources" -- in mind and muscle and soul. These, not unearned bonanzas, build civilizations.

Our work is never done. These are hopeful days as we tear down economic barriers and liberate ourselves from ideological confines. But work must go on without end if we are to leave new generations the fundamentals of a good society.

Thank you, and God bless all the peoples of the Americas.

# # #

USHCC
Position: The USHCC supports legislative efforts to repeal the Employer Sanctions provision. 69% of our members concur with us.

ISSUE XIV: DESIGN INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1990

Issue: H.R. 1790 is a bill to provide intellectual property protection for commonly used articles of commerce based solely on the design of the article. Since a large number of Hispanic business in this country are large purchasers of goods which, by passage of H.R. 1790 could be subject to costly and burdensome lawsluits, a large segment of the U.S. Hispanic business community would be affected by increased operational costs.

USHCC
Position: The USHCC opposes the enactment of any legislation allowing for a monopoly on a product based soleley on its design. Such a law would add another barrier to entry into the market place for minority businesses already facing numerous roadblocks.

ISSUE XV: POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS

Issue: America lacks Hispanic representation in the public sector at executive positions.

USHCC
Position: We shall continue to identify Hispanic role models and leaders to be recommended to the White House for political appointment. The USHCC will also support the nomination of individuals who are perceived to be sensitive to panic economic issues, whether they are Hispanics or not.

ISSUE XVI: INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Issue: Economic development starts at the grassroots level.

USHCC
Position: USHCC will continue assisting its affiliates in educating their state legisla tures and governments as to Hispanic business issues, as well as bringing local issues to the national platform.

United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

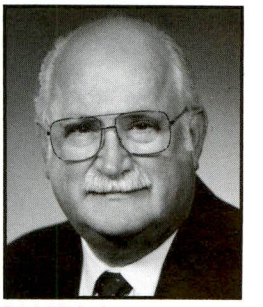
Launching New Partnerships...

12th Annual National Convention and Business Opportunity Exposition

SEPTEMBER 18- 22,1991
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Jose F. Niño
President & CEO

Launching New Partnerships



Gabriel E. Aguirre
Chairman of the Board

Dear Members and Friends of the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce:

We invite you to join us for the HISPANIC BUSINESS EVENT OF THE YEAR! This September, Hispanic Entrepreneurs, Government Officials, Corporate America and a host of business leaders from across the United States and Latin America will meet in Chicago for **"Launching New Partnerships"**, the USHCC's 12th Annual National Convention and Business Opportunity Exposition.

It's no secret that this nation's Hispanic business community is growing by leaps and bounds and the valuable contribution it makes to the U. S. economy can no longer go unrecognized. As the number of Hispanic-owned enterprises in the United States exceeds 500,000, we must explore ways to keep the momentum we have attained and build for the future. This Convention is one way that we can do just that — prepare for the future by establishing partnerships with each other and by taking a first-hand look at the resources and opportunities available to the Hispanic Entrepreneur.

It is heartening for our organization to see the sophistication that the Hispanic business community has achieved — at this Convention you can meet the hundreds of exhibitors at the Business Opportunity EXPO and listen to Hispanic Entrepreneurs share their stories of accomplishment and struggles to succeed in the sometimes chaotic business climate we all face.

The energetic City of Chicago, with a Hispanic population estimated to be in excess of one million persons, hosts to the 1991 Convention. Chicago, a beautiful city, will provide a dynamic backdrop to the many educational, cultural and social events we are planning for September. We hope you will join us and tell your business associates that the place for opportunity is the USHCC 1991 National Convention where we will be **"Launching New Partnerships"** together!

Jose F. Niño

Gabriel E. Aguirre

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

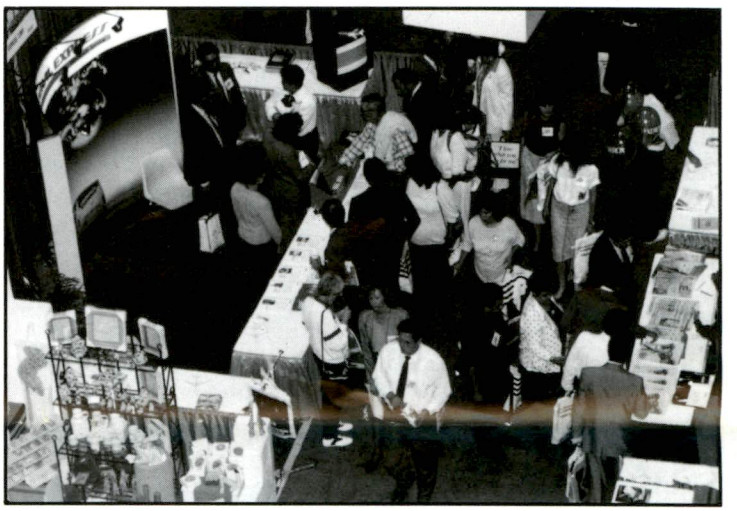
DATE & TIME	EVENT	LOCATION
Tuesday, September 17		
8 am - 5 pm	Convention Registration	Hyatt Regency Chicago
8 am - 5 pm	Exhibitor Move-in	Wacker Hall, Hyatt Regency
Wednesday, September 18		
8 am - 5 pm	Convention Registration	Hyatt Regency Chicago
8 am - 5 pm	Exhibitor Move-in	Wacker Hall, Hyatt Regency
6 pm - 9 pm	Welcome Reception "A Taste of Chicago"	Hyatt Regency Chicago
9 pm - 1 am	N.A.H.P. Reception	McCormick Center Hotel
Thursday, September 19		
7:30 am - 5 pm	Convention Registration	Hyatt Regency Chicago
8 am - 9:30 am	"Launching New Partnerships" Opening Breakfast	Hyatt Regency Chicago
10:00 am - 11:45 am	Business Development Sessions	Hyatt Regency Chicago
Noon - 2 pm	"Salute to Hispanic Women in Business" Luncheon	Hyatt Regency Chicago
2:30 pm	Business Opportunity EXPO Ribbon Cutting Ceremony	Wacker Hall, Hyatt Regency
2:30 pm - 6:30 pm	Business Opportunity Expo Open	
5 pm - 5:30 pm	Annual Delegate Caucus	Hyatt Regency Chicago
5:30 pm - 6:30 pm	Regional Delegate Caucus	Hyatt Regency Chicago
Evening	Open (Corporate Hospitality Suites)	Hyatt Regency Chicago
Special 10:00 pm - 1 am	Salsa Night Cruise (Additional Cost)	Lake Michigan
Friday, September 20		
7:30 am - 5 pm	Convention Registration	Hyatt Regency Chicago
8:00 am - 9:45 am	Cont'l Breakfast-Int'l Trade Session	Hyatt Regency Chicago
9:45 am - 6:30 pm	Business Opportunity Expo Open	Wacker Hall, Hyatt Regency
10:00am - 11:45 am	Business Development Sessions	Hyatt Regency Chicago
Noon - 2 pm	"National Business Awards" Luncheon	Hyatt Regency Chicago
7 pm - Midnight	"Chicago 1920's Style Speakeasy"	TBA
Saturday, September 21		
9 am - Noon	Hispanic Business Agenda Session	Hyatt Regency Chicago
10 am - 5 pm	Business Opportunity Expo Open	Wacker Hall, Hyatt Regency
2pm - 3:45pm	Business Development Sessions	Hyatt Regency Chicago
Evening 6:30 pm - 7:30 pm	Cocktail Reception	Field Museum of Natural History
7:30 pm - 1 am	Formal Black & White Gala Banquet (black tie)	Field Museum of Natural History

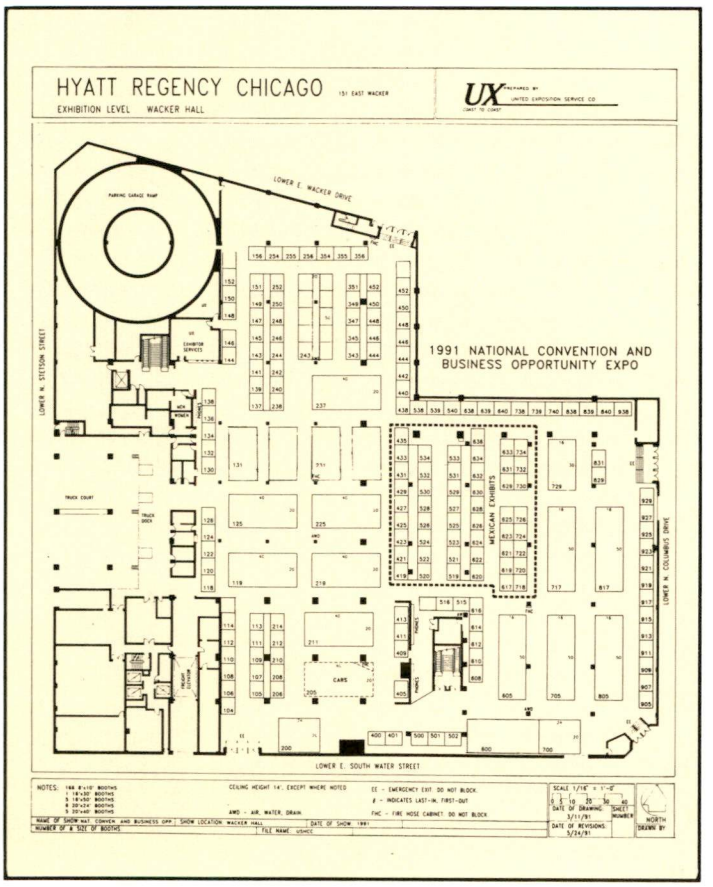
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY EXPOSITION

Since 1980 when the first USHCC Convention took place with only a handful of exhibitors, the Annual Business EXPO has become the largest exhibition of Hispanic enterprise in the country. This growth is due to the high interest in the Hispanic consumer and business owner, as well as the emphasis placed today on international trade. The 1990 EXPO boasted more than 340 exhibit booths showcasing Hispanic enterprise, corporate America's minority vendor programs and exhibitors from Latin America. This year's EXPO in Chicago promises to be another record breaker as it will provide an unique opportunity for major corporations, Hispanic suppliers, government purchasing agents and Hispanic business people from all industries to assemble in one location to exchange business ideas and opportunities. The Business Opportunity EXPO gets results--reserve your space today ! **To receive a 1991 Exhibitor Contract, contact USHCC Convention Services at (202) 862-3939.**

1991 EXHIBITOR CALENDAR

Tuesday, September 17	
Exhibitor Move-in	8am-5pm
Wednesday, September 18	
Exhibitor Move-in	8am-5pm
Thursday, September 19	
Ribbon Cutting Ceremony	2:30pm
EXPO Open	2:30-6:30pm
Friday, September 20	
EXPO Open	2:30-6:30pm
Saturday, September 21	
EXPO Open	10am-5pm
Sunday, September 22	
Exhibits Tear-down	8am-noon





1991 EXHIBIT RATES

	Before June 24	After June 24
Hispanic-owned Businesses, Chambers and Organizations that are **members of the USHCC**	$ 550	$ 650
Hispanic-owned businesses, Chambers and Organizations that **are not** USHCC members	$ 650	$ 750
Corporate Exhibitors	$ 950	$ 1050
Exhibitors from Latin America (U.S. Currency)	$ 600	$ 600
Corner Booths	$ 100	Additional

Exhibit cost includes one standard 8'x 10' exhibit space with 8' drapery backwall, 3' drapery sidewall and booth identification sign. Booth price includes a furniture package (6' draped table, two chairs and wastepaper basket) only for exhibitors registering on or before September 1, 1991. After that date, furniture may be purchased directly from United Exposition Service Inc., the official decorator for the EXPO. Exhibitors are allowed access to the Business Opportunity EXPO and the Business Development Sessions. Exhibitors wishing to attend the meal events and receptions must purchase either a full registration package or tickets to individual events.

To obtain an Exhibitor Contract, contact USHCC Convention Services at (202) 862-3939.

1991 HISPANIC BUSINESS AWARDS

The United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce annually recognizes individuals and organizations for their contributions and efforts in promoting the growth and development of Hispanic enterprise. Recipients of the prestigious **1991 Hispanic Business Awards** will be recognized during the USHCC National Convention in Chicago. The 1991 Hispanic Business Awards will honor outstanding accomplishments in five categories:

- **Hispanic Businesswoman of the Year**
- **Hispanic Businessman of the Year**
- **Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of the Year**
- **Corporate Hispanic Business Advocate of the Year**
- **Government Hispanic Business Advocate of the Year**

One winner in each category will be chosen from each of the six regions comprising the USHCC regional structure. These regional winners will be announced prior to the Convention and will be recognized at the luncheon on Thursday, September 19, 1991. The recipients of the National Hispanic Business Awards will be chosen from among the Regional Award Winners and will be announced on Friday, September 20,1991. All Hispanic business award winners will be featured in the USHCC newsletter, **NETWORKING**, and in Press Releases distributed nationally. At the Convention, winners will be presented with a plaque commemorating their award. For Information on individual and/or group nomination, please contact USHCC Convention Services at (202) 862-3939 to obtain a 1991 Hispanic Business Awards entry form.

BUENA SUERTE !

USHCC 1991

CONVENTION MAGAZINE ADVERTISING RATES

Please indicate your choice of advertisement:

Special advertising rates for Hispanic Business Enterprises, Hispanic Chambers of Commerce and Hispanic Organizations:

❑	Full Page B & W	$ 1,200
❑	Full Page Four Color Bleed	$ 1,800

Advertising rates for all other advertisers:

FULL PAGE:

❑	B & W	$ 1,600
❑	B & W Bleed	$ 1,750
❑	Two Color	$ 1,900
❑	Two Color Bleed	$ 2,200
❑	Four Color	$ 2,350
❑	Four Color Bleed	$ 2,500
❑	Half Page B & W	$ 950
❑	Quarter Page B & W	$ 500
❑	Inside Front Cover - Four Color	$ 4,200
❑	Inside Back Cover - Four Color	$ 3,500
❑	Back Cover - Four Color	$ 6,000
❑	Two Page Spread - Four Color	$ 6,000
	Total Amount:	$ _____

❑ Check here if this advertisement is part of a corporate sponsor package

Please check desired action: ❑ Return artwork after publication COD
❑ Retain artwork in USHCC file for possible future use ❑ Send tear sheet

TERMS

All advertisements must be submitted camera-ready according to the following specifications. All charges for additional typesetting, camera work, etc. will be billed to the advertiser. Tear sheets will be provided upon request. Publisher reserves the right to assign advertising space.

Space reservations may be cancelled until two weeks prior to the deadline of July 1, 1991. All cancellations must be made in writing and are subject to a 5% fee for handling. Cancellations made after this deadline will not be accepted nor will refunds be given.

Under any circumstances the magazine will be produced regardless of whether the event is cancelled due to strike, lockout, injunction, act of war, act of God, emergency declared by any government agency or other circumstances beyond the control of the USHCC. If the event is cancelled for any of the above reasons, the fee becomes a donation to the USHCC and the USHCC is not obligated to refund any money.

The advertising contract, artwork and payment must be received by the USHCC by July 1, 1991. USHCC will not be obligated to publish any advertisement without receiving all three items.

SPECIFICATIONS

Magazine Trim Size:	8 1/2" x 11"
Full Page Size:	7 1/4" x 10"
Full Page Bleed:	8 3/4" x 11 1/4"
Half Page Horizontal:	7 1/4" x 4 7/8"
Quarter Page Size:	3 1/2" x 4 7/8"

Submit films (right read emulsion side down) with halftones on 133 line screen.

For two color ads, provide color separations or camera-ready art with overlays and PMS number to match.

For four color ads, provide color separations as composite negatives with progressive proof of color.

HYATT REGENCY CHICAGO IN ILLINOIS CENTER™

CODE # 113

The Hyatt Regency Chicago is the headquarters hotel and exhibit center of the 1991 USHCC National Annual Convention. The Hyatt Regency Chicago is one of the United States' premiere meeting and function complex. On Chicago's Magnificent Mile the Hyatt offers a superb location, unsurpassed facilities, a knowledgeable staff and deluxe accommodations to USHCC Conventioneers.

HYATT REGENCY CHICAGO
151 EAST WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601 USA
312/ 565-1234 TELEX 256237
800 /233-1234

Rates: $95.00 Single/Double

Reservation Cut-off Date: August 28, 1991

Sheraton Plaza Chicago

Surrounded by the heart of the business and shopping district; the Sheraton Plaza is a quiet oasis from the big city bustle.

SHERATON PLAZA CHICAGO
160 EAST HURON
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611
312/787-2900 800 /325-3535

Rates: $85.00 Single/Double

Reservation Cut-off Date: August 19, 1991

Quality Inn

Chicago Downtown

CODE # 108

In the middle of downtown; the Quality Inn offers Chicago at your front door. Close to everything that Chicago has the Quality Inn is quality accommodations at a price everyone can afford.

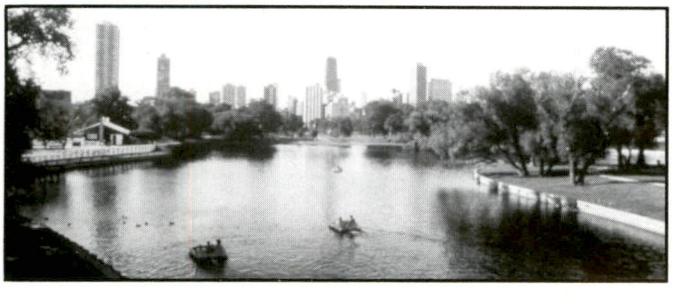
QUALITY INN
DOWNTOWN CHICAGO
MADISON AT HALSTED
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606
312/829-5000

Rates: $65.00 Single/Double

Reservation Cut-off Date: August 13, 1991

CHICAGO CONVENTION AND TOURISM BUREAU

The Chicago Convention and Tourism Bureau is assisting the USHCC in hotel accommodations registration. Please fill out the enclosed form and return to the Chicago Convention and Tourism Bureau. This will make it easy for the USHCC to keep track of you and your accommodations.



BREAKAWAY TRAVEL, INC.

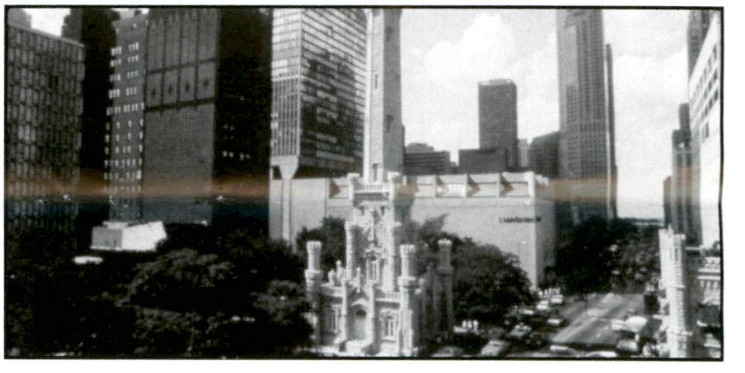
The Official Travel Agency of the 1991 USHCC Annual National Convention is Chicago based BREAKAWAY TRAVEL, INC. The trained staff at BREAKAWAY TRAVEL, Inc. can help you with all your travel needs for the convention and year round. Call now and make your travel arrangements for the 1991 USHCC National Convention & Business Opportunity Exposition.

BREAKAWAY TRAVEL, INC.
2735 W. Cermak Road
Chicago, IL. 60608
312/376-2112
FAX 312/376-3895

UNITED AIRLINES

OFFICIAL CONVENTION AIRLINE

United Airlines is the official of the 1991 USHCC National Convention. Take the Friendly Skies to Chicago. For information on our special USHCC Convention rates call 800/521-4041. Make your reservations now ask for : ID# 509 - XE



HOTEL ACCOMMODATION FORM

All reservations must be guaranteed for the first night with a major credit card or upon receipt of the hotel confirmation, with a check for the first night's deposit.

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY: _____
STATE: _____
ZIP: _____
TELEPHONE: _____
HOTEL PREFERENCES:(ENTER CODE #)
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
ARRIVAL DATE: _____ DEPART: _____
CREDIT CARD COMPANY: _____
CREDIT CARD #: _____
EXP. DATE: _____

Clip and Mail to:

USHCC Housing Bureau
c/o Chicago Convention &Visitor Bureau
McCormick Place on the Lake
Chicago, IL. 60616
Phone Inquiries: 312/567-8507

1991 Convention Sponsors Honor Roll

Through the years the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce has laid the ground work for national Hispanic business issues. "Economic Rights" is the fight the USHCC has taken right to the nation's capitol with the move of the national headquarters to Washington, D.C. The USHCC is extremely grateful to the Corporate World for their support and confidence throughout the history of the organization.

GOLD SPONSORS

Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.
AT&T
Chrysler Corporation
Coca-Cola USA
Ford Motor Company
General Motors Corporation
J.C. Penney Company, Inc.
Kraft General Foods
MCI Telecommunications
Miller Brewing Company
PepsiCo Companies, Inc.
Philip Morris Companies, Inc.

Silver Sponsors

Amoco Corporation
Coors Brewing Company
Dallas Convention and Visitors Bureau
Eastman Kodak Company
IBM
McDonald's Corporation
Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc.
U.S. Sprint Communications Company

Bronze Sponsors

Ameritech
Chevron U.S.A., Inc.
Federal Express Corporation
Joseph E. Seagram & Sons
Junior Achievement Inc.
Southwestern Bell

Special Event Sponsors

American Savings Bank
AT&T
Federal Express Corporation
Ford Motor Company
Greyhound / Dial Corporation
Kraft General Foods
MCI Telecommunications
Miller Brewing Company
McDonald's Corporation
PepsiCo Companies, Inc.
Philip Morris Companies, Inc.
RJR Nabisco, Inc.
Telemundo Group, Inc.

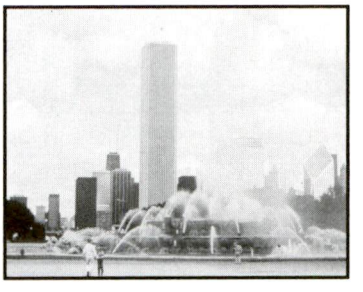
Other Contributing Sponsors

Chrysler Corporation - Ticket Booklet Sponsor
Eastman Kodak Company - 1991 Scholarship Sponsor
United Airlines - Trade Fair Directory
1991 Convention Logo Designed by:
Maril Ortiz
Lincoln Park High School, Chicago, Illinois
Sponsored by: J.C. Penney Company Inc. & Coca-Cola USA

CHICAGO WELCOMES USHCC

The Windy City extends a warm and hearty welcome to the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and their 12th Annual National Convention and Business Opportunity Exposition. Chicago, a city famous for food, music, culture and fun invites all of the USHCC Conventioneers to enjoy their stay in one of America's greatest cities.

Like most world-class cities, Chicago is best seen afoot. With ease one can venture amoung the finest architecture, landmarks, museums and shopping districts. Days can be spent covering all that Chicago has to offer.



Chicago is an international center for industry and trade. The city has become the convention capitol of the nation with McCormick Place-- the largest convention center in the country-- at the center of activity, the home of the world's busiest airport, O'Hare International, as well as the home of the Sear's Tower-- the world's tallest building.

Chicago has come a long ways from the days of the Illinois Indians, who were the first to claim the land. In the days of the Stockyards, restuarants relied only on meat and potatoes for a hearty meal to satisfy their customers. Today, Chicago is scattered with four and five-star restaurants specializing in everything from the latest trends in Continental, American regional and French cooking to Mexican, Caribbean, and other fine cultural cuisine; not to mention good old Chicago-style Pizza.

Chicago welcomes you to have the time of your life. The city is at your fingertips, reach out and enjoy. Food, culture, music, and fun Chicago style. If you need any help with planning your time in Chicago call the Chicago Convention and Visitors Bureau at 312/ 567-8500.

CHICAGO LE DA LA BIENVENIDA!

LIGA HISPANOAMERICANA DE FUT-BOL

ATTEND THE FINALS OF THE 1ST USHCC SOCCER TOURNAMENT FEATURING LA LIGA HISPANOAMERICANA DE FUT-BOL IN CHICAGO'S GRANT PARK, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1991

CHICAGO 1991

USHCC

REGISTRATION FORM

FAX REGISTRATION
202/ 862-3947

12th Annual National Convention and Business Opportunity Exposition

September 18-22, 1991 Chicago, Illinois

The registration provides admission to all meal events and program events including the Business Opportunity EXPO and the Business Development Sessions. Please complete one form for each individual (except in the case of spouse registrations). Registration form may be photocopied.

Name: _____
(Last) (First) (MI)

Title: _____

Company/Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: ( ) _____ Are you a member of the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce? ❒ YES ❒ NO

Local or state Hispanic Chamber of Commerce member? ❒ NO ❒ YES-Name of chamber: _____

Nickname for badge: _____

Spouse name and business for nametag (register below): _____

FULL CONVENTION PACKAGE: Includes admission to all events

	Postmark by 8/1/91	After 8/1/91	Indicate choice	Total
USHCC or local Hispanic chamber member	$ 300	$ 350		
Non-members	$ 400	$ 450		

INDIVIDUAL TICKETS

				Quantity	Total
Wednesday, Sept. 18	Welcoming Reception	$ 60	$ 70		
Thursday, Sept. 19	Opening Session Breakfast	$ 50	$ 60		
Thursday, Sept. 19	Luncheon"Salute to Hispanic Business Women"	$ 50	$ 60		
Friday, Sept. 20	Continential Breakfast Int'l Trade Session	$ 35	$ 45		
Friday, Sept. 20	National Hispanic Business Awards Luncheon	$ 50	$ 60		
Friday, Sept. 20	Evening Reception - Chicago 1920's Speakeasy	$ 75	$ 85		
Saturday, Sept. 21	Hispanic Business Agenda	$ 35	$ 45		
Saturday, Sept. 21	Closing Ceremonies Gala Banquet and Dance	$ 100	$ 100		

SPOUSE PACKAGE

Includes admission to all events and available only when purchased with complete package	$ 250	$ 300		

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED $ _____

Indicate Payment Method:

❒ Check enclosed and made payable to the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

❒ Government Purchase Order Number: _____ (Attach copy of P.O.)

❒ Credit Card Payment: Indicate type of card:

❍ American Express ❍ Diner's Club ❍ V I S A ❍ Master Card

Card number: _____

Expiration Date: _____ Signature: _____

▲ Attention Small Business Owners: Would you like to have appointments with corporate /government exhibitors scheduled for you to take place during the convention? ❒ YES ❒ NO. If yes, a questionnaire of your products/services will be sent to you upon receipt of your paid registration.

Mail to: USHCC Convention Services * 2000 M Street NW, Suite 860 * Washington, DC 20036 * For more information, call (202) 862-3939 Individuals paying the registration fee with a credit card may FAX the registration form to the USHCC at (202) 862-3947

REGISTRATION POLICIES: To qualify for the early registration discount, the registration form must be postmarked on or before August 1, 1991. Full payment (check, money order, Government P.O. number or credit card information) must accompany the registration form. CANCELLATION POLICY: Cancellations made before August 15 will be charged 15% of the fee. Cancellations made between August 15 and September 13 will be charged 30% of the fee. No cancellation refunds will be given after September 13. All cancellations must be made in writing and postmarked no later than September 13, 1991. This contract will not be binding upon the USHCC in the event of any strike, lockout, injunction, act of war, Act of God, emergency declared by any government agency or any other circumstances beyond the control of the USHCC. The USHCC is not responsible for lost or stolen tickets.

UNITED STATES HISPANIC
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
2000 M. St. N.W.
Suite 860
Washington, D.C. 20036

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 6784
Chicago, IL

Launching new Partnerships

Ms. Shiree Sanchez
White House
Office of Public Liaison
Washington DC 20500

1991 National Convention and Business Exposition, September 18 - 22, 1991