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Folder Title:
Building a Better America, Drafts and Working Papers, 11/89-12/89 [4]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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#1

done In November, the President announced the Andean Trade Package for Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. The initiative provides trade benefits to these countries in support of their war on drugs.

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appropriated ¹⁵¹ ~~\$170~~ million which will provide for ^{the} ~~that~~ participation of ^{up to 57,000} ~~37,500~~ more four-year-olds.

(37500)

- o **Experimental AIDS Drugs:** Through the promotion of wider availability of experimental and therapeutic drugs such as AZT, the President has demonstrated his commitment to the eradication of the HIV virus and AIDS.
- o **Adoption:** In September, the President sent two legislative proposals to Congress designed to encourage adoption of special needs children, through tax incentives and expense reimbursements for adoptive parents. In addition, the President has directed all Federal agencies to develop plans for supporting and promoting adoption of special needs children.
- o **National Service:** The President is spearheading a movement to call on all individuals and institutions in America to engage in community service. He announced the formation of a foundation known as "The Points of Light Initiative" to: cause all Americans to claim social problems as their own; identify, enlarge and multiply successful community service initiatives; and discover, encourage, and develop new community leaders.

John
5/78

Note: May be 35,000 depending upon HHS' interpretation of FY 90 appropriations conference report language.

pk

OMB

7

- o **Strengthening our Strategic Deterrent:** After a thorough review of U.S. defense strategy, the President submitted to the Congress a defense budget that will modernize our deterrent capability including, after more than a decade of debate, specific proposals for two mobile ICBMs. The strategic modernization program also includes the revolutionary B-2 bomber, the ~~B-5~~ ^{TRIDENT D-5} missile for our submarine force, and funding to support an informed development and deployment decision on the Strategic Defense Initiative within the next four years. Although Congress made some reductions in the Administration's requests for these and other programs, its actions generally support the Presidents objectives.

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INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

- o **Education Summit:** The President called the Nation's Governors together for an historic Education Summit. The Administration and the Governors committed to facilitate education reform in America by: establishing national education goals; working for greater flexibility in the use of Federal funds in exchange for increased accountability; implementing state-by-state restructuring of the education system; and adopting ways of measuring progress.

Reconciliation

P. 27
fee + Permit of reduce CFC emissions
Prod. system to reduce CFC emissions
K
R
P

Schedule for Chriss Winston
Monday, December 11, 1989

9:30 am D₂

2:00 pm Deputy Asst. Mtg
(Roosevelt Room)

10:00 am Drunk Driving

1:45 pm Editorial Page Editors

prosecution and incarceration of those who break the law; and finally, to ensure a sustained, cooperative effort by Federal, state and local law enforcement authorities.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

o On June 15, President Bush sent to Congress **The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989** to combat violent crime. The President's initiative includes:

-- **Strengthening Current Laws:** The President is calling on Congress to double the mandatory minimum penalties ~~from~~ from five years to ten years in Federal prison ¹⁴⁴¹ for the use of semi-automatic weapons in violent or drug-related crimes.

In addition, the Attorney General has advised federal prosecutors to end plea bargaining with persons accused of violent firearms offenses.

President Bush called on Congress to enact the legislation necessary to implement the death penalty for the most serious Federal crimes, and urged state Governors to match these Federal initiatives -- new mandatory sentencing, tougher rules on plea bargaining, and implementing the death penalty -- in the States.

o ¹⁴⁴ **Controlling Certain Semi-Automatic Weapons:** In July, ^{Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms} the ~~Administration~~ took action to ban permanently the importation of those semi-automatic weapons which fail

to meet the criteria specified in the Gun Control Act of 1968. The President also called for ^{enhanced penalties and} the closing of ^{related to the sale and transfer of} loopholes which ~~allow access to~~ such guns by certain classes of criminals, and he proposed prohibiting the importation, and manufacture, of gun magazines of more than 15 rounds.

- **Augmenting Enforcement:** The President has directed the Attorney General and the Treasury Secretary, working together with state and local authorities, to launch a comprehensive, coordinated offensive against America's most violent criminals.

President Bush requested funding for the hiring of 825 new Federal agents and staff -- 375 at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; 300 at the FBI; and 150 Deputy U.S. Marshals. This offensive, ^{interagency effort,} which also counts on the cooperation of state and local enforcement authorities, will target violent criminals and repeat offenders.

- **Enhancing Prosecution:** The President proposed increased funds for the U.S. Attorneys' Offices to support 1,600 new prosecutors and staff, and increased funds for the Justice Department Criminal Division to support 168 new positions, to handle drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters.
- **Expanding Prison Capacity:** The President proposed an additional \$1 billion for Federal prison construction,

bringing the total FY 1990 budget to over \$1.5 billion. This will add 24,000 new Federal prison beds to the current 31,000 beds, an increase of nearly 80%.

Each of the above proposals for increased funding to fight violent crime was ^{addressed} ~~incorporated~~ into the appropriations bills for drug-related activities passed by Congress at the close of the 1st Session and signed by the President on November 21.

- o **Anti-Drug Treaty:** The Vienna Convention on Illicit Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was strongly endorsed by the President and forwarded to Congress for ratification. This is the most significant and far-reaching treaty on international cooperation on drug trafficking, chemical precursor control, and money laundering ever to be signed.

move to
P. 29

THE ENVIRONMENT

President Bush, a life-long environmentalist, has taken strong action to protect the environment. He has placed environmental protection, conservation, and wise management of our natural resources as high priorities on our national agenda.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Clean Air legislation:** On June 12, the President announced proposals that will take advantage of the power of the marketplace to reduce emissions which cause acid rain, urban smog and toxic air pollution. The proposals, the first major overhaul of the Clean Air Act to be proposed by an Administration in over a decade, call for a 10 million ton reduction in SO₂ emissions by the year 2000, a 2 million ton reduction in NO_x from projected levels, a 40 percent reduction in emission of volatile organic compounds, and a reduction of 75 to 90 percent in air toxic emissions. The proposal also calls for the use of alternative fuels in one million vehicles by 1997. Alternative fuels, while reducing emissions that cause smog, will also reduce the toxic aromatics which come from conventional gasoline. The President submitted a comprehensive Clean Air bill to the Congress on July 21 embodying the proposals announced on June 12. ~~Earlier in the year, the statutory level corperable average fuel economy parenthetical standard was reinstated to 27.5 in gallons for 1990 model years cars.~~ *Boskin
10/8/89?*
- o **Natural Gas Decontrol:** On July 26, the President signed into law the **Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989**, which will end all remaining price controls on natural gas, a clean-burning, domestically abundant fuel by, 1993.

- o **Clean Coal Technologies:** The President proposed \$710 million in FY 1990 for the Clean Coal Technology program.
- o **Clean water and coastlines:** On March 10, ~~the Department of Justice and the EPA~~ implemented a medical waste tracking program to track medical wastes to ensure proper disposal and prevent ocean pollution -- ~~the first step~~ ^{a major step forward} in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean.
- o **Ocean dumping:** To meet the President's commitment to end ocean dumping, the EPA negotiated agreements with the states to stop dumping of sewage sludge by the end of 1991. This initiative also resulted in civil judicial or administrative penalty actions against 61 cities in 1989.
- o **Cleaning up ^{of} hazardous wastes:** On March 10, The President announced he will be seeking ~~new~~ legislation to ^{step 3} amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in order to give the United States Government authority to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement exists with the receiving country providing for the safe handling and management of those wastes.
- o **Alaskan oil spill:** The President sent a Cabinet-level team to assess the Alaskan oil spill, and a joint federal-state resource recovery team was convened. Vice President Quayle

twice visited the cleanup site and met with local officials and affected businessmen. The National Transportation Safety Board is investigating the accident. Exxon has accepted the responsibility of paying for the cleanup, and for employing local civilian personnel necessary to control further damage.

~~The Departments of Transportation and Interior, as well as the EPA,~~ ^{is} ~~are~~ coordinating ^{with the Departments of Agriculture and Interior and the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration} the long-range planning to restore the environment of Prince William Sound, and the President has ordered a review of existing contingency plans for accidents such as this. The Administration has also called for Exxon to pay the full cost of environmental damages resulting from the spill.

← The President also proposed, and the Paris Summit leaders accepted, a call for increased international efforts on oil spill prevention and clean-up.

- o **Oil Spill Legislation:** On May 11, the Administration transmitted to Congress comprehensive oil pollution liability and compensation legislation that broadens and strengthens our existing patchwork of laws. The bill provides swift and assured compensation for cleanup costs and damages through a liability system based on strict financial responsibility requirements for shipowners backed up by an oil-industry financed fund. The Interior Department also initiated a \$6 million, 3-year project with

the American Petroleum Institute to conduct research and development on all spill cleanup technology.

- o **Offshore Oil Drilling:** The President postponed lease sales and offshore oil and gas development in environmentally sensitive areas off the coasts of California and Florida. The President set up a task force to examine the issues and report back to him in January of 1990.
- o **Department of Energy Facilities Cleanup:** ~~The Administration~~ ^{Spending been} has ~~substantially increased spending~~ ^{by \$500 million} for waste cleanup at Department of Energy facilities. →

- x On August 31, the Energy Department published ^{an aggressive five-year} its first cleanup plan which identifies site-by-site Departmental environmental restoration and waste management initiatives. ^{In addition} Concurrently, the ^{Department} Secretary published a five-year Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Research and Development Plan which will exclusively focus its attention on addressing the contamination problems the Energy Department faces at its facilities. The Research and Development Plan will be the major effort to reduce outyear costs of cleanup of DOE facilities and should have major implications for private technology transfer.

- o **Superfund:** The President's budget proposed \$175 billion to pursue an aggressive cleanup schedule of toxic waste sites; the Administration opposed Congressional efforts to cut the Superfund budget to \$1.5 billion. On June 14, EPA Administrator Reilly, following the President's direction, concluded a Management Review of the Superfund Program. To implement reforms, E.P.A. is adding five hundred people to take aggressive enforcement action and ensure that sites are cleaned up.

- o **Strategic Petroleum Reserve:** In August, the Department of Energy initiated a study of ways to increase strategic petroleum stocks to protect the country in the event of an oil disruption.

- o **Global Climate Issues:** ~~Through its chairmanship of the~~
 ① ~~Response Strategies Working Group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the U.S. has called for~~
~~initial discussions leading toward a framework convention on~~
~~global climate change.~~ Also, the President increased global environmental research for FY 1990 by ⁸21 percent, to over
 ② ⁶³\$628 million. The President endorsed NASA's Mission to Planet Earth as a key element in this research effort to ensure that critical global data sets are established.

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11

Bumby

The President has accelerated the Administration's activities on global change. Following the conclusion of the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change sponsored by the United Nations, which the Administration strongly supports and is participating in, the President has offered to host ^{A CONFERENCE} the first

^{NEXT FALL} international framework convention to negotiate a treaty on global change, ~~late next year.~~ [The President enhanced the Nation's international leadership in this field by developing an integrated scientific approach, summarized in the report Our Changing Planet, a Research Plan for Global Change, and by increasing research efforts to better understand global change.]

The President has announced a White House International Environmental Research Conference for the spring of 1990, ~~chaired by his Assistant for Science and Technology and to be attended by national delegations of science, environment, and economic ministers.~~ The President also endorsed NASA's Mission to Planet Earth, which will provide critical global data sets to support global change research efforts. ~~In the policy area, the President has established a new working group under the Domestic Policy Council to develop a sound, government-wide approaches to domestic and international policy making for global change.~~

↑
ON R&D SPENDING
↑
Whereby in document

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Insert 11

- o **Stratospheric Ozone Depletion:** The President called for a worldwide phaseout of ozone-depleting CFCs and halons by the year 2000 if safe substitutes are available. In addition, the U.S. has ^{imposed} ~~instituted a unilateral~~ ^{fees and permit system} ~~_____~~ on CFC production to ^{reduce} ~~further discourage~~ CFC emissions. The President's Clean Air initiative ^{would} ~~will~~ ^{reduce pollution,} ~~also play a~~ ^{Cap emissions and create a powerful incentive for conservation} ~~significant role in controlling greenhouse gas emissions.~~

~~Greenhouse gas emissions: meet to~~
~~thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions.~~

- o **Wetlands, National Parks, and Reforestation:** The President is also committed to a national goal of "no net loss" of wetlands and an interagency task force has been convened to develop recommendations to achieve that goal. He included \$206 million in new money in the FY 1990 budget ^{which was accepted by Congress,} ~~to expand~~ and improve America's parks and wildlife refuges, preserving them for generations to come. ~~Congress accepted this~~ ~~proposal.~~ Finally, the President supports increased lending by the development banks for reforestation programs, ~~and the~~ ~~implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan.~~ He also endorsed the call by the Paris Economic Summit for an end to world deforestation, ^{worldwide} The Department of Agriculture has initiated a number of reforestation programs both domestically and abroad and the President has focused national attention on the importance of trees in his speeches and appearances around the country.

- o **Asbestos Ban:** On July 7, EPA announced an almost total phase-out of nearly all uses of asbestos by 1997. The ban will prohibit importation, manufacture, and processing of asbestos, a carcinogen linked to lung cancer and mesothelioma (lung and chest cancer).

- o **Council on Environmental Quality:** The President has begun revitalizing his Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President. The Administration proposed doubling CEQ's budget in order for it to adequately serve its environmental advisory function within the White House.

- o **Ban on African Elephant Ivory:** On June 5, the Administration announced ^aban on imports of African elephant ivory into the United States, making importation from any country illegal. The ban covers both commercial and non-commercial shipments. Since announcement of the ban, world trade in ivory has fallen sharply.

- o **Driftnet Fishing Agreements:** The Administration successfully persuaded Japan, Taiwan, and Korea to enter into driftnet fishing agreements to monitor driftnet practices and enforce laws prohibiting the taking of U.S. origin salmon.

2. Upon its completion, the National Energy Strategy will have a major impact equal to that of the National Transportation Policy.

Therefore we request that the following bullet be added to page 11 of the summary:

main doc.

National Energy Strategy: The President directed the Secretary of Energy to develop a comprehensive national energy strategy for the Nation. The strategy will layout short, mid- and long-term options to help the Nation meet ~~our~~ energy security and environmental responsibilities and, at the same time, ensure that markets will provide a sensible mix of energy sources to protect America's economic competitiveness.

insert # 14

- o **Improved Forecasting:** The Commerce Department announced that beginning in Fiscal Year 1990, the National Weather Service will modernize and restructure its operations to provide improved forecasting and weather warning systems. The new system will include advanced weather radar, observation automation, and a new communications system.

- o **Food Safety:** In order to improve the federal government's ability to protect American consumers and the environment from potential dangers posed by the use of pesticides, President Bush proposed a comprehensive program to enhance food safety. The President's plan calls for major revisions to two key laws to streamline EPA's ability to remove potentially hazardous pesticides from the market. The President's proposal also strengthens enforcement, establishes scientifically sound threshold tolerance levels for pesticides in or on food, and provides for national uniformity in tolerance levels following a review of the latest scientific evidence. ✓

- o *National Energy Strategy: insert 14*
- o *National Transportation Policy: insert from p 8 in summary*

EXPLORING SPACE

The President has committed this nation to an aggressive program to explore and use space in support of our national well-being. U.S. leadership in space continues to be a fundamental objective guiding U.S. space activities.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- move to p. 42*
- o During the past year, the U.S. space program has returned an improved Space Shuttle Fleet to flight operations and successfully completed five demanding missions. In the space science area, a major revival of the planetary exploration program has included launches of unmanned missions to Venus and Jupiter in May and October, and the August encounter of the planet Neptune by the Voyager 2 spacecraft.
 - o On April 20, the President demonstrated the importance he attaches to the U.S. space program by signing an Executive Order establishing the National Space council. President Bush named Vice President Quayle Chairman of the Council which is charged with bringing "coherence, continuity, and commitment to our efforts to explore, study, and develop space."
 - o On July 20, the president announced a three-pronged program for the manned exploration of ^{the solar system.} ~~outer~~ space. In the 1990's the U.S. will construct the permanently manned orbiting space station, Freedom; for the future, a return to the Moon, this time to stay; and, then, travel to the planet Mars. The National Space Council is studying resource requirements and

the feasibility of international cooperation in the President's human exploration initiative.

- o On November 2, the President approved a new national space policy updating and reaffirming U.S. goals and activities in space. The policy was set forth in the National Space Policy Directive #1, a new Presidential directive system which gives space a unique policy status in the Bush Administration. Areas affected include space exploration, remote sensing, space transportation, space debris, commercial space activities, and Space Station Freedom.

o insert from p. 41.

WORKING FOR A KINDER, GENTLER AMERICAAFFORDABLE HOUSING

The President is committed to bringing basic shelter and affordable housing within reach of millions of Americans. His HOPE initiative addresses the full range of housing concerns: shelter for the homeless, affordable housing, *and home ownership* for low-income families, open access to expanded job opportunities, and help for first-time home buyers.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o On November 10, the President unveiled HOPE, a comprehensive agenda of **Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere**. Major elements include:
 - **First-time home buyers**: The President will ask Congress to enact legislation allowing first-time buyers to draw, without penalty, on IRA savings as a downpayment for their first home. *insert b (see p. 44)*
 - **Low-income housing**: The President called on Congress to renew the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit as part of a package that also includes a reduction in the capital gains tax. He has also called on Congress to create up to **50 Enterprise Zones** over the next four years, using labor and capital-based incentives to create jobs and

bw -- **Job Creation:** →

entrepreneurial activity in our most distressed communities. In the hardest-hit urban areas, he has called for a complete elimination of the capital gains tax on certain investments in enterprise zones. President Bush also supports housing vouchers that empower low-income families to choose where they want to live; and resident ownership and resident management of low income housing.

- **FHA reforms:** The Administration has announced major reforms to ensure that FHA is true to its primary mission of making housing affordable for low and moderate income families. The President has asked HUD Secretary Jack Kemp to convene a Blue Ribbon Commission to identify barriers to affordable housing, and to make recommendations on how these barriers can be removed. The President charged Secretary Kemp with finding new ways to move FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups to help reduce homelessness to fight inner city poverty.
- **Homelessness:** The President requested full funding of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; and, on November 9, signed a bill that substantially increased funding for housing programs under the Act. As part of the HOPE initiative, the President will request \$236 million for an initiative to reduce homelessness among

move to
p. 43
insert b

In record time, Congress responded to the Administration's reform initiative and passed legislation incorporating most of the Administration's proposals

the chronically mentally ill and recovering substance abusers through public-private partnerships.

CHILD CARE

The changing nature of American society heightens the need for child care that suits both children's needs and families' circumstances. President Bush wants to put **choice** in the hands of parents so that they -- not government -- have the power to select the best and safest environment for their children.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Child care:** The President transmitted to Congress a child care package, the **Working Family Child Care Assistance Act of 1989** which:
 - Provides a new refundable child care tax credit of up to \$1000 per child under age four, for low ^{and moderate} income working families.
 - Makes the existing Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable.
 - Does not discriminate against religious- or family-based child care, or against two-parent families in which a parent works in the home ^{and es} caring for the children.

- o The President has directed Secretary of Labor Dole to examine the role played by liability insurance in employer decisions on employer-provided child care.

- o **Head Start:** The President also challenged Congress to increase funding for Head Start by \$250 million in FY 1990. This expansion ^{would have} will enable^d up to 95,000 more four-year-olds to participate in the program, ~~50,000 more than under the proposed Congressional appropriation.~~ *Congressional action provided only \$151 million of that request which will allow the Program to serve up to 37,500 more eligible 4-year-olds.*

AIDS INITIATIVES

The President has made combatting AIDS a national priority. The Administration is moving on a number of fronts to combat the spread of AIDS.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service:** The Administration developed a toll-free information service through which AIDS patients and their doctors can get up-to-date information on clinical trials of AIDS therapies -- whether Federally or privately sponsored.

- o **New Drugs Approved:** The Administration approved three new therapies for treating persons infected with HIV, which for

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JUSTICE -- Here is an additional bullet to be added to page 46 under "AIDS Initiatives":

o Waivers for Medical Treatment: The Administration adopted an immigration policy which would grant waivers to foreigners, with AIDS, who wish to enter the US in order to obtain medical treatment or to participate in activity which advances efforts to find a cure.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

the first time gives doctors approved treatments to use with HIV-infected people **before** they become sick with AIDS.

- o **Additional Clinical Trials:** The Administration initiated clinical trials for ~~38~~ promising new therapies for HIV-infected individuals.
- o **Experimental Drugs:** The Administration allowed an expansion in the availability of experimental therapeutic drugs used to treat people with AIDS and HIV infection.
- o **Wider Use of Existing Treatment:** The Administration announced in August that AZT, the only drug currently approved for treating persons with AIDS, has proven to help HIV-infected persons who have not yet developed AIDS.
- o **AIDS Prevention Guide:** The Administration worked with the National Parent Teachers Association to develop and distribute 500,000 copies of the "AIDS Prevention Guide" for use by parents and teachers nationwide.
- o Waivers for Medical Treatment: insert

ADOPTION

The President is committed to promoting adoption, especially of special needs children.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Legislation:** In September, the President sent two legislative proposals to Congress designed to encourage adoption of special needs children:
 - The first ^{would} permits adoptive parents to deduct \$3000 from taxable income for adoption-related expenses.
 - The second ^{would} reimburses Federal employees who adopt up to \$2000 for expenses,
- o In addition, the President has directed all Federal agencies to develop plans for supporting and promoting adoption of special needs children (e.g., flexible leave.)

NATIONAL SERVICE

The President's vision to help overcome the disintegration of communities and build a better America -- not through a federal government program, but through a nationwide community service movement -- has three ^{element} facets: First, ^{to} ~~to issue a call to~~ all individuals and institutions to claim society's problems as their own; second, to identify, enlarge, and multiply what is working; and third, to discover and encourage new leaders.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o In a series of speeches, President Bush called on all Americans and all American institutions, large and small, to make community service central to their daily life and work.

- o The President announced the formation of a foundation called the **Points of Light Initiative**, of which he will serve as Honorary Chairman. Formed to identify and build upon what is working, the Foundation will act as a magnet for the best ideas and brightest programs in community service and then serve as a catalyst to project these ideas into every corner of the nation. The Administration will ask Congress for \$25 million annually to support this initiative and will, in turn, seek matching funds from the private sector. The President has encouraged all communities nationwide to join the movement by forming local "Points of Light Action Groups" composed of outstanding leaders.
 - Through a Foundation initiative called the **ServNet Project**, professional firms, corporations, unions, schools, religious, civic and not-for-profit groups will be asked to donate the services of some of their most talented and promising people for a period of time. Peer-to-peer working groups will be formed to implement examples of successful initiatives and provide training, technical assistance and other

support to enable other institutions to devise similar initiatives.

- Another Foundation initiative, the **ServLink Project**, will help improve existing methods of matching would-be volunteers with purposeful service opportunities. ServLink will stimulate the development, through private sector resources, of "technology links" like telephone hotlines, interactive computer programs, electronic bulletin boards and other mechanisms between those who wish to serve and those needing service in the inquirer's own community.
- The President has named a Presidential Commission to advise him on the legal structure of the Points of Light Initiative Foundation and the legislation needed to accomplish the Foundation's goals. The Commission is scheduled to report to the President in early December.
- The Foundation will also discover, ~~and~~ encourage and develop new ^{Community Service} leaders in the ~~field of community service~~ by sponsoring workshops, forums, and symposia on community service leadership development, and by recognizing new leaders ^{and exemplary initiatives} through at least ~~two~~ ^{three} new Presidential Awards: ^{forms of recognition:}
- The **National Service Youth Leadership Awards** will be given each year to individuals.

-- The "Daily Points of Light Program" which each day recognizes individuals or initiative who are making a positive difference in the lives of their communities.

- The President's Build A Community Awards will honor those people and institutions who have worked together to rebuild families or to revitalize communities.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Bush Administration is committed to reaching out to minorities, and to striking down barriers to free and open access. The President has made it clear that this Administration will not tolerate discrimination, bigotry, or bias of any kind.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o Civil rights: The Administration has taken a number of actions to protect the civil rights of all Americans, including several court actions in key civil rights cases.
 - The President called upon Congress to reauthorize the Commission on Civil Rights. Following Congressional action, the President signed legislation reauthorizing the Commission through ^{FY} 1991.
 - The Administration endorsed the Hate Crimes Bill, which provides for the collection of data about crimes motivated by race, ^{rel} religion, ^{vs} or ethnicity. ^{animosity.}
 - On March 13, Attorney General Thornburgh announced the filing of Federal housing discrimination lawsuits

seeking monetary damages and civil penalties under the expanded enforcement authority of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

- o **Disabled Americans:** The President is committed to legislation that would extend civil rights protections to disabled Americans. This legislation, called the **Americans with Disabilities Act**, would represent the most significant expansion of federal civil rights laws in the past two decades. A version of the Act passed the Senate, on September 7, and has been awaiting consideration in the House since then. *As passed by the Senate: version, not passed*
- The legislation would provide ^{new} ~~unprecedented~~ protections against discrimination in the area of employment, requiring reasonable accommodation be made by employers for disabled ~~potential~~ employees. *and job applicants unless undue burdens are imposed.*
- Most new buildings would be required to be accessible to the disabled.
- *In most cases,* ~~Stores, providers of services, restaurants, and other public accommodations~~ ^{establishments} in existing buildings would be required to ~~serve disabled Americans to the same extent~~ *permit access and provide services to disabled Americans and remove barriers where that is readily achievable.*
- *New public buses would have to be accessible to persons with mobility impairment.*
- o **Whistleblower protection:** On April 10, the President signed S. 20, the **Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989**. This law will strengthen the protections and procedural rights
 - *Telephone companies would be required to provide equivalent telephone service for those with speech and hearing impairments.*

available to those federal employees who report misdeeds and mismanagement.

- This new law will enhance the authority of the Office of Special Counsel, and whistleblowers will also now be allowed to take their cases to the Merit Systems Protection Board.
- The statute alters the legal burdens of proof, making it easier for employees to be vindicated when they are wrongfully penalized by their supervisors for whistleblowing activities.

WELFARE REFORM

The Administration has implemented a major new education and job training program to help recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children move off welfare and become economically self-sufficient.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Welfare reform:** The Administration issued final rules on October 13 to implement the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program (JOBS) of the Family Support Act of 1988. The rules are designed to:

- Assist welfare recipients to become self-sufficient by providing needed employment-related activities and support services.
 - Provide **maximum level of flexibility** to AFDC parents in obtaining the type of **child care** that best suits their needs, consistent with the principle of parental choice embodied in the Administration's legislative proposals on child care.
 - The Administration is proposing to spend ^{over three-and-a-half} ~~\$3.6~~ billion ^{dollars} over the next five years implementing the **JOBS Program**. The changes will pay benefits in the future by reducing the number of individuals on welfare. It is estimated that there will be 138,000 fewer families on the welfare rolls over five years as a result of this program.
- o **Low Income Opportunity Board:** To continue progress in the area of welfare reform, the President reinstated this welfare policy coordinating unit established under President Reagan as the Interagency Low Income Opportunity Advisory Board. The Board enhances interagency coordination of Executive Branch activities designed to lift low-income Americans up from dependency, and assists States that seek to demonstrate more effective approaches for using Federal dollars to serve the low-income population.

EXPANSION OF MEDICAID

The President is committed to ensuring quality health care for disadvantaged mothers and children, the disabled, and poor, aged Americans. To help achieve this goal, federal spending on Medicaid will be \$39.1 billion for FY 1990, an increase of ~~\$4.8~~^{4.3} billion, or 12.³~~2~~ percent over the FY 1989 level.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Expanding Medicaid:** President Bush has taken concrete steps toward improving health care for at-risk populations and decreasing infant mortality. This year, he asked Congress to raise mandatory Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women, infants and children to 130 percent of the poverty level. Congress took action to raise the eligibility to 133% -- consistent with the President's proposal. In addition, he requested an expansion of Medicaid coverage of immunizations for all children under age 6 who are eligible for Food Stamps.

ETHICS

President Bush is committed to high ethical standards for his Administration and will enforce these standards strictly,

comprehensively, and fairly. The Administration also remains committed to an overhaul of the existing campaign finance system.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Ethics Law Reform:** The President issued an Executive Order creating the President's Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform, which submitted its recommendations on March 9. Responding to the Commission's work, the President, on April 12, sent to Congress a sweeping ethics bill and simultaneously issued an Executive Order announcing ethical principles for the conduct of executive branch employees.

Recently, Congress, in consultation with the President, passed an ethics reform measure which included a pay raise for members of Congress and certain federal officers and employees. Many of the provisions of that package mirror the President's original proposals.

Replace with insert F

signed by ~~President~~ the President,

- Strengthened post-employment restrictions -- applicable for the first time to Congress -- that protect against individuals abusing the revolving door for private gain.
- A ban on receipt of honoraria by all Federal employees for speeches and articles, and a cap on outside earned income for higher salaried non-career employees in all three branches. (As enacted, neither these limits nor the concomitant salary increase applies to Senators or

Recently, Congress, in consultation with the President, enacted the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, which carries out many of the President's original proposals and also includes a pay raise for members of Congress, federal judges, and certain other federal officers and employees. Together, the measures in the new Act and the President's ethics Executive Order include:

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Senate employees.) Full-time non-career Presidential appointees in the Executive Branch are prohibited from receiving any outside earned income.

- Deferral of tax liability when individuals are required by the Office of Government Ethics to divest assets in order to avoid conflicts of interest. The President's Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform endorsed this reform and identified divestiture as "the single most important device" to eliminate conflicts of interest.
- Establishment of consistent financial disclosure rules across the three branches of government.
- Creation of uniform conflict-of-interest rules for high-level House and Senate staff that prohibit contact with Executive Branch agencies about matters in which staff members have personal financial interests.
- Development of a single Executive-Branch-wide set of standards of conduct regulations.

o **Campaign Finance Reform:** The President's comprehensive campaign finance reform proposal is designed to lessen the power of monied special interests and enhance the role of individuals and the political parties in elections. It also seeks to restore real competition to American Congressional elections. Below are proposal highlights:

- **Eliminating political action committees (PACs) funded by corporations, unions, or trade associations, and**

prohibiting such entities from paying for the overhead or administrative costs of any independent PAC.

- **Strengthening political parties by increasing the support they are permitted to provide congressional candidates.** Heightened party involvement would enhance our political system, ^{and} further neutralize the power and influence of monied special interests, ~~and permit candidates to spend less time on fundraising and more time addressing the issues.~~
- Addressing the problem of the "permanent Congress" by reforms designed to reduce the unfair advantages of incumbency. Specifically, the proposals would drastically reduce Congressional mailings under the frank, ban the rollover of campaign funds from one election cycle to the next, and legislate fair neutral criteria for the redistricting of Congressional and legislative lines that will follow the 1990 census.
- Requiring full disclosure of all ["]soft money ["] spent by the political parties and all labor unions, corporations, and trade associations to influence a federal election.

#

Treasury

Summary

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sharply and growth in industrial output is over one-and-a-half times that of Western Europe. Real per capita income, output and business fixed investment are at record levels. Yet, consumer price inflation has remained under five percent for the past seven years.

- o **Savings and Loans:** In August the President signed the **Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** to begin resolving the savings and loan situation. The President's plan introduced in the first days of the Administration, ^{safeguards and stabilizes the} ~~creates the enormous fiscal crisis~~ ^{in the thrift industry} that existed and calls for tough standards to help ensure such a crisis never happens again.
- o **Third World debt:** The Administration has taken the lead in finding a way to reduce the debt burden and encourage economic growth in developing countries. At the Administration's urging, the IMF and World Bank have set aside funds to support debt reduction programs for developing countries. Three countries have successfully negotiated final debt agreements in principle under the Administration's debt plan.
- o **International Trade:** Leading efforts to promote free and fair trade, the Bush Administration successfully advanced the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and its

determination in Eastern Europe and an end to the division of the continent. In May, President Bush called for the Berlin Wall to come down, and set forth his vision of a Europe "whole and free" during his visit to Mainz, Germany. Though events moved faster than anyone anticipated, the United States remains on the course set by the President last spring. Similarly, in the Western Hemisphere, democracy continues to advance. In October, the President attended a meeting of hemispheric President's in Costa Rica to celebrate 100 years of that country's democracy.

- o **Poland and Hungary:** The President's strong support for political pluralism and economic reform in Poland and Hungary was highlighted by his visits to those nations and by the international leadership he has exercised to mobilize major international backing for these reforms. The President offered a major U.S. package of economic assistance and trade and investment incentives to assist in the economic restructuring of Poland and Hungary which became the framework for the "Support for East European Democracy Act," passed by Congress and signed by the President.

- o **"Beyond Containment":** The President has welcomed the extraordinary political and economic changes underway in the Soviet Union. In a major speech at Texas A&M, he

University

fiscal problems facing our savings and loan industry, and has safeguarded and stabilized America's ~~financial~~ system. *of Thrift Institutions*
The Act assures that the long developing problems in our savings industry will never happen again. It significantly reforms the regulation of the thrift industry and separates the chartering of the institutions from the insurance of deposits. It establishes strict new guidelines to assure the solvency of thrift institutions in the future, including new capital requirements, and sets stiff penalties for wrongdoing by the officers of insured institutions. Further, the act provides \$50 billion to finance the restructuring of insolvent institutions.

- o **International Trade:** The Administration is forcefully promoting the opening of world markets through bilateral negotiations and the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It successfully broke a stalemate in the Uruguay Round's mid-term review and put in place a framework, agreed to by the 96 member nations, to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks with Japan to identify and eliminate structural factors that may impede efficient patterns of world trade. The approaches being pursued in these discussions will provide long-term benefits for both countries. The Administration has also created a high level interagency

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in a major address at Texas A&M University

variety of issues on the international economic agenda, as well as the problem of drugs and the environment.

- o "Beyond Containment": Seeing an historic process of change in the Soviet Union, the President has declared his intention to move beyond the successful policy of containment of Soviet power to a new policy whose goal is integrating the Soviet Union into the world community as a constructive partner. Positive changes so far in Soviet policies -- in human rights, economic reforms, and settlement of some international conflicts -- need to be encouraged and broadened. The United States will be ready to respond to such further developments. Already:
 - The U.S.-Soviet dialogue on conflicts in regions of the Third World has resumed intensively, and discussions have begun on a new range of global problems that require global cooperation, such as terrorism, the environment, and narcotics.
 - In arms control, the President has accelerated the pace of negotiations, with a new American initiative on reducing conventional forces in Europe, endorsed by the NATO Summit. At the Wyoming Ministerial, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. resolved major disagreements about the verification protocols to the Threshold Test Ban and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaties, opening the way to completion of the treaties in 1990. The President

that will promote trade, investment and other contacts between the private sectors of both countries. The President also asked Congress to approve a \$200 million grant for stabilization purposes, which would be the U.S. contribution to the \$1 billion in Western assistance the Poles have requested. In November, he sent a Presidential Mission of experts to Warsaw, headed by Agriculture Secretary Yeutter, to discuss with the Polish Government its economic plans and evaluate its needs. The mission also included Secretaries Dole and Mosbacher, and Michael Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, along with business and labor leaders. It will make recommendations to the President based on ^{its} findings and deliberations with experts from the twenty-four nation "Group for Economic Assistance to Poland and Hungary" as to the most effective use of the \$1 billion stabilization fund. The President has also asked Congress to provide a \$100 million Enterprise Fund to help capitalize and invigorate the Polish private sector and has encouraged the World Bank to move ahead with new loans to help Polish agriculture and industry. The Administration signed a cultural agreement with Poland which will result in the opening of a U.S. cultural center in Warsaw.

- o Hungary: The President also asked Congress to authorize a \$25 million Enterprise Fund as a source of new capital to

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in China's recent policy of reform and openness -- and can do so again in the future.

o **Asian initiatives:**

-- **Japan:** The U.S. relationship with Japan has grown stronger under the Bush Administration. In security matters, Japan's contribution to the maintenance of U.S. forces stationed there increased by 12 percent, to \$2.8 billion per year, making it the most generous host nation support program enjoyed by the U.S. anywhere in the world. A major project also moved forward to co-develop an advanced fighter, based on the F-16, increasing the security of both Japan and the U.S. \$2.5 billion in contracts for American companies and the first significant technology flow-back from Japan. As part of an emerging global partnership with the U.S., Japan will provide significant financial contributions to Poland in development assistance. On trade matters, the Structural Impediments Initiative talks have begun to clarify the long term sources of U.S.-Japan trade friction. In addition, the Administration began talks aimed at opening markets for U.S. satellites, super-computers, and forest products.

*Problem
to work on*

-- **Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference:** The Administration succeeded in launching -- through joint leadership with Japan, Korea, Australia and the ASEAN

states -- the first conference on Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation in Canberra, Australia, in November. This was the first region-wide ministerial meeting to address collective responses to the great economic changes underway in the world. The APEC group will seek to present a united position in the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations, establish working groups to study infrastructural needs of great importance to U.S. service industries in the region, and improve data sharing. Although modest at the outset -- by design -- these accomplishments are a solid beginning to fundamental trade liberalization in Asia and the Pacific.

-- Cambodia: In September 1989, the U.S. insistence on the right of self-determination for the Cambodian people occupied by Vietnamese forces since 1978, was rewarded by the withdrawal of Vietnamese main-force military units. The United States will continue to press for a comprehensive solution based on the Cambodian people's right to choose its own government in free and fair elections. Internationally-supervised elections, under an interim government led by Prince Sihanouk, hold the best prospect for denying dominance to either the murderous Khmer Rouge or the Hun Sen regime that was installed by the Vietnamese army.

of Israel's May 14 initiative calling for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories. A five point framework advanced by the United States is central to these efforts. These elections can be a step toward a comprehensive peace settlement that assures Israel's security and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians. The Administration also is actively supporting the efforts of the Arab League and others to end the internecine warfare and to bring peace in Lebanon.

- o African Initiatives: The Administration has worked with Congress to achieve a bipartisan policy supporting the goal of dismantling apartheid and establishing a non-racial democratic society in South Africa. It has also played a significant role in supporting the free and fair elections in Namibia, which have opened the door to independence and democracy in that country.

- o A Strong Defense: Congress adopted an integrated package proposed by the President on strategic modernization that modernizes the entire strategic triad. Although Congress made some reductions in amounts requested, its actions generally support the President's objectives.

-- The President proposed to Congress a two-missile plan to maintain a strong, modernized strategic deterrent. The bipartisan consensus to deploy the rail-mobile

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Clean Air legislation:** On June 12, the President announced proposals that will take advantage of the power of the marketplace to reduce emissions which cause acid rain, urban smog and toxic air pollution. The proposals, the first major overhaul of the Clean Air Act to be proposed by an Administration in over a decade, call for a 10 million ton reduction in SO₂ emissions by the year 2000, a 2 million ton reduction in NO_x from projected levels, a 40 percent reduction in emission of volatile organic compounds, and a reduction of 75 to 90 percent in air toxic emissions. The proposal also calls for the use of alternative fuels in one million vehicles by 1997. Alternative fuels, while reducing emissions that cause smog will also reduce the toxic aromatics which come from conventional gasoline. The President submitted a comprehensive Clean Air bill to the Congress on July 21 embodying the proposals announced on June 12. Earlier in the year, the statutory level *Right?* corporate average fuel economy parentetical standard was reinstated to 27.5 in gallons for 1990 model years cars.

- o **Natural Gas Decentral:** On July 26, the President signed into law the Wellhead Decentral Act of 1989, which will end all remaining price controls on natural gas, a clean-burning, domestically abundant fuel by, 1993.

- o **Superfund:** The President's budget proposed \$175 billion to pursue an aggressive cleanup schedule of toxic waste sites; the Administration opposed Congressional efforts to cut the Superfund budget to \$1.5 billion. On June 14, EPA Administrator Reilly, following the President's direction, concluded a Management Review of the Superfund Program. To implement reforms, E.P.A. is adding five hundred people to take aggressive enforcement action and ensure that sites are cleaned up.

- o **Strategic Petroleum Reserve:** In August, the Department of Energy initiated a study of ways to increase ^{the} strategic petroleum stock_{pile} to protect the country in the event of an oil disruption.

- o **Global Climate Issues:** Through its chairmanship of the Response Strategies Working Group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the U.S. has called for initial discussions leading toward a framework convention on global climate change. Also, the President increased global environmental research for FY 1990 by 21 percent, to over \$628 million. The President endorsed NASA's Mission to Planet Earth as a key element in this research effort to ensure that critical global data sets are established.

- o **Stratospheric Ozone Depletion:** The President called for a worldwide phaseout of ozone-depleting CFCs and halons by the year 2000 if safe substitutes are available. In addition, the U.S. has instituted a unilateral _____ on CFC production to further discourage CFC emissions. The President's Clean Air initiative will also play a significant role in controlling greenhouse gas emissions.

- o **Wetlands, National Parks, and Reforestation:** The President is also committed to a national goal of "no net loss" of wetlands and an interagency task force has been convened to develop recommendations to achieve that goal. He included \$206 million in new money in the FY 1990 budget to expand and improve America's parks and wildlife refuges, preserving them for generations to come. Congress accepted this proposal. Finally, the President supports increased lending by the ^{multilateral} development banks for reforestation programs and the implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan. He also endorsed the call by the Paris Economic Summit for an end to world deforestation. The Department of Agriculture has initiated a number of reforestation programs both domestically and abroad and the President has focused national attention on the importance of trees in his speeches and appearances around the country.

EDUCATION:

The following bullet needs to be inserted in the section pertaining to Education, following the bullet on "Job Training":

- o **STUDENT LOAN DEFAULT INITIATIVE:** The Department of Education's due-diligence regulations stipulate certain procedures that lenders must follow in collecting student loans; if they do not follow these rules, the Department will not pay any default costs.

Gray

and prevent ocean pollution -- the first step in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991.

- o **Hazardous waste:** The President announced that he will seek new legislation to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement exists with the receiving country to provide for its safe handling.

 - o **Global Climate Issues:** The U.S. is chairing one of the three working groups of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). From this leadership position, the U.S. has called for initial discussions concerning a convention on global climate change. malta ?
 - o **Ozone depletion:** In order to prevent further damage to the earth's protective ozone layer, the President has called for a total worldwide phaseout of CFCs by the year 2000, provided safe substitutes are available.
- Also, the President proposed a 21% increase in global environmental research for FY 1990. The \$628 million total budget, the largest amount spent by any nation on global environmental research, will continue the United States' international leadership in this field.

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Summary

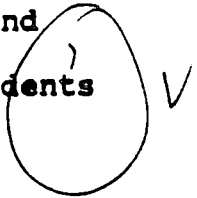
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sharply and growth in industrial output is over one-and-a-half times that of Western Europe. Real per capita income, output and business fixed investment are at record levels. Yet, consumer price inflation has remained under five percent for the past seven years.

- o **Savings and Loans:** In August the President signed the Financial Institution^S Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 to begin resolving the savings and loan situation. The President's plan, introduced in the first days of the Administration, tackles the enormous ~~fiscal~~^{financial} crisis that existed and calls for tough standards to help ensure such a crisis never happens again. ✓
- o **Third World debt:** The Administration has taken the lead in finding a way to reduce the debt burden and encourage economic growth in developing countries. At the Administration's urging, the IMF and World Bank have set aside funds to support debt reduction programs for developing countries. Three countries have successfully negotiated final debt agreements in principle under the Administration's debt plan. ✓
- o **International Trade:** Leading efforts to promote free and fair trade, the Bush Administration successfully advanced the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and its

- o **Strengthening our Strategic Deterrent:** After a thorough review of U.S. defense strategy, the President submitted to the Congress a defense budget that will modernize our deterrent capability including, after more than a decade of debate, specific proposals for two mobile ICBMs. The strategic modernization program also includes the revolutionary B-2 bomber, the D-5 missile for our submarine force, and funding to support an informed development and deployment decision on the Strategic Defense Initiative within the next four years. Although Congress made some reductions in the Administration's requests for these and other programs, its actions generally support the Presidents objectives.



INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

- o **Education Summit:** The President called the Nation's Governors together for an historic Education Summit. The Administration and the Governors committed to facilitate education reform in America by: establishing national education goals; working for greater flexibility in the use of Federal funds in exchange for increased accountability; implementing state-by-state restructuring of the education system; and adopting ways of measuring progress.

clarify

what does this have to do with education - this

It is not the "Fed funds" as we usually understand it

improve federal Medicaid assistance to pregnant women, infants, and children. Congress raised the mandatory Medicaid eligibility to 133% of the poverty level consistent with what President Bush suggested.

- o **Campaign Finance Reform:** The President introduced comprehensive campaign finance legislation designed to lessen the power of special economic interests and restore real competition to American Congressional elections.
- o **Ethics:** Numerous ethics reforms proposed in President Bush's ethics legislation were enacted by Congress in the "Government Ethics Reform Act of 1989" shortly before it adjourned. Key reforms include the extension of post-employment "revolving door" restrictions to the Legislative Branch, a ban on receipt of honoraria by all Federal employees (except Senators and employees of the Senate), and tax deferral for Federal employees required to sell assets to avoid conflicts of interest. President Bush also issued an ethics Executive Order in April setting forth strict principles for the conduct of Executive Branch employees. *Pres. den
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- o **Welfare Reform:** The Administration issued final rules on October 13 to implement the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training programs of the Family Support Act of 1988, as the next step in welfare reform. The Administration is

circumstances in the three countries and illustrate the flexibility of the Administration's approach.

Minimum wage agreement: The Administration and Congressional leaders reached agreement on a plan, now signed into law, to raise the minimum wage to \$4.25 per hour and to permit businesses to pay a training wage to young, entry-level workers. The higher minimum wage will help the working poor while preserving jobs and the training wage will allow businesses to hire inexperienced workers and give them the start they need in a working career.

- o **Disaster assistance:** The Administration and Congress have worked together to provide necessary supplemental funding to assist victims of Hurricane Hugo and the California earthquake. This funding is helping to provide those who lost their homes with temporary shelter, is assisting uninsured, needy families and business owners ^{TO} rebuild their homes and business establishments, and is helping governments in the affected areas rebuild highways and other public facilities. Federal funding to rebuild transportation systems will exceed \$1 billion.

- o **Savings and Loan reform:** The President signed the Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 on August 9. This legislation ^{contained a program for resolving} ~~came to grips with~~ the serious

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~~fiscal problems facing~~ our savings and loan industry, and ^{contributed to} has ^{ing} safeguarded and stabilized America's financial system.

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Further, the act provides \$50 billion to finance the ^{thrift} ~~restructuring~~ of insolvent institutions.

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group to assure that U.S. trade and investment interests are addressed as the European Community works to create a single market in 1992. To further meet the global economic challenges of the 1990's, the President named Vice President Quayle chairman of a newly established Council on Competitiveness. Under the leadership of the Vice President, the council has developed a strategy for reform of the existing maze of product liability laws in order to maintain American competitiveness.

✓ **Steel imports:** The President initiated, and the Administration successfully implemented, a two-and-a-half year Steel Trade Liberalization Program. The program is designed to phase out, in a responsible and orderly manner, the Voluntary Restraint Arrangements (VRAs) that currently limit steel imports into the U.S. and to negotiate an international consensus to address trade-distorting practices.

- o **Agricultural initiatives:** The Administration has placed its comprehensive agricultural proposals before the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. These proposals would harmonize domestic agricultural programs of producing countries and reduce distortions to patterns of international production and trade. In addition, the

Administration has formed a task force to develop a farm bill for 1990.

- o **National Energy Strategy:** The President directed the Secretary of Energy to develop a comprehensive national energy strategy for the nation. The strategy will layout short, mid and long-term options to help the nation meet our energy security and environmental responsibilities and, at the same time, ensure that markets will provide a sensible mix of energy sources to protect America's economic competitiveness. In the meantime, the Administration has moved to enhance energy security and conserve our natural resources by accelerating the filling of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to 750 million barrels, increasing automobile fuel efficiency standards, and requiring new appliances built after 1992 to use 25 percent less energy than today's models.

- o **Women and Minority Business Ownership:** The President has called for the promotion of women's business ownership through a series of procurement and credit conferences conducted by the Small Business Administration. The SBA has also implemented a new small loan program beneficial to women entrepreneurs. To advise the Administration on ways to promote the growth of minority business ownership, the President announced the formation of the Minority Business

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Development Commission. The S.B.A. has also implemented new regulations to strengthen the Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development program and further promote minority business development.

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

In his Inaugural Address, the President said, "The day of the dictator is over. The totalitarian era is passing, its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient lifeless tree." Indeed, this year has seen dramatic and promising changes. From the Third World to the Communist World, the resurgence of the ideals of political and economic freedom has shaken Marxist and other authoritarian regimes to their foundations. The President is determined to continue moving on a broad front to seize this unique opportunity to strengthen world peace and the cause of freedom.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **A Resurgence of Democracy:** Maintaining America's leadership role in the world, the President developed a strategy to encourage and help sustain the historic processes taking place, especially in Eastern Europe. Early in his Administration, the President expressed his hope for the success of perestroika in the Soviet Union. In April, he

Vice President Quayle, in two separate trips to the Pacific rim countries and Asian nations, has played a key role in the formulation of policy. In his spring trip to Australia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand, he worked to coordinate U.S. policy on Cambodia with that of our allies after the pullout of Vietnamese forces, and promoted U.S. trade interests. This fall, in a trip to South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and Malaysia, the Vice President began delicate base negotiations with the Philippines government. He also restated U.S. commitment to Korea; signed an agreement on space cooperation with Japan; and advanced U.S. Cambodian policy in the region.

o Latin America: The President has established a close, working relationship with Latin American neighbors to foster a new partnership on hemisphere problems like democracy, debt, and drugs. Relations with Mexico are closer than at any time in recent memory. In October, the President attended a meeting of hemispheric leaders in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he stressed the importance of democracy to the Hemisphere and confirmed Nicaragua's isolation.

-- Panama: The U.S. has also worked with the Organization of American States to develop a hemispheric consensus that Manuel Noriega should leave power and permit restoration of democratic rule. On November 30, the President denied Panamanian flag vessels access to U.S.

Is democracy a hemispheric "problem"?

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The Summit brought together the President, his Cabinet and the Governors in working groups and plenary sessions to focus on issues of choice and restructuring, teaching, the learning environment, governance, a competitive workforce and life-long learning, and postsecondary education.

-- The President and the Governors issued a Joint Statement -- a "Jeffersonian compact" -- committing to four objectives for education reform in America: establish national education goals; increase flexibility in the use of Federal funds; implement state-by-state restructuring of the education system in exchange for enhanced accountability for results; and measure progress. A commitment was made to develop national goals and initiatives increase flexibility and accountability by early 1990.

- o On June 5, the President announced his intention to form the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee. Chaired by Paul O'Neill, Chief Executive Officer of Alcoa, the committee's membership includes representatives from education, business, labor and the media. The committee, which met for the first time in November, will advise the President directly on issues related to education policy.

comprehensively, and fairly. The Administration also remains committed to an overhaul of the existing campaign finance system.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Ethics Law Reform:** The President issued an Executive Order creating the President's Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform, which submitted its recommendations on March 9. Responding to the Commission's work, the President, on April 12, sent to Congress a sweeping ethics bill and simultaneously issued an Executive Order announcing ethical principles for the conduct of executive branch employees.

Recently, Congress, in consultation with the President, passed an ethics reform measure which included a pay raise for members of Congress and certain federal officers and employees. Many of the provisions of that package mirror the President's original proposals.

- Strengthened post-employment restrictions -- applicable for the first time to Congress -- that protect against individuals abusing the revolving door for private gain.
- A ban on receipt of honoraria by all Federal employees for speeches and articles, and a cap on outside earned income for higher salaried non-career employees in all three branches. (As enacted, neither these limits nor the concomitant salary increase applies to Senators or

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entrepreneurial activity in our most distressed communities. In the hardest-hit urban areas, he has called for a complete elimination of the capital gains tax on certain investments in enterprise zones. President Bush also supports housing vouchers that empower low-income families to choose where they want to live; and resident ownership and resident management of low income housing.

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-- **FHA reforms:** The Administration has announced major reforms to ensure that FHA is true to its primary mission of making housing affordable for low and moderate income families. The President has asked HUD Secretary Jack Kemp to convene a Blue Ribbon Commission to identify barriers to affordable housing, and to make recommendations on how these barriers can be removed.

In record time Congress responded to the Administration's reform initiative and passed legislation incorporating most of the Admin's proposals.

The President charged Secretary Kemp with finding new ways to move FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups to help reduce homelessness to fight inner city poverty.

Nale 3/20

-- **Homelessness:** The President requested full funding of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; and, on November 9, signed a bill that substantially increased funding for housing programs under the Act. As part of the HOPE initiative, the President will request \$236 million for an initiative to reduce homelessness among

- o **Stratospheric Ozone Depletion:** The President called for a worldwide phaseout of ozone-depleting CFCs and halons by the year 2000 if safe substitutes are available. In addition, the U.S. has instituted a unilateral _____? on CFC production to further discourage CFC emissions. [The President's Clean Air initiative will also play a significant role in controlling greenhouse gas emissions.]

- o **Wetlands, National Parks, and Reforestation:** The President is also committed to a national goal of "no net loss" of wetlands and an interagency task force has been convened to develop recommendations to achieve that goal. He included \$206 million in new money in the FY 1990 budget, ^{which was accepted by Congress,} to expand and improve America's parks and wildlife refuges, preserving them for generations to come. ~~Congress accepted this proposal.~~ Finally, the President supports increased lending by the development banks for reforestation programs, ~~and the implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan.~~ He also endorsed the call by the Paris Economic Summit for an end to ~~world~~ ^{worldwide} deforestation. The Department of Agriculture has initiated a number of reforestation programs both domestically and abroad and the President has focused national attention on the importance of trees in his speeches and appearances around the country.

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Not aware that this has happened

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Grady 4/8/94

see item above!

- o **Wetlands, National Parks, and Reforestation:** The President is also committed to a national goal of "no net loss" of wetlands and an interagency task force has been convened to develop recommendations to achieve that goal. He included \$206 million in new money in the FY 1990 budget to expand and improve America's parks and wildlife refuges, preserving them for generations to come. Congress accepted this proposal. Finally, the President supports increased lending by the development banks for reforestation programs and the implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan. He also endorsed the call by the Paris Economic Summit for an end to world deforestation. ~~The Department of Agriculture has initiated a number of reforestation programs both domestically and abroad and~~ the President has focused national attention on the importance of trees in his speeches and appearances around the country.

OMB

Mackae
H 852

and prevent ocean pollution -- the first step in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is ^{also} committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991, and EPA/DOS has negotiated compliance schedules with remaining jurisdictions to meet the 1991 deadline.

See
p. 34

o **Hazardous waste:** The President announced that he will seek new legislation to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement exists with the receiving country to provide for its safe handling.

o **Global Climate Issues:** The U.S. is chairing one of the three working groups of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). ^{and is playing a major role in the other two.} From this leadership position, the U.S. has called for initial discussions concerning a ^{framework} convention on global climate change.

Brady
H 844

Also, the President proposed a ^{28%} ~~21%~~ increase in global environmental research for FY 1990. The ⁶⁶³ ~~\$628~~ million, total budget, the largest amount spent by any nation on global environmental research, will continue the United States' international leadership in this field.

o **Ozone depletion:** In order to prevent further damage to the earth's protective ozone layer, the President has called for a total worldwide phaseout of CFCs by the year 2000, provided safe substitutes are available.

the American Petroleum Institute to conduct research and development on all spill cleanup technology.

- o **Offshore Oil Drilling:** The President postponed lease sales and offshore oil and gas development in environmentally sensitive areas off the coasts of California and Florida. The President set up a task force to examine the issues and report back to him in January of 1990.

Department of Energy Facilities Cleanup: The Administration has substantially increased spending for waste cleanup at Department of Energy facilities.

On August 31, the Energy Department published ^{A five year} ~~its~~ first cleanup plan which identifies site-by-site Departmental environmental restoration and waste management initiatives. ^{In addition} ~~Concurrently~~, the ^{Department} ~~Secretary~~ published a five year Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Research and Development Plan which will exclusively focus its attention on addressing the contamination problems the Energy Department faces at its facilities. The Research and Development Plan will be the major effort to reduce outyear costs of cleanup of DOE facilities and should have major implications for private technology transfer.

586-7644 FAX
 586-6210
 Pawley Vault
 Butler
 Brady
 4849
 732-3000
 DOE
 Pub 586-5575
 PA 586-6827
 PRESS -5802
 EOC -58100

- o **Asbestos Ban:** On July 7, EPA announced an almost total phase-out of nearly all uses of asbestos by 1997. The ban will prohibit importation, manufacture, and processing of asbestos, a carcinogen linked to lung cancer and mesothelioma (lung and chest cancer).

- o **Council on Environmental Quality:** The President has begun revitalizing his Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President. The Administration ~~proposed doubling CEQ's budget in order for it to adequately serve its environmental advisory function within the White House.~~

- o **Ban on African Elephant Ivory:** On June 5, the Administration announced ban on imports of African elephant ivory into the United States, making importation from any country illegal. The ban covers both commercial and non-commercial shipments. Since announcement of the ban, world trade in ivory has fallen sharply.

- o **Driftnet Fishing Agreements:** The Administration successfully persuaded Japan, Taiwan, and Korea to enter into driftnet fishing agreements to monitor driftnet practices and enforce laws prohibiting the taking of U.S. origin salmon.

*Never
formally
proposed*

- o **Campaign Finance Reform:** The President introduced comprehensive campaign finance legislation designed to lessen the power of special economic interests and restore real competition to American Congressional elections.

- o **Ethics:** Numerous ethics reforms proposed in President Bush's ethics legislation were enacted by Congress in the "Government Ethics Reform Act of 1989" shortly before it adjourned. Key reforms include the extension of post-employment "revolving door" restrictions to the Legislative Branch, a ban on receipt of honoraria by all Federal employees (except Senators and employees of the Senate), and tax deferral for Federal employees required to sell assets to avoid conflicts of interest. President Bush also issued an ethics Executive Order in April setting forth strict principles for the conduct of Executive Branch employees.

- o **Welfare Reform:** The Administration issued final rules on October 13 to implement the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training programs of the Family Support Act of 1988, as the next step in welfare reform. [The Administration is

use
OMB
#

Delete unless a figure
other than \$3.6 billion can
be OK by OMB. Also
reconcile with page 54

proposing to spend \$3.6 billion over the next five years to
implement the JOBS program. The Act will help reduce the
number of individuals who need welfare.]

#

Buckin

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

o **Clean Air legislation:** On June 12, the President announced proposals that will take advantage of the power of the marketplace to reduce emissions which cause acid rain, urban smog and toxic air pollution. The proposals, the first major overhaul of the Clean Air Act to be proposed by an Administration in over a decade, call for a 10 million ton reduction in SO₂ emissions by the year 2000, a 2 million ton reduction in NO_x from projected levels, a 40 percent reduction in emission of volatile organic compounds, and a reduction of 75 to 90 percent in air toxic emissions. The proposal also calls for the use of alternative fuels in one million vehicles by 1997. Alternative fuels, while reducing emissions that cause smog will also reduce the toxic aromatics which come from conventional gasoline. The President submitted a comprehensive Clean Air bill to the Congress on July 21 embodying the proposals announced on June 12. Earlier in the year, ^{He President used his discretionary authority to raise the} ~~the statutory level~~ ^{He} ~~corporate~~ average fuel economy ~~parathetical~~ standard ~~was~~ ^(miles per) ~~reinstated~~ to 27.5 ~~in~~ gallons for 1990 model years ~~cars~~.

o **Natural Gas Decontrol:** On July 26, the President signed into law the **Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989**, which will end all remaining price controls on natural gas, a clean-burning, domestically abundant fuel by, 1993.

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Ready
4/8/84
(Irrelevant
to CCA.
Mac Rae
4/8/82)

not
in
Clean
Air
Act!

Porter

seeking monetary damages and civil penalties under the expanded enforcement authority of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

- o **Disabled Americans:** The President is committed to legislation that would extend civil rights protections to disabled Americans. This legislation, called the **Americans with Disabilities Act**, would represent the most significant expansion of federal civil rights laws in the past two decades. A version of the Act passed the Senate on September 7, and has been awaiting consideration in the House since then.

As passed by the Senate:

- The legislation would provide ^{new} ~~unprecedented~~ protections against discrimination in the area of employment, requiring reasonable accommodation be made by employers for disabled ~~potential~~ employees, and ^{job applicants unless} ~~burdens are imposed,~~
- Most new buildings would be required to be accessible to the disabled.

In most cases,

- Stores, providers of services, restaurants, and other ~~public accommodations~~ ^{establishments} in existing buildings would be required to ~~serve disabled Americans to the same extent~~ ^{permit access and provide services} they serve able Americans. ^{to disabled Americans and remove barriers to access where that is readily achievable.}

*insert **

- o **Whistleblower protection:** On April 10, the President signed S. 20, the **Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989**. This law will strengthen the protections and procedural rights

- * -- New public buses would have to ^{be} accessible to persons with mobility impairment.
- Telephone companies would be required to →

provide equivalent telephone service for those
with speech and hearing impairments.

DPC

→ with disabilities and in creating a legal framework to ~~what~~ provide greater independence and self-sufficiency.

o **Civil Rights:** ^{on} The President has signed legislation reauthorizing the Commission on Civil Rights through FY 1991. The Administration has endorsed the Hate Crimes Bill, which provides for the collection of data about crimes motivated by race, religion, or ethnicity. The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice has vigorously pursued the enforcement of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 which became effective in March.

o **Disabled Americans:** ^{has led the nation in calling for} The President ~~is committed to~~ ^{an extension of} ~~legislation that would extend~~ civil rights protections to ^{he is committed to} disabled Americans. This ^{with} legislation, called the Americans with Disabilities Act, ^{with} would represent the most significant expansion of federal civil rights laws in the past two decades. With the support of the Administration, a version of the Act passed the Senate on September 7, and has been under consideration in the House since then.

o **Whistleblower Protection:** ^{on} On April 10, the President signed S. 20, the "Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989." This law will strengthen the protections and procedural rights available to those federal employees who report misdeeds and mismanagement.

✓ **Infant mortality:**
o **Medicaid:** ^{on} To address the all-too-high infant mortality rate, the Administration forwarded to Congress legislation to

-- **Additional Funding Authorization for Endowment Matching Grants at Historically Black Colleges and Universities**

-- to strengthen HBCUs by building endowments, an especially effective way to create financial strength and long-term security.

- o On April 24, the President issued a new **Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)**.

Highlights of the order include:

- Establishing the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the Department of Education.
- Directing Federal agencies to increase opportunities for HBCU involvement in Federal programs and directing the Secretary of Education to develop an Annual Federal Plan for Assistance.
- Calling for the White House Office of National Service, along with other Federal offices to work to encourage private sector support of HBCUs.

DELETED
out

o ~~National American Initiative: The Departments of Education and Interior have committed to a major initiative to ensure Native American students receive a quality education.~~

- o **Hispanic Initiative:** The President has directed the Secretary of Education to form a Task Force on Hispanic

The Summit brought together the President, his Cabinet and the Governors in working groups and plenary sessions to focus on issues of choice and restructuring, teaching, the learning environment, governance, a competitive workforce and life-long learning, and postsecondary education.

-- The President and the Governors issued a Joint Statement -- a "Jeffersonian compact" -- committing to four objectives for education reform in America:

insert establish national education goals; increase flexibility in the use of Federal funds; implement state-by-state restructuring of the education system in exchange for enhanced accountability for results; and measure progress. A commitment was made to develop national goals and initiatives increase flexibility and accountability by early 1990.

- o On June 5, the President announced his intention to form **the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee**. Chaired by Paul O'Neill, Chief Executive Officer of Alcoa, the committee's membership includes representatives from education, business, labor and the media. The committee, which met for the first time in November, will advise the President directly on issues related to education policy.

- **A new magnet Schools of Excellence program** -- to support the establishment, expansion or enhancement of magnet schools ~~for focusing~~ on disciplines important to the Nation's economic competitiveness such as mathematics and science, increasing parental choice and improving quality education.
- **The Alternative Certification of Teachers and Principals program** -- to assist States interested in broadening the pool of talent from which to recruit teachers and principals.

o On April 5, the President submitted to Congress a comprehensive set of education initiatives, **The Educational Excellence Act of 1989**. The Act proposes:

- **The Presidential Merit Schools program** -- to reward schools that are making substantial progress in raising students' educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the drop-out rate.
- **A new Magnet Schools of Excellence program** -- to support the establishment, expansion or enhancement of magnet schools, increasing parental choice and improving quality education.
- **The Alternative Certification of Teachers and Principals program** -- to assist States interested in broadening the pool of talent from which to recruit teachers and principals.
- **President's Awards for Excellence in Education** -- to recognize public and private school teachers in every state who meet the highest standards of excellence.
- **Drug-free Schools Urban Emergency Grants** -- to provide special assistance to selected urban school districts that are disproportionately affected by drug trafficking and abuse.
- **A National Science Scholars program** -- to provide college scholarships to high school seniors who have excelled in the sciences and mathematics.

insert

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Education to assess how well federal education programs serve Hispanics and recommend ways to enhance the federal role.

→ insert bullet

- o **Job training:** The Administration has sent to Congress a proposal to improve the Job Training Partnership Act by targeting its resources on the poor and at risk youth and adults who most need job training to get jobs and become economically self sufficient.

- Treasury*
- o **Educational Excellence:** The President submitted to Congress a comprehensive set of education initiatives, **The Educational Excellence Act of 1989**. The Act includes proposals for merit and magnet schools, alternative certification of teachers, excellence awards for teachers, emergency grants to help urban schools to fight drugs, increased funding for endowments at Historically Black Colleges, and a National Science Scholars program.
 - o **National Drug Control Strategy:** In his first Address to the Nation, the President unveiled a comprehensive, coordinated strategy for fighting illegal drug use. The President has five priority areas: the criminal justice system; drug treatment; education, community action, and the workplace; international initiatives; and interdiction efforts.
 - o **National Transportation Policy:** Under the direction of the President, the Department of Transportation is developing a National Transportation Policy to guide the long-term allocation of public and private resources so that transportation systems -- highway, aviation, transit, rail and maritime -- enhance national economic growth and global competitiveness, national security and the environment and personal mobility. The Department of Transportation has held nearly 100 sessions with the public and interested
- ??

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file
3/20

Administration has formed a task force to develop a farm bill for 1990.

- MacKee
4/8/82*
- o **National Energy Strategy:** The President directed the Secretary of Energy to develop a comprehensive national energy strategy for the nation. The strategy will layout short, mid and long-term options to help the nation meet our energy security and environmental responsibilities and, at the same time, ensure that markets will provide a sensible mix of energy sources to protect America's economic competitiveness. In the meantime, the Administration has moved to enhance energy security and conserve our natural resources by accelerating the filling of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to 750 million barrels, ~~increasing automobile fuel efficiency standards, and requiring new appliances built after 1992 to use 25 percent less energy than today's models.~~

 - o **Women and Minority Business Ownership:** The President has called for the promotion of women's business ownership through a series of procurement and credit conferences conducted by the Small Business Administration. The SBA has also implemented a new small loan program beneficial to women entrepreneurs. To advise the Administration on ways to promote the growth of minority business ownership, the President announced the formation of the Minority Business

Page 29: The document labeled "Summary" contains a paragraph describing the National Transportation Policy Statement. I have suggested above that you may want to delete that paragraph. If you do not delete the paragraph, then a longer discussion of the Statement should appear at this point in the full text. I suggest the following:

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION POLICY

The President is working to ensure that our transportation system serves the social and economic needs of all Americans. Transportation costs constitute a substantial portion of the cost of U.S. exports. As global competition increases during the 1990s and into the twenty-first century, it will become increasingly important to keep these costs at their lowest possible level. The Secretary of Transportation has begun to address this challenge.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

The Secretary of Transportation is nearing completion of a study of our transportation systems, including the highway, aviation, mass transit, rail and maritime systems. ~~The results of this study, which involved extensive hearings and seminars throughout the country, will be reported in a Statement of National Transportation Policy in early 1990.~~

The Statement of National Transportation Policy will highlight a set of transportation goals for both the public sector and the private sector. It will indicate ways in which coordination and connections between transportation modes might be improved, ways in which congestion might be reduced, ways in which unused capacity might be put to use, and ways in which the system might be financed more efficiently. In addition, the Statement will explore the regulatory barriers that impede efficiency. The Statement will also highlight areas in which the transportation system might be more safe and environmentally sound. Finally, the Statement will discuss research and development projects that hold great promise for the improvement of our transportation system.

policy in the international war against drugs. He approved an Andean strategy involving a \$2.2 billion five-year program to help the Andean nations attack production, processing and trafficking in drugs, called for increased cooperation and coordination of anti-drug programs with our allies, the Soviets and international bodies, and raised drugs as a priority in U.S. foreign policy.

- Taking a fresh approach to interdiction efforts by creating interagency and interdisciplinary teams to analyze and target smuggling patterns, methods, and routes; targeting key individuals and high-value shipments; and enhancing the border interdiction systems, operations, and activities of the U.S. Coast Guard, Customs Service and the Department of Defense.

See attached ~~note~~ comment
and possible invest

COMBATTING VIOLENT CRIME

The President is working to strengthen the nation's criminal justice system and the Federal, state, and local law enforcement partnership.

Four principles underlie the goals of our criminal justice system and the means for accomplishing them: First, to protect citizens and their property; to hold those who commit violent crimes accountable for their actions; to have as the objective of our criminal justice system the swift and certain apprehension,

added by N.H. H. H. H.

Poster

USIA Comments

page 10, at end of paragraph on Poland, add:

add

"The Administration signed a cultural agreement with Poland which will result in the opening of a U.S. cultural center in Warsaw and increased cultural and educational exchanges between the U.S. and Poland."

page 12, after para 1 on arms control, add:

"The President has insisted on the maintenance of a strong NATO, and indicated his willingness to guide NATO, together with our allies, to meet the positive challenges of the changing face of Europe."

page 12, China. add at end of paragraph:

"Of primary concern is the maintenance of people-to-people programs, especially academic exchanges, to underscore our long-term interest in a fruitful relationship with China."

page 16, after paragraph on Asian initiatives, add:

"At the Asian-Pacific Economic Ministers Meeting in Canberra, Australia, the Administration outlined a framework for intensified economic consultation and cooperation between the United States and the nations of the Pacific Basin."

page 16: After "Asian Initiatives add:

"African Initiatives

The Administration has worked with Congress to achieve a bipartisan policy supporting the goal of dismantling apartheid and establishing a non-racial democratic society in South Africa. It has also played a significant role in supporting the free and fair elections in Namibia, which have opened the door to independence and democracy in that country."

SBA

Under "Keeping the Economy Strong" -- page 3, ADD:

o **Disaster Assistance:** The Administration and Congress are working together to provide adequate funding to assist victims of Hurricane Hugo and the California earthquake. This funding will help provide the homeless with temporary shelter, will assist uninsured, needy families and business owners rebuild their homes and business establishments, and will help the state as well as counties and municipalities to rebuild highways and other public facilities.

Under "Keeping the Economy Strong" -- page 5, ADD:

o The Administration has hosted a series of international trade conferences by the Small Business Administration to encourage the small business community to increase exports to foreign markets.

Under "Keeping the Economy Strong" -- page 20, ADD:

4) A Cabinet-level team was sent to assess the Alaskan oil spill, and a joint federal-state resource recovery team was convened. Vice President Quayle twice visited the clean-up site and met with local officials and affected businessmen.

The National Transportation Safety Board is investigating the accident....

VP



VP
Zm De ✓

the Uruguay Round's mid-term review and put in place a framework, agreed to by the 96 member nations, to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks with Japan to identify and eliminate structural factors that may impede efficient patterns of world trade. The approaches being pursued in these discussions will provide long-term benefits for both countries. The Administration has also created a high level interagency group to assure that U.S. trade and investment interests are addressed as the European Community works to create a single market in 1992.



Under the leadership of Vice President Quayle, the Competitiveness Council announced "U.S.-92," the American response to EC-92, and delivered an strategy for rectifying the product liability confusion.
developed
initiative *reform* *laws that hamper*
American competitiveness.

see attached

- **Steel imports:** The President initiated a two-and-a-half year Steel Trade Liberalization Program designed to phase out, in a responsible and orderly manner, the Voluntary Restraint Arrangements (VRAs) that currently limit steel imports into the U.S. and to negotiate an international consensus to address trade-distorting practices.
- **Agricultural initiatives:** The Administration has announced its comprehensive agricultural proposals for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. These proposals would harmonize domestic agricultural programs and reduce

a new partnership on hemisphere problems like democracy, debt, and drugs. Relations with Mexico are closer than at any time in recent memory. The U.S. has also worked with the Organization of American States to develop a hemispheric consensus that Manuel Noriega should leave power and permit restoration of democratic rule. In early February, Vice President Quayle travelled to Venezuela and El Salvador, ^{to} ^{to support this} urging fair elections and ^{deliver a} warning the Salvadoran military ^{over} about human rights violations. In late June, the Vice President ^{again} visited El Salvador, ^{as well as} Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras, advancing the Administration's policy on Panama and Nicaragua. He ^{succeeded in having} successfully urged Costa Rican President Oscar Arias ^{with in pressure of Sandinista regime in Nicaragua to hold} to note that fair elections are ~~now~~ impossible in Nicaragua ^{under the current regime. Done.}

- o **Bipartisan Accord on Central America:** On March 24, the President and Congress agreed on a bipartisan plan for peace and democracy in Central America:
 - **Regional peace:** The President and Congress agreed that the region's democracies deserve our support, that Nicaragua's subversion of its neighbors must end, and that Soviet and Cuban support for violence and subversion in the hemisphere must also end.
 - **Humanitarian aid:** Congress agreed to support the Administration's request for continued humanitarian assistance for the Nicaraguan Resistance at current

- **A Strong Defense:** The President proposed to Congress an integrated package on strategic modernization that modernizes the entire strategic triad.
 - The President proposed to Congress a two-missile plan to maintain a strong, modernized strategic deterrent. The plan to deploy the rail-mobile Peacekeeper and the road-mobile Small ICBM will give the U.S. momentum in strategic arms control negotiations.
 - The modernization plan capitalizes on the revolutionary potential of the B-2, and modernizes the third leg of the triad, our strategic submarine force. These programs are all essential to our arms control positions.
 - The President requested a funding level of \$4.6 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative to support an informed development and deployment decision within the next four years.
 - The President also directed the Department of Defense to implement its recent blueprint to strengthen and streamline the weapons procurement process.

3
○ **Asian initiatives:** Vice President Quayle, in two separate trips to the Pacific Rim countries and Asian nations, has played a key role in the formation of policy. ~~in a variety of areas.~~ In his spring trip to Australia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand, he ^{worked to conclude} ~~developed~~ the U.S. policy on

*with that of our allies,
and
with that of our allies,*

Cambodia after the pullout of Vietnamese forces; promoted U.S. trade interests; ~~and monitored human rights and press freedom issues.~~ This fall, in a trip to South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and Malaysia, the Vice President began delicate base negotiations with the Philippine government. He also ~~ascertained government and opposition positions on~~ ^{respected} ~~the U.S. troop reduction proposals for Korea; discussed serious manned space cooperation, and trade issues with the Japanese; and advanced U.S. Cambodian policy with the Malaysian government.~~ ^{combat &} ^{signed an agreement on} ^{in the region}

- **Air Transportation Security:** The Administration has taken several measures to enhance security and efficiency in the air transportation system. These efforts include:
 - A proposed 17% increase in the budget for the Federal Aviation Administration.
 - New requirements for installation of explosive detection devices in high-risk airports.
 - Intense international negotiations to enhance security abroad.

- **Clean Coal Technologies:** The President proposed \$710 million in FY 1990 for the Clean Coal Technology program.
- **Clean water and coastlines:** On March 10, the Department of Justice and the EPA implemented a medical waste tracking program to track medical wastes to ensure proper disposal and prevent ocean pollution -- the first step in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991.
- **Cleaning up hazardous wastes:** On March 10, The President announced he will be seeking new legislation to amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in order to give the United States Government authority to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement exists with the receiving country providing for the safe handling and management of those wastes.

4 ○ **Alaskan oil spill:** A Cabinet-level team was sent to assess the Alaskan oil spill, and a joint federal-state resource recovery team was convened. *VP Quayle twice visited the clean-up site and met w/ local leaders and affected business men* The National Transportation Safety Board is investigating the accident. Exxon has accepted responsibility for paying for the clean up, and for

an Executive Order establishing the National Space Council. President Bush named Vice President Quayle Chairman of the Council, which is charged with bringing "coherence and continuity and commitment to our efforts to explore, study and develop space." (11)

- The President tasked the Council with developing "concrete recommendations to chart a new and continuing course to the Moon and Mars and beyond." Under the leadership of the Vice President, the Council is currently developing an options package for the President.
- The President ensured the adequate funding for space activities and obtained a 14 percent increase for NASA programs. The President also secured a 100 percent increase in the NASA budget for Space Station Freedom.

Crowder

Message to All Agency Personnel Offices

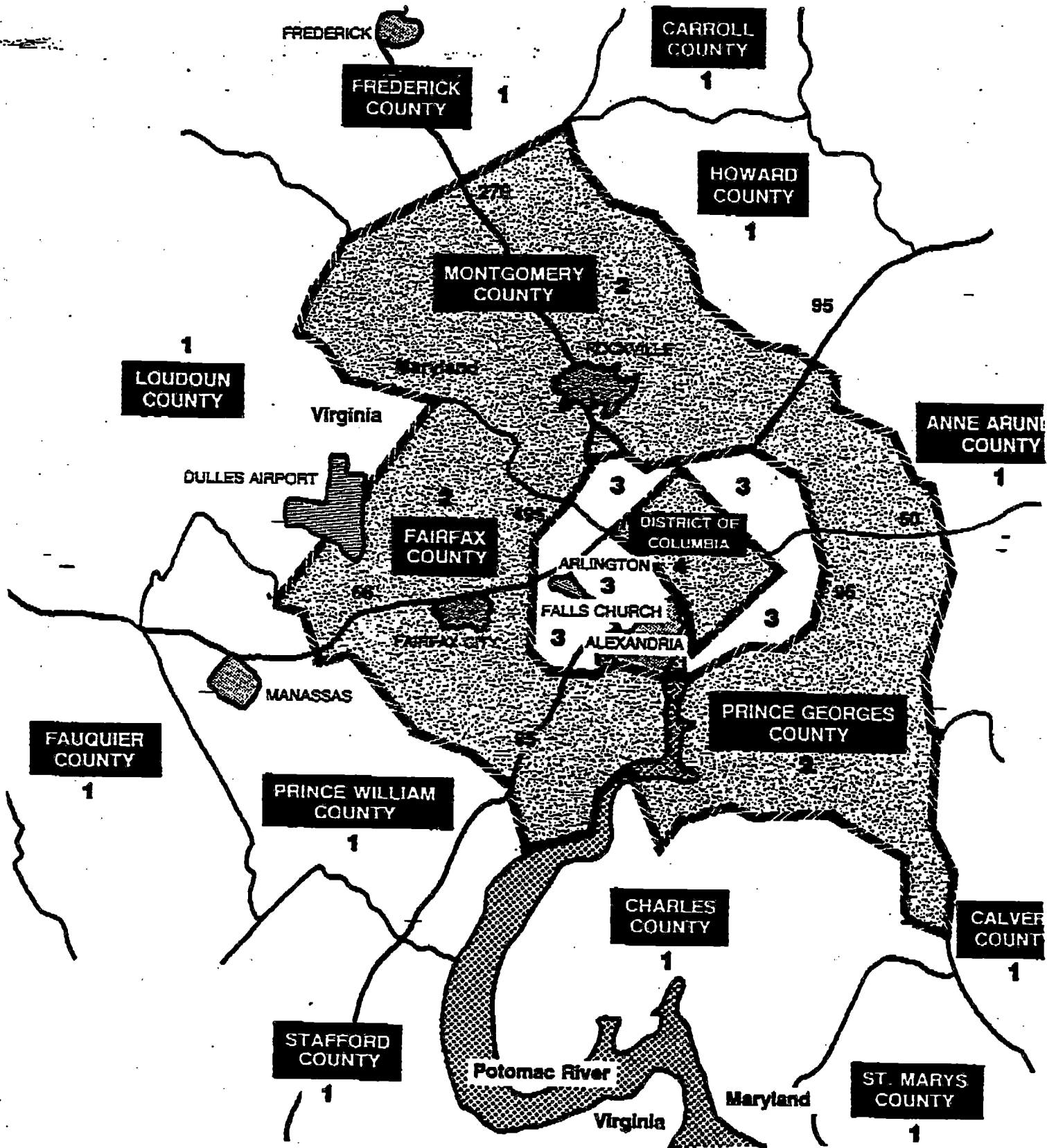
OPM Director Newman has made the decision that Federal workers at offices in Washington, D.C., will be dismissed early. Dismissal of Federal workers by their agencies must be made according to the Council of Governments' Residential Zone Dismissal Plan for the Metropolitan Washington area.

Workers who reside in Zone 1 will be dismissed at one o'clock. Zone 2 employees should not leave their offices until 1:30 pm.; workers in Zone 3 are excused at 2:00 pm.; and workers who live in Zone 4 should remain in their offices until 2:30 pm.

Supervisors should enforce this Dismissal Plan in order that traffic continues to be manageable as workers leave the city. If workers leave before their designated time under the Plan supervisors should charge annual leave. There is no reason, if workers abide by the zone dismissal plan, that there should be any undue delay this afternoon.

Council of Governments

Residential Zone Dismissal Plan for the Washington Metropolitan Area



Numbers Represent Dismissal Stages

Summary

American adults is at work than at any other time in our history.

- o **Record income:** Real per capita disposable personal income -- personal income after taxes and inflation -- has risen 20 percent during this expansion.

- o **Higher national saving and investment:** Partly due to the discipline of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings process, the Federal deficit has declined from 6.3 percent of GNP in fiscal year 1983 to 3.0 percent in FY 1989. The personal saving rate averaged 5.4 percent over the first three quarters of 1989, well above its recent low of 3.2 percent in 1987.

- o **New Business Incorporations:** During the first nine months of 1989, 520,108 new corporations were formed. Ninety-eight percent of these new corporations are small businesses. At the same time, business failures numbered just 37,380 -- a decline of 15.9 percent from the first nine months of 1988.

- o **Improved International Trade Position:** The international trade position of the United States has improved substantially. U.S. exports are at an all-time high and the trade deficit (as measured by exports minus imports) has been cut ^{by 30%} ~~in half~~ from its level in 1987.

MAIN

DOCUMENT

Pgs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 15

- o **Inflation under control:** Consumer price inflation has remained under 5 percent in each of the seven years from 1982 to 1988, and the recent slowing in economic growth to a sustainable rate will lessen price pressures in the near future. In the last twelve months, the CPI has increased only 4.5 percent and, in the last three months, the index has risen at an annual rate of only 2.6 percent.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Implementing fiscal restraint:** Throughout the year, the Administration negotiated with Congress to pass a fiscally responsible budget agreement that met the requirements of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. As a result of the negotiations, a series of appropriations bills and a budget reconciliation bill were finally enacted which meet the deficit reduction targets with no new taxes.
- o **Addressing the international debt problem:** The Administration has taken the lead in encouraging commercial banks to reduce the debt and debt service burdens of developing countries. Recently, three countries -- Mexico, the Philippines, and Costa Rica -- have reached ~~final agreements~~ ~~or~~ ~~agreements in principle~~ with commercial banks under the Administration's debt plan. The differences in these agreements appropriately reflect differing

Bookin's off
Beyon MA
x 5042

circumstances in ^{each} ~~the three~~ countries ^y and illustrate the flexibility of the Administration's approach.

- o **Minimum wage agreement:** The Administration and Congressional leaders reached agreement on a plan, now signed into law, to raise the minimum wage to \$4.25 per hour and to permit businesses to pay a training wage to young, entry-level workers. The higher minimum wage will help the working poor while preserving jobs and the training wage will allow businesses to hire inexperienced workers and give them the start they need in a working career.

- o **Disaster assistance:** The Administration and Congress have worked together to provide necessary supplemental funding to assist victims of Hurricane Hugo and the California earthquake. This funding is helping to provide those who lost their homes with temporary shelter, is assisting uninsured, needy families and business owners rebuild their homes and business establishments, and is helping governments in the affected areas rebuild highways and other public facilities. Federal funding to rebuild transportation systems will exceed \$1 billion.

- o **Savings and Loan reform:** The President signed the **Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** on August 9. This legislation came to grips with the serious

fiscal problems facing our savings and loan industry, and has safeguarded and stabilized America's financial system. The Act assures that the long developing problems in our savings industry will never happen again. It significantly reforms the regulation of the thrift industry and separates the chartering of the institutions from the insurance of deposits. It establishes strict new guidelines to assure the solvency of thrift institutions in the future, including new capital requirements, and sets stiff penalties for wrongdoing by the officers of insured institutions. Further, the act provides \$50 billion to finance the restructuring of insolvent institutions.

- o **International Trade:** The Administration is forcefully promoting the opening of world markets through bilateral negotiations and the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It successfully broke a stalemate in the Uruguay Round's mid-term review and put in place a framework, agreed to by the 96 member nations, to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral ~~trade~~ talks with Japan to identify and eliminate structural factors that may impede ~~efficient patterns of world trade.~~ *balance of payments adjustment.* The approaches being pursued in these discussions will provide long-term benefits for both countries. The Administration has also created a high level interagency

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Treasury

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in China's recent policy of reform and openness -- and can do so again in the future.

o **Asian initiatives:**

- Japan: The U.S. relationship with Japan has grown stronger under the Bush Administration. In security matters, Japan's contribution to the maintenance of U.S. forces stationed there increased by 12 percent, to \$2.8 billion per year, making it the most generous host nation support program enjoyed by the U.S. anywhere in the world. A major project also moved forward to co-develop an advanced fighter, based on the F-16, increasing the security of both Japan and the U.S. \$2.5 billion in contracts for American companies and the first significant technology flow-back from Japan. As part of an emerging global partnership with the U.S., Japan will provide significant financial contributions to Poland in development assistance. ~~On trade matters,~~ the Structural Impediments Initiative talks have begun to clarify the long-term sources of U.S.-Japan trade ^{external} ~~friction~~ *account imbalances.* In addition, the Administration began talks aimed at opening markets for U.S. satellites, super-computers, and forest products.
- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference: The Administration succeeded in launching -- through joint leadership with Japan, Korea, Australia and the ASEAN

determination in Eastern Europe and an end to the division of the continent. In May, President Bush called for the Berlin Wall to come down, and set forth his vision of a Europe "whole and free" during his visit to Mainz, Germany. Though events moved faster than anyone anticipated, the United States remains on the course set by the President last spring. Similarly, in the Western Hemisphere, democracy continues to advance. In October, the President attended a meeting of hemispheric President's in Costa Rica to celebrate 100 years of that country's democracy.

- o **Poland and Hungary:** The President's strong support for political pluralism and economic reform in Poland and Hungary was highlighted by his visits to those nations and by the international leadership he has exercised to mobilize major international backing for these reforms. The President offered a major U.S. package of economic, environmental and other assistance and trade and investment incentives to assist in the economic restructuring of Poland and Hungary which became the framework for the "support for East European Democracy Act," passed by Congress and signed by the President. ^{insert} (He also offered environmental technological assistance to help both countries address the problems of pollution.)
- o **"Beyond Containment":** The President has welcomed the extraordinary political and economic changes underway in the Soviet Union. In a major speech at Texas A&M, he

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(He also offered environmental technological assistance to help both countries address the problems of pollution.)

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HHS

the first time gives doctors approved treatments to use with HIV-infected people **before** they become sick with AIDS.

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- o **Additional Clinical Trials:** The Administration initiated clinical trials for ~~33~~ promising new therapies for HIV-infected individuals. *where did # come from?*
- o **Experimental Drugs:** The Administration allowed an expansion in the availability of experimental therapeutic drugs used to treat people with AIDS and HIV infection.
- o **Wider Use of Existing Treatment:** The Administration announced in August that AZT, the only drug currently approved for treating persons with AIDS, has proven to help HIV-infected persons who have not yet developed AIDS.
- o **AIDS Prevention Guide:** The Administration worked with the National Parent Teachers Association to develop and distribute 500,000 copies of the "AIDS Prevention Guide" for use by parents and teachers nationwide.

ADOPTION

The President is committed to promoting adoption, especially of special needs children.

O.K. David Procell
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policy in the international war against drugs. He approved an Andean strategy involving a \$2.2 billion five-year program to help the Andean nations attack ^{insert} production, processing and trafficking in drugs, called for increased cooperation and coordination of anti-drug programs with our allies, the Soviets and international bodies, and raised drugs as a priority in U.S. foreign policy. ** and to provide trade benefits to support their efforts in the war on drugs.*

Taking a fresh approach to interdiction efforts by creating interagency and interdisciplinary teams to analyze and target smuggling patterns, methods, and routes; targeting key individuals and high-value shipments; and enhancing the border interdiction systems, operations, and activities of the U.S. Coast Guard, Customs Service and the Department of Defense.

COMBATTING VIOLENT CRIME

The President is working to strengthen the nation's criminal justice system and the Federal, state, and local law enforcement partnership.

Four principles underlie the goals of our criminal justice system and the means for accomplishing them: First, to protect citizens and their property; to hold those who commit violent crimes accountable for their actions; to have as the objective of our criminal justice system the swift and certain apprehension,

Vice President Quayle, in two separate trips to the Pacific rim countries and Asian nations, has played a key role in the formulation of policy. In his spring trip to Australia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand, he worked to coordinate U.S. policy on Cambodia with that of our allies after the pullout of Vietnamese forces, and promoted U.S. trade interests. This fall, in a trip to South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and Malaysia, the Vice President began delicate base negotiations with the Philippines government. He also restated U.S. commitment to Korea; signed an agreement on space cooperation with Japan; and advanced U.S. Cambodian policy in the region.

- o **Latin America:** The President has established a close, working relationship with Latin American neighbors to foster a new partnership on hemisphere problems like democracy, debt, and drugs. Relations with Mexico are closer than at any time in recent memory. In October, the President attended a meeting of hemispheric leaders in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he stressed the importance of democracy to the Hemisphere and confirmed Nicaragua's isolation.

-- **Panama:** The U.S. has also worked with the Organization of American States to develop a hemispheric consensus that Manuel Noriega should leave power and permit restoration of democratic rule. On November 30, the President denied Panamanian flag vessels access to U.S.

negotiating specific market opening trade agreements.

Also in October the U.S. and Mexico signed a new framework for

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USTR

*Cost
officers*

the American Petroleum Institute to conduct research and development on all spill cleanup technology.

- o **Offshore Oil Drilling:** The President postponed lease sales and offshore oil and gas development in environmentally sensitive areas off the coasts of California and Florida. The President set up a task force to examine the issues and report back to him in January of 1990.

- o **Department of Energy Facilities Cleanup:** ~~The Administration has substantially increased spending~~ ^{Spending has by \$500 mill} ~~for waste cleanup at~~ ^{by 20 or 30} Department of Energy facilities. Needs #'s.

- o On August 31, the Energy Department published its first cleanup plan which identifies site-by-site Departmental environmental restoration and waste management initiatives. Concurrently, the Secretary published a five year Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Research and Development Plan which will exclusively focus its attention on addressing the contamination problems the Energy Department faces at its facilities. The Research and Development Plan will be the major effort to reduce outyear costs of cleanup of DOE facilities and should have major implications for private technology transfer.

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G.B. Proposed
Congress added money
\$1.7 bill '89 '90

Summary

pg. 2

Summary

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growth in industrial output is over one-and-a-half times that of Western Europe. Real per capita income, business fixed investment are at record levels. Consumer price inflation has remained under five percent for the past seven years.

- o **Savings and Loans:** In August the President signed the **Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** to begin resolving the savings and loan situation. The President's plan introduced in the first days of the Administration, tackles the enormous fiscal crisis that existed and calls for tough standards to help ensure such a crisis never happens again.
- o **Third World debt:** The Administration has taken the lead in finding a way to reduce the debt burden and encourage economic growth in developing countries. At the Administration's urging, the IMF and World Bank have set aside funds to support debt reduction programs for developing countries. Three countries, *Mexico, the Philippines, and Costa Rica,* have successfully negotiated ~~final debt~~ agreements ~~in principle~~ under the Administration's debt plan. *agreements in principle*
- o **International Trade:** Leading efforts to promote free and fair trade, the Bush Administration successfully advanced the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and its

Bush

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Next Budget Falls Within Deficit Limit

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — To the surprise of budget experts outside the White House, the Bush Administration is proving able to prepare a budget for the next fiscal year that would meet the deficit requirements of the budget-balancing law without raising taxes or cutting fundamental domestic programs, authorities in and out of the Government say.

"A couple of months ago, people, myself included, thought it would be virtually impossible to get there without raising taxes," said Robert D. Reischauer, who as director of the Congressional Budget Office is Congress's chief economist. Now, Mr. Reischauer added, he is confident that the \$64 billion deficit target set in the law can be reached. Other economists who follow the budget closely agreed with that analysis.

The President's budget, which will be sent to Congress on Jan. 22 and covers the fiscal year that begins next Oct. 1, is expected to show small spending increases for selected education and environmental programs but no expensive initiatives.

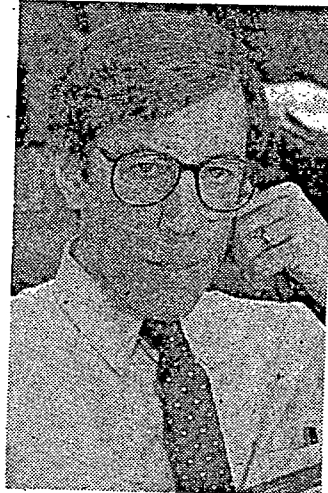
But some of the White House proposals, including Medicare reductions and a lower capital gains tax, are likely to be vigorously opposed in Congress, and the lawmakers are expected to seek much more money than President Bush wants for child care programs.

Officials at the Office of Management and Budget, where the budget is being put together, will not discuss it. But budget officials in Congress and various departments and agencies as well as groups that lobby in particular areas know enough about the proposals that they can see what the framework of the new budget will look like.

Military Cuts Help

They say the relative ease with which the Administration has been able to find about \$40 billion in measures to reduce the deficit results primarily from the Administration's new willingness to accept lower military spending, from tightened reins on Medicare spending and from the unusual way that the Government's transactions involving failed savings and loan institutions are accounted for.

The Administration is expected to calculate that if all tax laws and spending programs continued without change, the deficit in the next fiscal year would be \$100 billion to \$105 billion. To comply with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing law, the Administration must produce a budget that shows enough revenue in-



The New York Times

Robert D. Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Office, said he was confident that the Bush Administration's budget would meet deficit requirements.

can be counted as revenue within the budget.

Another \$5 billion to \$8 billion is expected to be saved by projecting the abolition of some small domestic programs and freezing the spending of others at this year's level, without adding enough to keep up with inflation. Congress is not likely to agree to many of these proposals. But that does not matter from the point of view of the budget drafters, who are intent on hitting the \$64 billion target.

"They don't have to propose a budget that's going to pass," said Stanley E. Collender, a budget specialist at Price Waterhouse-U.S., the accounting firm.

Sources of New Revenue

The remaining money needed to reach the \$64 billion deficit mark is expected to come from new revenue obtained by selling Government assets, by lowering the capital gains tax and by extending existing taxes, like the one on long-distance telephone calls, that are due to expire.

A reduction in the capital gains tax rate can be expected to create additional income in the first year because investors will sell more assets to take advantage of the lower rate. Many economists believe the lower rate would lose revenue in subsequent years.

In the area of the environment, the President is expected to propose as much as \$200 million in new spending for operating and maintenance of national parks. More money may also be made available for air and water quality programs and for cleaning up waste sites around the country.

The education budget is expected to include about \$400 million for grants to reward successful schools and outstanding teachers, for magnet schools and for other measures that the President proposed this year but that were never acted on by Congress.

Competition Between Agencies

President Bush's budget director, Richard G. Darman, has established a new technique this year that forces agencies to compete directly with one another for money.

Under this system, each department and agency will be allotted a specific amount of money. In addition, a limited pool of money will be set aside for spending increases across the Government. Officials who want a share of this pot must make a pitch directly to President Bush, who will decide how the pool will be divided.

Under the previous system, if officials appealed to the President for more money and the President agreed, the budget office itself was forced to find cuts elsewhere.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the President had set aside "11, 12, 14 hours — something like that" to meet with Mr. Darman from late November to the end of the year. They met for an hour on Tuesday.

No new taxes,
and few new
programs.

increases or spending reductions to lower that figure to \$64 billion.

The Administration, which once intended to increase the Pentagon budget in the 1991 fiscal year by about \$15 billion, is now likely to recommend that military spending be little higher than the \$291 billion being spent this year. In the odd way budgets are calculated, that would mean \$5 billion to \$10 billion in deficit reduction, since the amount would be that much less than the sum needed to keep pace with inflation. The inflation rate is expected to be about 4 percent.

Similarly, spending for Medicare, the health insurance program for the elderly and disabled, would have to grow to \$130 billion next year from \$114 billion to keep up with inflation. But budget documents show that the Administration plans to hold the line at \$122 billion, a reduction of \$8 billion. That would be accomplished by curtailing some programs and applying a payroll tax to all new state and local government workers.

The budget could show up to \$10 billion more in deficit reduction depending on the timing of the sale of savings and loan associations. Under the system, the money to purchase failed savings institutions is raised outside the budget, but the income from the sales

Ex-Agent for H.U.D. Enters Not Guilty Plea

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6 (AP) — A woman whom Federal officials have dubbed "Robin HUD" because of her Congressional testimony that she bought automobiles and housing for the needy with stolen Government money

Washington Talk

Don't let the... (partially obscured text)

In your face

Bush doesn't have kinder, gentler face

By Robert M. Andrews
Associated Press Writer

SILVER SPRING, Md. — While President Bush talks about "a kinder, gentler nation," Laura Rosetree says everything about his face — from his straight eyelids to his narrow nose and thin-lipped smile — suggests that Bush isn't very keen on kindness.

And about those lips. Bush says "read my lips" about not raising taxes, but what are his lips really saying?

"What they suggest is that Bush controls his speech very carefully," says Rosetree, a self-proclaimed expert in analyzing faces to learn what they reveal about personality.

"He doesn't say whatever he's really feeling or thinking," she said. "If you literally read his lips, they are proclaiming, 'I'm not ever going to get sentimental on you. I'm not going to be a bleeding heart.'"

Rosetree, 41, is a former self-development teacher who became interested in "reading" faces in New York in 1976, when she met an elderly Chinese practitioner of an ancient method known as *siang mien*.

After a decade of research, she says, she developed her own psychic roadmap of the human face, which she describes in a 285-page book titled "I Can Read Your Face."

She claims that every facial feature from eyebrows to chin dimples can betray how people think, behave and handle life's challenges. While most psychol-

ogists would scoff at such a claim, Rosetree says she's been hired by several businesses to train salespeople and real estate agents how to read the faces of prospective customers.

Sitting in her sunny apartment in this Washington suburb, Rosetree studied a close-up photo of Bush and a videotape of a Nov. 7 news conference for clues to his personality.

Her conclusion: Bush is a hard-nosed pragmatist and skeptic, a die-hard ideologue, a shrewd negotiator and skilled conciliator, an intellectual who revels in the realm of ideas, a decision-maker who respects facts, disdains feelings and isn't afraid of criticism.

"He's not a people person, he's more of an idea person," Rosetree says. Even the small inner circle of Bush's ear suggests that he "listens for facts and objective information rather than feelings, emotions or spiritual aspects," she says.

"Kindness is not a major trait of George Bush's, judging by his face," Rosetree said. "He has other strengths, but kindness is not one of those. There are at least 10 facial traits that indicate kindness, and Bush doesn't have a single one."

When Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev met at the water-logged Malta summit, she said, they may have differed on some East-West issues but "they have noses in common" — long and straight, with tips pointing down.

Rosetree said that means Bush and the Soviet leader both tackle

problems logically, they're good at long-term strategy and they have a strong sense of self-interest. But she says they are strikingly different in the shape of their eyelids.

Bush's lower eyelids are straight, meaning he's naturally wary of new people, while Gorbachev's are curved, meaning he probably is "the open-hearted one of the two," Rosetree says.

To set the record straight, she says, Bush is a macho man — it's right there in the semicircular knob on his prominent, square-jawed chin.

"That semicircle relates to being very proud of his masculinity, the macho aspect, forcefulness, and being very sensitive to appearing weak in front of other people," she said.

"The wimp image in the presidential campaign must have bothered him excruciatingly," she added.

"His straight chin shows that he makes his major life decisions based on principles and ideology, not on compassion or other people's feelings. This is not the chin of a Santa Claus, it's the chin of a crusader."

Further, she says, the way Bush's ears lie flat against his head indicates he is a strong conformist, a stickler for "correct" behavior and intolerant of kooks. And his deep-set eyes, she says, suggest he'd make an expert poker player.

"His strong suit isn't hearts, it's clubs," Rosetree said.

Neighbors

All-district players listed in area towns

All-district football selections for 1989 have been announced, and Holliday Coach Matt Robinson said he was pleased with the outcome.

They include: Robert Lindley, honorable mention as running back.

Midwest Showcase's NEW YEAR'S



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