

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Grant, Mary Kate, Files
Subseries: Subject File, 1988-1991

OA/ID Number: 13878
Folder ID Number: 13878-006

Folder Title:
Business Week 3/90 [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	19	2	7	3

BusinessWeek

Photocopy-Preservation

SPECIAL ADVERTISING PROGRAMS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON
 KRISTIN CLARK TAYLOR *yes*

FROM: PAUL LUTHRINGER *PL*

SUBJECT: BUSINESS WEEK DEADLINE FOR SPECIAL
 ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION

Attached is Business Week's response to why they requested the March 19 deadline for the President's piece.

After we agreed to honor their deadline, and now are renegeing, I feel we should at least set a new deadline we can stick to.

Please let me know when we can deliver this piece.

Thank you.

cc: MKG
 Kristen Gear

March 20, 1990

Fax to: Mr. Paul Lutchringer
Asst. Director
Office of Media Relations
The White House

From: Sally Ladd, Business Week
Phone & fax: (201) 797-5328

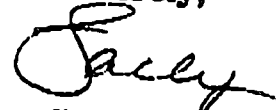
Pages: 1

Dear Mr. Lutchringer,

Trudy Grossman from the New York office asked that I explain to you why we have set the deadline for President's environment piece at March 19.

As I'm sure you can appreciate, there are many people and stages involved in producing such a section: writers, editors, designers, production staff, etc. Each of these participants relies on the person before him to complete his part of the job on schedule so that work may proceed as planned. As the only editor for the section, I am responsible for turning over the last of 40 or more magazine pages of material to the designer by April 30, who must complete his job by May 15 to meet the June 18 issue date. We have set up a staggered schedule so that this material flows through editing and design in an even stream. The shorter pieces, such as the President's, were scheduled for mid-March so that these could be approved, edited, and sent to design before the longer articles—which require a great deal more editing and coordination—arrive in early April.

Sincerely,



Sally K. Ladd
Production Consultant

CW - Bobbie + Kathy Jeavons' Edits - MK

Grant/Nappo
March 12, 1990
draft one
A:business

PRESIDENTIAL ARTICLE: BUSINESS WEEK SPECIAL SECTION:
"AGENDA FOR THE 21ST CENTURY:
MANAGING EARTH'S RESOURCES"

*Over 200 yrs ago first Americans
Several centuries ago, settlers arrived in the*
~~In 1992, America will celebrate the 500th anniversary of
'new world.' The earliest Americans found~~
Christopher Columbus' discovery of the "new world." When he
arrived here, he found a lush, green land with clean air, clear-
running streams, and over a billion acres of trees.

Today, we're ~~fighting~~ ^{working} to restore our parks and wetlands, cut
pollution in the air, clean up our beaches, and ~~reforest the 370~~ ^{planting millions}
million acres of trees we've lost since Columbus' time.

← This Administration is committed to protecting our
environment -- through the use of new, innovative solutions to
some of the toughest challenges facing us today.

This year's budget provides over \$2 billion in new spending
to protect our environment, with over \$1 billion for global
change research. And it includes a new initiative called
"America the Beautiful" to expand our national parks and wildlife
preserves and improve recreational facilities on public lands.

Our Clean Air Act proposal will cut airborne pollution --
especially in our cities -- <sup>and reduce acid rain harming our lakes
+ forests</sup> by unleashing the power of the
marketplace in the service of the environment. For example,
we've proposed emissions trading credits to reduce the level of
air toxics and sulfur dioxide. And we're encouraging measures to

stop pollution at its source, without placing unreasonable *and unnecessary* burdens on economic growth.

*announced
FWS
title*

America's forests and trees need national attention, and in my State of the Union message, I requested the money to plant a billion trees a year. Part of this task will be carried out by federal forestry programs. *Under* But most should come from citizens -- "points of light" like the Earth Corps -- acting in their own innovative ways to reforest America.

Cont

Business has not only a role to play, but a responsibility in keeping America beautiful for generations to come. As you teach your children the "secrets of the trade," remember this: not only is leadership passed down from generation to generation, ~~but~~ so is stewardship. We must leave our children with both a cleaner environment and a sense of mission to protect it. Working together, we too can discover a "new world" -- by building a better America.

#

Q Nobody in the House?

MR. FITZWATER: I might just add that the President is pleased with the Senate's vote last night on Clean Air. Last July, the President submitted the first comprehensive Clean Air amendments in over a decade, breaking the legislative logjam and initiating the debate that has brought us this far.

The Senate's vote represents the first time in 13 years that Clean Air legislation has passed on the Hill. The President believes that environmental protection is extremely important. There are always decisions that must be made to balance Clean Air objectives with economic requirements. Good health and a good job go hand-in-hand.

Similarly, we will continue to work for a House bill that meets these goals and pushes forward the protection of our environment and our public health.

Q Marlin, on that, why did the White House decide to back the Senate compromise only through Senate passage and not continue to back the compromise through the conference?

MR. FITZWATER: Because we have some problems with the compromise and we will be working on trying to get those changes made as we go through the House version.

Q What problems?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have those here to delineate for you, but we'll try and get those for you this afternoon.

Q Does one of those relate to the alternate fuels divisions?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q I think the Senate bill has little or nothing on that, and that was a major point.

MR. FITZWATER: I just don't have -- I've asked Roger Porter to give me some detail on the provisions that we have concerns about, and he's working on that now. So hopefully, we'll be able to provide something for you on that later.

Q When the President makes statements at photo ops, he sometimes then takes some questions. Will that be the case here in Clean Air?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I don't know. We'll just have to wait and see. Sometimes yes, sometimes no.

Q Marlin, a question about the trip on Monday and Tuesday, which was, for the most part, a political trip. Jeannie Austin of the Republican National Committee was along, and there wasn't a sign of her during the two days. Usually, during political trips, somebody comes back to schmooze with the reporters about what races are in the state. Is the situation with Chairman Atwater such that the President has made a decision that there be no talk about a successor, no talk about somebody coming in to help? What's the situation on that?

MR. FITZWATER: No, I don't think there's been any decisions of one kind or another there. The situation, as you know, is that Lee is in a hospital in New York for treatment of the growth on his brain. You saw the release from the Committee that talked about the time that that will take for his treatment in New York and the recuperative period of a few weeks after that. But the President's focus is on Lee's health and the welfare of his family. We expect him to return to work as soon as he is able, following his

conomic growth and job creation, environmental protection, mobility, unfettered commerce are all priorities that have to be considered; and they have been in our work here. In drafting this legislation, we've reached out. We've heard from groups all across the spectrum, and we've listened to, appreciated, and certainly benefited from their comments. Environmentalists, industry leaders, Members of Congress, experts from the science and academic area—leaders from every quarter have all shown the wisdom and will to make clean air the birthright of every American.

I am pleased and proud to see that many of you have decided to cosponsor this bill, and I can't thank you all enough because clean air, once again, is a bipartisan issue. I've requested Senators Burdick and Chafee and Congressmen Dingell and Lent—Norm—to be the bill's prime sponsors, and if this bill becomes law, all of you will have earned the gratitude and respect of generations to come.

This piece of legislation will see to it that every American, in every city in America, will breathe the clean air. It will stop the degradation that's been caused by acid rain by the end of this century. And it will cut airborne toxic chemicals from major sources by at least 75 percent.

Those are the goals that I outlined back in June. But the bill does more than set bold objectives. It meets those goals in economically efficient ways: tapping the power of the marketplace, encouraging flexibility, calling on American ingenuity in areas like alternative fuels, and relying on the talents and insights of those affected to find the solutions. This bill matches the letter and the spirit of my speech and the fact sheet on June 12th. And while I'll leave you to read the legislation, there are a few specifics that I want to just briefly touch on here.

First, this is one of the most aggressive pieces of environmental legislation competing on the Hill. It will, for example, reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by 2 million tons more than the most popular acid rain bill currently in the House.

And second, for the reductions in airborne toxic chemicals we seek, this legislation calls for some very tough standards. New sources must do more than match existing average control technology. They

must be as good as the best. Our regulations will ensure that every industrial plant in the country has the best available control technologies that we know of in practice.

And third, we've proposed a streamlined permit system for all of the Clean Air Act's requirements to ensure that each source meets all applicable limits for air toxics, smog, and acid rain.

And finally, this legislation has teeth. It provides tough sanctions for cities that don't make reasonable efforts and significant progress. And to deter future crimes against the air we breathe, any individuals who willfully violate the Clean Air Act will face felony-level criminal sanctions that will be carefully, definitively applied, however. This bill makes sure that the polluters will pay.

And it's time to break the gridlock on this issue. It is time to cooperate for clean air by passing a new Clean Air Act this year. Bill Reilly, our able [Environmental Protection Agency] Administrator, and trusted Secretary of Energy Jim Watkins and I will work closely with you Members on the Hill to make clean air the law of this land. Americans deserve it. I am absolutely convinced that this Congress can achieve it.

And thank you all for coming down here today. And now we'll formalize this by one signature, and thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 2:02 p.m., in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989 July 21, 1989

To the Congress of the United States:

Today I am pleased to transmit proposed legislation entitled the "Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989." This proposal reflects the first major clean air legislation proposed by the executive branch in a decade. It is designed to achieve consensus

by complementing the important efforts of the Congress in recent years, so that we can move forward this year with a plan to protect our Nation's air.

On June 12, 1989, I outlined the highlights of my program to provide clean air for all Americans, the first sweeping revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977. This legislation implements that program. While emissions of some pollutants—such as lead and carbon monoxide—have been reduced since the Clean Air Act was passed in 1970, progress has not come quickly enough and much remains to be done.

My proposal is designed to curb three major threats: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions. The seven-title proposal I am sending you today represents the actions that we believe the Congress should take in each of these areas. If this legislation is enacted, acid rain-related pollutants will be reduced by nearly one-half, all urban areas in the country will finally attain national air quality standards, and emissions of toxic air pollutants will be slashed.

My acid rain proposal would permanently cut sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions by 10 million tons from 1980 levels and would result in a 2 million ton cut in nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions from levels projected by the year 2000. All cities currently not meeting the health standards for ozone and carbon monoxide would be brought into attainment. Most cities would attain the standard by 1995, and the plan is designed to ensure attainment in all but the most severely impacted cities by the year 2000. New plants emitting toxic compounds into the air would be required to employ the best technology currently available so as to achieve a significant cut in pollutants suspected of causing cancer.

More important, this proposed legislation makes deep, early cuts in air pollution and continues that progress forward into the 21st century. During my campaign I promised the American people that my Administration would work to protect the environment and to ensure clean air for all Americans. Enactment of the proposal I present to you today will be a major step in fulfilling that promise. I urge these important proposals be promptly considered and en-

acted. We owe the people of our great Nation nothing less.

George Bush

The White House,
July 21, 1989.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Increase of Federal Disability Benefits

July 21, 1989

The President has said that he wants Federal programs to promote self-sufficiency for disabled persons and reduce barriers to employment, and that Federal programs should not perpetuate dependency.

We are today taking an important step in this direction through a regulation being proposed by Secretary [of Health and Human Services] Sullivan. Effective January 1990, this regulation would increase by two-thirds the amount an individual can earn and still receive benefits from the Federal Government's disability insurance and supplemental security income programs. This increase—from \$300 to \$500 per month—will provide an incentive for the 5.2 million workers on the disability rolls to take significant steps toward work and economic independence.

White House Fact Sheet on the Increase of Federal Disability Benefits July 21, 1989

The "Substantial Gainful Activity" (SGA) Concept

The Social Security Act defines disability as the "inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months." Meeting this definition is the prerequisite for disabled persons to become eligible for the Federal Government's two largest programs offering cash assistance to the disabled, Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

We have an opportunity to renew the environmental ethic in America and to reassert U.S. leadership on environmental challenges around the world. And that's an opportunity that we simply cannot afford to miss. In the 8 months since I was sworn in as President, we've moved fast and hard to make the environment a priority. We're seeking a worldwide ban by the year 2000 on CFC's [chlorofluorocarbons] which destroy the ozone layer. We've prohibited imports of ivory, and prices have dropped by 50 percent, making elephant poaching less profitable. And we're working for a policy that would ban the export of hazardous wastes unless we're sure they'll be disposed of safely. We've proposed tougher laws to eliminate medical waste on our beautiful beaches. And we want to expand dozens of forests and parks and refuges across America. We've announced a national goal of no net loss of wetlands. And we've laid out detailed proposals to stem acid rain, cut urban smog, clean up air toxics, and encourage the use of alternative fuels with a clean air bill that achieves 95 percent of the smog-causing VOC [volatile organic compounds] reductions sought by competing legislation at a cost of \$6.5 billion less.

And that's just in 8 months. And as your President, I plan to stay involved, helping to protect our precious environment. As long as I remain President, I will do that. When it comes to clean air, we need action on the legislation that we've proposed—now. Every day that passes is another day that we are postponing progress on clean air. And we've brought people together and put a sound proposal on the table. And now it is up to the United States Congress to pass this clean air legislation and pass it this year.

But if we really hope to recover, restore, and preserve our natural heritage, that other Washington can't do it alone. And the answer can't simply be limited to new laws. It must be more fundamental. It lies in a shared sense of personal responsibility, a new environmental awareness on the part of all Americans. Through millions of individual decisions—simple, everyday, personal choices—we are determining the fate of the Earth. So, the conclusion is also simple: We're all responsible, and it's surprisingly

easy to move from being part of the problem to being part of the solution.

So many of the big problems—coastal water pollution, pesticides in groundwater, urban smog and municipal garbage—aren't simply caused by large power plants and refineries; and many can't be solved by national legislation alone. Millions of small, diverse sources contribute to these problems, including the everyday behavior of people at work and at home. And such overwhelming environmental challenges can be solved by individual determination that we can do better. Local communities; businesses, large and small; individual families—all can learn to generate less waste, recycle more of the waste that is generated. In fact, those that do have discovered that there are sound economic side effects. Environmental protection makes economic sense.

The people of Washington State, in fact, have a history of showing the rest of the Nation the way. Back in the 1940's, J.P. Weyerhaeuser moved the lumber industry from simply harvesting forest resources towards comprehensive management of tree farms that could endure indefinitely. And after research into product development, Weyerhaeuser began introducing marketable products made from what was once treated as waste.

The 3M Corporation announced last spring that since starting their pollution prevention program in 1975, the company has saved \$408 million and prevented 111,000 tons of air pollutants, 15,000 tons of water pollutants, and 388,000 tons of solid waste from being released into the environment. And they've done it by rewarding employees for coming up with good ideas.

In the city of Seattle, fees for waste disposal have been an incentive for businesses and households to reduce the amount of waste produced. And I understand that over the last several years, waste has been cut here by nearly a fourth.

So, the power of the marketplace can encourage conservation with spectacular results, results that need to be duplicated everywhere in America. I am delighted to be able to make these comments about your city in your city so they'll be heard across the rest of the United States.

You know, 15 years ago, when Spokane invited the world over for a visit at 1974 Expo, it became the first World's Fair to put the focus—the world's focus, if you will—on the environment. It was a good beginning, and we've made progress since then. And perhaps nothing better symbolizes that than the surging river that pulses through Spokane, a river that first lured men here as a source of protection, transportation, and sustenance. Such damage was done to this river by the early part of this century that by 1938 the Spokane River was called a serious health hazard. And over the past few decades, you have restored and reclaimed this magnificent river. The damage has been reversed, totally turned around. Nature's balance has been restored, and the river had been reborn.

The ethic of Native Americans like Chief Seattle must also be reborn on this continent. His was a religious understanding: that the whole Earth has a soul that can be destroyed by man. He saw the world as a spiritual place of precious but fragile beauty. Over a century ago, he said, "Hold in your mind the memory of the land as it was when you found it. And with all your strength, with all your mind, with all your heart, preserve it for your children and love it as God loves us all."

That is a challenge to us all. The American people—all people—need a fuller relationship with the world they live in, a better understanding of causes and effects. And if the Earth is an altar, we must make it an altar not of sacrifice but of celebration, a place where our commitment to restoring its natural beauty is felt in a thousand everyday decisions. You've made one of those decisions today by deciding to plant a centennial tree. May it grow, flourish, and symbolize the hope of a new century: that man will one day be reconciled to nature once again.

What a spectacular day in the State of Washington. Thank you for inviting me. God bless you, God bless this State, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:02 a.m. in Riverfront Park. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Federal Emergency Relief for the United States Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico

September 19, 1989

The President today expressed concern and sympathy for the death and destruction wreaked on the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico and throughout the Caribbean by Hurricane Hugo. The Federal Government stands ready to respond promptly and fully. A team from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be in the air this morning bound for the Virgin Islands, accompanied by Lt. Gov. Derek Hodge, Delegate Ron de Lugo, and officials of the Department of the Interior. Their initial mission will be to assess the damage and assist in reestablishing communications throughout the islands, which appear to have been devastated by this tremendous storm. Another FEMA team stands ready to travel to Puerto Rico as soon as a landing site can be located, and a FEMA representative is expected to meet with government officials in Puerto Rico today. We anticipate receiving formal requests for assistance from Gov. Alexander Farrelly of the Virgin Islands and Gov. Rafael Hernández-Colón of Puerto Rico today and will review those requests immediately in an effort to expedite the appropriate Federal response. All necessary Federal resources will be quickly mobilized to help the people of the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico recover from this disaster.

Nomination of Catherine A. Bertini To Be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

September 20, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Catherine Ann Bertini to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Food and Consumer Services. She would succeed John William Bode.

Since 1989 Mrs. Bertini has served as Acting Assistant Secretary for the Family Support Administration at the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, DC. Prior to this, she served as Direc-

tion Agency] to develop rules like those we're employing on acid rain to allow auto and fuel companies to trade required reductions in order to meet the standard in the most cost-effective way. Our challenge is to develop an emissions trading plan; their challenge is to meet the standards.

The third leg of our proposal is designed to cut all categories of airborne toxic chemicals by three-quarters within this decade. Our best minds will apply the most advanced industrial technology available to control these airborne poisons. The very best control technology we have will determine the standard we set for those plants. And until now, because of an unworkable law, the EPA has been able to regulate only 7 of the 280 known air toxics. The bill I am proposing today will set a schedule for regulating sources of air toxics by dates certain. In addition, it will give the dedicated people of the EPA the right tools for the job, and it will make state-of-the-art technology an everyday fact of doing business. And that's the way it should be.

In its first phase, this initiative should eliminate about three-quarters of the needless deaths from cancer that have been caused by toxic industrial air emissions. And we plan a second phase to go after any remaining unreasonable risk. People who live near industrial facilities should not have to fear for their health.

And for 10 years, we've struggled to engage a united effort on behalf of clean air, and we're now on the edge of real change. Nineteen eighty-nine could be recorded as the year when business leaders and environmental advocates began to work together, when environmental issues moved out of the courts, beyond conflict, into a new era of cooperation. And this can be known as the year we mobilized leadership, both public and private, to make environmental protection a growth industry and keep our ecology safe for diversity. The wounded winds of north, south, east, and west can be purified and cleansed, and the integrity nature can be made whole again. Ours is a rare opportunity to reverse the errors of this generation in the service of the next. And we cannot, we must not, fail. We must prevail. I ask for your support. We need your support to make all of this into a reality.

Thank you all, and God bless you, and thank you very much for coming.

Note: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. in the East Room of the White House.

White House Fact Sheet on the President's Clean Air Plan

June 12, 1989

Fulfilling a major campaign commitment, President Bush today proposed a comprehensive program to provide clean air for all Americans. The President's plan calls for the first sweeping revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977 and represents the first time an administration has put forward a proposal since that time. The President's plan is designed to curb three major threats to the Nation's environment and to the health of millions of Americans: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

While emissions of some pollutants—such as sulfur dioxide, urban ozone, and carbon monoxide—have been reduced since passage of the 1970 law, progress has not come quickly enough. The President's plan will dramatically accelerate the pace of pollution reduction and put America on the path toward markedly cleaner air by the end of the century.

The President's plan will:

- Cut sulfur dioxide emissions virtually in half by the year 2000. The plan calls for a 10 million ton reduction in SO₂ and a 2 million ton cut in nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions, for a total reduction of 12 million tons in acid rain-causing emissions.
- Bring all cities currently not meeting the health standards for ozone and carbon monoxide into attainment. Most cities will attain the standard by 1995, and the plan is designed to ensure attainment in all but the most severely impacted cities by the year 2000.
- Require factories and plants emitting toxic compounds into the air to employ the best technology currently available in order to achieve in the near term a cut estimated at 75 to 90 percent in pollutants suspected of causing cancer.

Taken together with efforts to reduce cancer-causing emissions from cars and trucks, it is estimated that the plan will eliminate in its first phase over three-fourths of the annual cancer deaths that air toxics are suspected of causing.

Fundamental Principles

Five goals underlie the President's clean air proposals and the means for accomplishing them:

- *Protecting the Public's Health.* The goal of the legislation is to prevent public exposure to cancer-causing agents and to protect those citizens, especially vulnerable populations—such as the elderly, asthmatics, and children—who live in cities with dirty air that does not conform to national health standards.
- *Improving the Quality of Life.* The proposal will improve the quality of life for all Americans by exercising responsible stewardship over the environment for future generations.
- *Achieving Early Reductions and Steady Progress.* The proposal establishes realistic timetables to meet air quality standards, but contains provisions to cut substantial amounts of air pollution in the near term, while requiring steady progress toward reducing emissions that are harder to control.
- *Harnessing the Power of the Marketplace.* The proposal calls for the use of marketable permits to achieve acid-rain reductions and emissions trading to achieve reductions from the automobile pollution, so as to clean the air to a definite standard while minimizing the burden on the American economy.
- *Employing Innovative Technologies.* The proposal encourages development of clean coal technology, alternative fuel systems for automobiles, and other cost-effective means of using new technology to cut pollution.

The President's plan allows for both environmental protection and economic growth, two longstanding concerns often considered at odds with each other. By incorporating both concerns in his proposal, the President

seeks to break the gridlock which has characterized the debate on clean air for the past several years.

ACID RAIN

Highlights

- Requires sulfur dioxide reductions of 10 million tons and nitrogen oxide reductions of 2 million tons.
- Calls for 5 million tons of reductions in the first phase by the end of 1995.
- Establishes a system of marketable permits to allow maximum flexibility for utilities to achieve required reductions in the most efficient and least costly manner.

Background

Acid rain occurs when sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions undergo a chemical change in the atmosphere and return to the Earth in rain, fog, or snow.

Approximately 20 millions of SO₂ are emitted annually in the United States, three-quarters from the burning of fossil fuels by electric utilities; 20 percent from other, more widely dispersed industrial sources; and 5 percent from transportation sources. The source of most SO₂ emissions causing acid rain are old (pre-1971) electric powerplants, not subject to the existing Clean Air Act's strict emissions requirements on newer plants. Fifty power plants are responsible for about half of all SO₂ emissions.

Acid rain causes damage to lakes, forests, and buildings; contributes to reduced visibility; and is suspected of causing damage to human health.

Since 1970 the United States has spent \$225 billion to control air pollution. American industry spends about \$33 billion a year on air pollution controls (\$10 billion by the electric utility industry). One result of this expenditure is that SO₂ have been reduced by almost 20 percent since 1977, despite a substantial increase in coal consumption during the period since then.

Any acid rain control program will increase electricity rates for affected utilities. Generally speaking, however, proposals with greater flexibility will result in smaller

E173

.A5

v.1

W.H.R.C.

t: II

THE ANNALS OF AMERICA

Volume 1

1493 - 1754

Discovering a New World



William Benton, *Publisher*

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, INC.

Chicago London Toronto Geneva Sydney Tokyo Manila

decade, they both possessed minds
ough totally different, have been
ifferent as their styles. Edwards,
her — he has been called the
— helped to revive and shape
ortant element in the country's
than religious, practical rather
er known of the two; however,
e was cut off in his prime, the
tion against the disease that he
of Princeton, in early 1758 —
greater man.
g (he died in 1790, at the age
almost any of his contempora-
the four monumental decades
e would be one of the leading
the whole did not), that the
lation would produce immense
as well (to say nothing of the
thought about soon rather than
the Increase of Mankind" of
ncern, perhaps, was his recog-
lonies' pressing need for some
discussed the difficulties that
d in 1751 (see Selection 108),
hen he was a delegate to the
4, to discuss colonial defense
r that had already begun in
e the delegates were meeting,
t, and the Indian leaders who
their doubts as to the viability
er than the French. Partly to
cause, in his view, it was the
his fellow delegates the so-
ich, while it did not envision
visions for a centralized gov-
at point. The delegates were
option of it was annulled by
bers of which were not yet
Franklin, at least, recognized
later in 1754 (see Selection
ct at the time. His view, of
n the next volume.

Chronology : 1492 - 1754

1492

Oct. 12. Christopher Columbus makes first discovery of America that leads to permanent European settlement. The Bahama Islands are sighted on the first of four voyages (1492-1504) sponsored by the Spanish Crown in search of a western route to Asia. Columbus believes various Caribbean Islands and parts of Central and South America he discovers are outlying regions of Asia, but others are convinced that a New World exists. First settlement is La Navidad on island of Santo Domingo. It is found destroyed on second voyage in 1496, when city of Santo Domingo is founded.

1493

May 3-4. Pope Alexander VI settles dispute between Spain and Portugal by allocating to Spanish monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella exclusive rights to all lands not under Christian rule west of a line drawn north and south 100 leagues west of the Azores, called the Line of Demarcation. Portuguese claims to lands east of this line are recognized as valid.

1494

June 7. Treaty of Tordesillas is signed by Spain and Portugal. Terms of treaty move Line of Demarcation westward to 370 leagues west of Cape Verde Islands, placing Brazil in Portuguese zone. Supposition is

that Portuguese had already discovered Brazil and that Spain did not know of it.

1496

Spanish introduce growing of sugar cane, cotton, and cattle in Santo Domingo, which proves also a source of gold, exported at a rate of \$1 million a year by 1512.

1497

May 2-Aug. 6. John Cabot, Venetian resident of England, explores Newfoundland coast for Henry VII in further search of Asia. In 1498, subsequent voyage by Cabot in search of Japan and the Spice Islands reaches Delaware.

1501

May 13. Amerigo Vespucci begins second voyage to South America. Letter by Vespucci to his former patron asserts that not Asia but a New World has been found.

1507

Martin Waldseemüller, mapmaker, suggests that newly found land be called America after Amerigo Vespucci.

1508 - 1511

Spanish conquest of Caribbean Islands, including Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba.

ginning in 1990, as part of their standard preparation for duty, Peace Corps volunteers will be trained by the EPA to deal with the full range of environmental challenges: water pollution prevention, waste disposal, reforestation, pesticide management. Armed with greater knowledge about our environment, our Peace Corps volunteers are going to help spread the word in the developing world. They'll work to stop pollution before it starts and ensure that economic development and environmental stewardship go hand in hand.

And Montanans know more than most how much that means, how vital it is for us to accept our responsibilities, our stewardship—the environment in Montana, across America, and around the world. We hold this land in trust for the generations that come after. The air and the Earth are riches we simply cannot squander.

One hundred years ago, Montana was a land where man sought the treasure that lay beneath the Earth. And today it's the land itself we treasure, a living legacy we must preserve and pass along. One hundred years from now, on the bicentennial of this great State, we want our children's great-grandchildren to enjoy the natural wonders that abound across Montana today. From a glacier down to Yellowstone and out to the Great Plains, we want to know that 100 years from now the legacy will live on.

To the young people of Montana, we're living in exciting times. I can tell you, as your President, I feel much more confident than at any time since World War II about being able to help bring a more peaceful world to the benefit of all. We're living in historic times, but we must do everything in our power to protect the environment.

Thank you for coming out to give me this warm Montana welcome. God bless you, and may God bless the State of Montana and bring it another 100 years of happiness. Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:46 p.m. on the State capitol grounds. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor Russ Ritter.

White House Fact Sheet on Environmental Initiatives *September 18, 1989*

CLEANING UP THE NATION'S AIR

Clean Air Act

On June 12 the President announced proposals to reduce emissions which cause acid rain, urban ozone, 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, calls for a 10 billion ton reduction in SO₂ emissions by the year 2000, a 2 million ton reduction in NO_x, and a 40-percent reduction in emission of volatile organic compounds which cause urban smog, and a reduction of 75 to 90 percent in air toxic emissions. These reductions will also help to curb an increase in global warming resulting from fossil fuel combustion. The proposal also calls for use of alternative fuels in 1 million vehicles by 1997. Alternative fuels, while reducing ozone precursors, 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.

Clean Coal Technologies

The President proposed \$710 million in FY 1990 for the Clean Coal Technology Program to encourage development of new technologies to reduce SO₂ and NO_x, while still allowing coal to play a role in our energy future.

Fuel Efficiency

The administration approved action to increase Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE) standards for automobiles to 27.5 miles per gallon. This action will reduce oil imports and reduce the contribution of automobile emissions to global warming.

AIRBORNE TOXICS

Asbestos Ban

On July 7 EPA [Environmental Protection Agency] announced an almost total phaseout of all uses of asbestos by 1997. The ban will prohibit importation, manufacture, and processing of asbestos, a carcinogen

And we are going to make sure our schools' diplomas mean something. In critical subjects—at the 4th, 8th, and 12th grades—we must assess our students' performance.

By the year 2000, U.S. students must be first in the world in math and science achievement.

Every American adult must be a skilled, literate worker and citizen.

Every school must offer the kind of disciplined environment that makes it possible for our kids to learn. And every school in America must be drug-free.

Ambitious aims? Of course. Easy to do? Far from it. But the future's at stake. The Nation will not accept anything less than excellence in education.

These investments will keep America competitive. And I know this about the American people: We welcome competition. We'll match our ingenuity, our energy, our experience and technology, our spirit and enterprise against anyone. But let the competition be free, but let it also be fair. America is ready.

Since we really mean it and since we're serious about being ready to meet that challenge, we're getting our own house in order. We have made real progress. Seven years ago, the Federal deficit was 6 percent of our gross national product—6 percent. In the new budget I sent up 2 days ago, the deficit is down to 1 percent of gross national product.

That budget brings Federal spending under control. It meets the Gramm-Rudman target. It brings that deficit down further and balances the budget by 1993 with no new taxes. And let me tell you, there's still more than enough Federal spending. For most of us, \$1.2 trillion is still a lot of money.

And once the budget is balanced, we can operate the way every family must when it has bills to pay. We won't leave it to our children and our grandchildren. Once it's balanced, we will start paying off the national debt.

And there's something more we owe the generations of the future: stewardship, the safekeeping of America's precious environmental inheritance.

It's just one sign of how serious we are: we will elevate the Environmental Protec-

tion Agency to Cabinet rank—not more bureaucracy, not more red tape, but the certainty that here at home, and especially in our dealings with other nations, environmental issues have the status they deserve.

This year's budget provides over \$2 billion in new spending to protect our environment, with over \$1 billion for global change research, and a new initiative I call America the Beautiful to expand our national parks and wildlife preserves that improve recreational facilities on public lands, and something else, something that will help keep this country clean from our forestland to the inner cities and keep America beautiful for generations to come: the money to plant a billion trees a year.

And tonight let me say again to all the Members of the Congress: The American people did not send us here to bicker. There is work to do, and they sent us here to get it done. And once again, in the spirit of cooperation, I offer my hand to all of you. Let's work together to do the will of the people: clean air, child care, the Educational Excellence Act, crime, and drugs. It's time to act. The farm bill, transportation policy, product-liability reform, enterprise zones—it's time to act together.

And there's one thing I hope we will be able to agree on. It's about our commitments. I'm talking about Social Security. To every American out there on Social Security, to every American supporting that system today, and to everyone counting on it when they retire, we made a promise to you, and we are going to keep it.

We rescued the system in 1983, and it's sound again—bipartisan arrangement. Our budget fully funds today's benefits, and it assures that future benefits will be funded as well. The last thing we need to do is mess around with Social Security.

There's one more problem we need to address. We must give careful consideration to the recommendations of the health-care studies underway now. That's why tonight I'm asking Dr. Sullivan, Lou Sullivan, Secretary of Health and Human Services, to lead a Domestic Policy Council review of recommendations on the quality, accessibility, and cost of our nation's health-care system. I am committed to bring the staggering costs of health care under control.

The state of the Government does indeed depend on many of us in this very chamber. But the state of the Union depends on all Americans. We must maintain the democratic decency that makes a nation out of millions of individuals. I've been appalled at the recent mail bombings across this country. Every one of us must confront and condemn racism, antisemitism, bigotry, and hate, not next week, not tomorrow, but right now—every single one of us.

The state of the Union depends on whether we help our neighbor—claim the problems of our community as our own. We've got to step forward when there's trouble, lend a hand, be what I call a point of light to a stranger in need. We've got to take the time after a busy day to sit down and read with our kids, help them with their homework, pass along the values we learned as children. That's how we sustain the state of the Union. Every effort is important. It all adds up. It's doing the things that give democracy meaning. It all adds up to who we are and who we will be.

Let me say that so long as we remember the American idea, so long as we live up to the American ideal, the state of the Union will remain sound and strong.

And to those who worry that we've lost our way—well, I want you to listen to parts of a letter written by Private First Class James Markwell, a 20-year-old Army medic of the 1st Battalion, 75th Rangers. It's dated December 18th, the night before our armed forces went into action in Panama. It's a letter servicemen write and hope will never be sent. And sadly, Private Markwell's mother did receive this letter. She passed it along to me out there in Cincinnati.

And here is some of what he wrote: "I've never been afraid of death, but I know he is waiting at the corner. I've been trained to kill and to save, and so has everyone else. I am frightened what lays beyond the fog, and yet do not mourn for me. Revel in the life that I have died to give you. But most of all, don't forget the Army was my choice. Something that I wanted to do. Remember I joined the Army to serve my country and ensure that you are free to do what you want and live your lives freely."

Let me add that Private Markwell was among the first to see battle in Panama,

and one of the first to fall. But he knew what he believed in. He carried the idea we call America in his heart.

I began tonight speaking about the changes we've seen this past year. There is a new world of challenges and opportunities before us, and there's a need for leadership that only America can provide. Nearly 40 years ago, in his last address to the Congress, President Harry Truman predicted such a time would come. He said: "As our world grows stronger, more united, more attractive to men on both sides of the Iron Curtain, then inevitably there will come a time of change within the Communist world." Today, that change is taking place.

For more than 40 years, America and its allies held communism in check and ensured that democracy would continue to exist. And today, with communism crumbling, our aim must be to ensure democracy's advance, to take the lead in forging peace and freedom's best hope: a great and growing commonwealth of free nations. And to the Congress and to all Americans, I say it is time to acclaim a new consensus at home and abroad, a common vision of the peaceful world we want to see.

Here in our own hemisphere, it is time for all the peoples of the Americas, North and South, to live in freedom. In the Far East and Africa, it's time for the full flowering of free governments and free markets that have served as the engine of progress. It's time to offer our hand to the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe so that continent—for too long a continent divided—can see a future whole and free. It's time to build on our new relationship with the Soviet Union, to endorse and encourage a peaceful process of internal change toward democracy and economic opportunity.

We are in a period of great transition, great hope, and yet great uncertainty. We recognize that the Soviet military threat in Europe is diminishing, but we see little change in Soviet strategic modernization. Therefore, we must sustain our own strategic offense modernization and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

But the time is right to move forward on a conventional arms control agreement to move us to more appropriate levels of military forces in Europe, a coherent defense

program that ensures the U.S. will continue to be a catalyst for peaceful change in Europe. And I've consulted with leaders of NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization]. In fact, I spoke by phone with President Gorbachev just today.

I agree with our European allies that an American military presence in Europe is essential and that it should not be tied solely to the Soviet military presence in Eastern Europe. But our troop levels can still be lower. And so, tonight I am announcing a major new step for a further reduction in U.S. and Soviet manpower in central and eastern Europe to 195,000 on each side. This level reflects the advice of our senior military advisers. It's designed to protect American and European interests and sustain NATO's defense strategy. A swift conclusion to our arms control talks—conventional, chemical, and strategic—must now be our goal. And that time has come.

Still, we must recognize an unfortunate fact: In many regions of the world tonight, the reality is conflict, not peace. Enduring animosities and opposing interests remain. And thus, the cause of peace must be served by an America strong enough and sure enough to defend our interests and our ideals. It's this American idea that for the past four decades helped inspire this revolution of '89.

Here at home and in the world, there's history in the making, history to be made. Six months ago, early in this season of change, I stood at the gates of the Gdansk Shipyard in Poland at the monument to the fallen workers of Solidarity. It's a monument of simple majesty. Three tall crosses rise up from the stones, and atop each cross, an anchor, an ancient symbol of hope.

The anchor in our world today is freedom, holding us steady in times of change, a symbol of hope to all the world. And freedom is at the very heart of the idea that is America. Giving life to that idea depends on every one of us. Our anchor has always been faith and family.

In the last few days of this past momentous year, our family was blessed once more, celebrating the joy of life when a little boy became our 12th grandchild. When I held the little guy for the first time, the troubles at home and abroad seemed manageable and totally in perspective.

Now, I know you're probably thinking, Well, that's just a grandfather talking. Well, maybe you're right. But I've met a lot of children this past year across this country, as all of you have, everywhere from the Far East to Eastern Europe. And all kids are unique, and yet all kids are alike—the budding young environmentalists I met this month, who joined me in exploring the Florida Everglades; the little leaguers I played catch with in Poland, ready to go from Warsaw to the World Series; and even the kids who are ill or alone—and God bless those boarder babies, born addicted to drugs and AIDS and coping with problems no child should have to face. But you know, when it comes to hope and the future, every kid is the same—full of dreams ready to take on the world—all special, because they are the very future of freedom. And to them belongs this new world I've been speaking about.

And so, tonight I'm going to ask something of every one of you. Now, let me start with my generation, with the grandparents out there. You are our living link to the past. Tell your grandchildren the story of struggles waged at home and abroad, of sacrifices freely made for freedom's sake. And tell them your own story as well, because every American has a story to tell.

And, parents, your children look to you for direction and guidance. Tell them of faith and family. Tell them we are One Nation under God. Teach them that of all the many gifts they can receive liberty is their most precious legacy and of all the gifts they can give the greatest is helping others.

And to the children and young people out there tonight: With you rests our hope, all that America will mean in the years and decades ahead. Fix your vision on a new century—your century, on dreams we cannot see, on the destiny that is yours and yours alone.

And finally, let all Americans—all of us together here in this chamber, the symbolic center of democracy—affirm our allegiance to this idea we call America. And let us remember that the state of the Union depends on each and every one of us.

God bless all of you, and may God bless this great nation, the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 9:05 p.m. in the House Chamber of the Capitol. He was introduced by Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television. Prior to his address, the President attended a reception in the Speaker's Conference Room hosted by the congressional leadership.

White House Fact Sheet on the President's Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Initiative January 31, 1990

After initial discussions with NATO allies, the President concluded that changes which have taken place in Europe over the last 3 months have made it possible to propose lower levels in the area of greatest concentration of forces: central and eastern Europe. However, the United States will maintain significant military forces in Europe as long as our allies desire our presence as part of a common security effort.

Therefore, in his State of the Union Address to Congress on January 31, President Bush proposed to revise NATO's current position in the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CAFE) negotiations to lower substantially the levels of U.S. and Soviet ground and air force manpower in central and eastern Europe to 195,000 on each side. Forces withdrawn will be demobilized. There would be approximately 225,000 U.S. ground and air force personnel in Europe after CAFE reductions are completed. The proposal responds to rapid changes in eastern Europe and is designed to help propel the CAFE negotiations to an early conclusion in 1990.

The President's initiative would supersede an earlier proposal establishing a level of 275,000 each of U.S. and Soviet ground and air force manpower stationed outside of their respective national territories in the Atlantic to the Urals region.

The President has concluded that this proposal reflects the minimum level of U.S. forces needed in Europe to protect American interests and to sustain NATO's strategy of forward defense and flexible response. Even if—as we expect—Soviet forces in this region are reduced even further, the United States does not envision the further reduction of its forces in Europe below this new level.

Remarks at the Annual National Prayer Breakfast February 1, 1990

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you all. Thank you very, very much. Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, and Chuck Grassley, Sam Nunn, and my dear friend Billy Graham, and Ruth. Jim Baker, that was a very inspiring testament of faith. I also want to salute our very special guests who have traveled far to join us in a prayer for peace and understanding: President Moi of Kenya; President Ershad of Bangladesh; Major Buyoya, the marvelous head of Burundi; President Cristiani, a longtime friend; the Prime Minister Kisekka. And I just express for all of us a very hearty welcome, and to President Ershad, a happy birthday greeting to go with Bev Shea's. We're delighted you're here.

And I want to thank Bev Shea and Billy. It'll probably read: Prayer Breakfast, Bev Shea; Supporting Cast: Secretary of State; Billy Graham. [Laughter] A lot of Presidents out here, Senators and Congressmen. He was magnificent. [Laughter] Magnificent music.

It's often said in my line of work that a candidate or a proposal hasn't got a prayer. Well, I'm pleased to be with an audience about whom that will never be said. [Laughter] And this breakfast is the result of years of quiet diplomacy—I wouldn't say secret diplomacy—quiet diplomacy by an ambassador of faith, Doug Coe. And I salute him.

And I was moved once again by what Sam and Liz told us of Members and staffers on the Hill who like to regularly meet to share a few quiet moments of prayer and

**Address Before a Joint Session of the
Congress on the State of the Union
January 31, 1990**

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the
United States Congress:*

I return as a former President of the Senate and a former Member of this great House. And now, as President, it is my privilege to report to you on the state of the Union.

Tonight I come not to speak about the state of the Government, not to detail every new initiative we plan for the coming year nor to describe every line in the budget. I'm here to speak to you and to the American people about the state of the Union—about our world—the changes we've seen, the challenges we face, and what that means for America.

There are singular moments in history, dates that divide all that goes before from all that comes after. And many of us in this chamber have lived much of our lives in a world whose fundamental features were defined in 1945; and the events of that year decreed the shape of nations, the pace of progress, freedom or oppression for millions of people around the world.

Nineteen forty-five provided the common frame of reference, the compass points of the postwar era we've relied upon to understand ourselves. And that was our world, until now. The events of the year just ended, the revolution of '89, have been a chain reaction, changes so striking that it marks the beginning of a new era in the world's affairs.

Think back—think back just 12 short months ago to the world we knew as 1989 began.

One year—one year ago, the people of Panama lived in fear, under the thumb of a dictator. Today democracy is restored; Panama is free.

Operation Just Cause has achieved its objective. The number of military personnel in Panama is now very close to what it was before the operation began. And tonight I am announcing that well before the end of February, the additional numbers of American troops, the brave men and women of our Armed Forces who made this mission a success, will be back home.

A year ago in Poland, Lech Walesa declared that he was ready to open a dialog with the Communist rulers of that country; and today, with the future of a free Poland in their own hands, members of Solidarity lead the Polish Government.

A year ago, freedom's playwright Vaclav Havel languished as a prisoner in Prague. And today it's Vaclav Havel, President of Czechoslovakia.

And 1 year ago, Erich Honecker, of East Germany, claimed history as his guide, and he predicted the Berlin Wall would last another hundred years. And today, less than 1 year later, it's the Wall that's history.

Remarkable events—events that fulfill the long-held hopes of the American people; events that validate the longstanding goals of American policy, a policy based on a single, shining principle: the cause of freedom.

America, not just the nation but an idea, alive in the minds of people everywhere. As this new world takes shape, America stands at the center of a widening circle of freedom—today, tomorrow, and into the next century. Our nation is the enduring dream of every immigrant who ever set foot on these shores, and the millions still struggling to be free. This nation, this idea called America, was and always will be a new world—our new world.

At a workers' rally, in a place called Branik on the outskirts of Prague, the idea called America is alive. A worker, dressed in grimy overalls, rises to speak at the factory gates. He begins his speech to his fellow citizens with these words, words of a distant revolution: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, and that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

It's no secret that here at home freedom's door opened long ago. The cornerstones of this free society have already been set in place: democracy, competition, opportunity, private investment, stewardship, and of course leadership. And our challenge today is to take this democratic system of ours, a system second to none, and make it better: a better America, where there's a job for everyone who wants one; where women

working outside the home can be confident their children are in safe and loving care and where government works to expand child-care alternatives for parents; where we reconcile the needs of a clean environment and a strong economy; where "Made in the USA" is recognized around the world as the symbol of quality and progress; where every one of us enjoys the same opportunities to live, to work, and to contribute to society and where, for the first time, the American mainstream includes all of our disabled citizens; where everyone has a roof over his head and where the homeless get the help they need to live in dignity; where our schools challenge and support our kids and our teachers and where all of them make the grade; where every street, every city, every school, and every child is drug-free; and finally, where no American is forgotten—our hearts go out to our hostages who are ceaselessly on our minds and in our efforts.

That's part of the future we want to see, the future we can make for ourselves, but dreams alone won't get us there. We need to extend our horizon, commit to the long view. And our mission for the future starts today.

In the tough competitive markets around the world, America faces the great challenges and great opportunities. And we know that we can succeed in the global economic arena of the nineties, but to meet that challenge, we must make some fundamental changes—some crucial investment in ourselves.

Yes, we are going to invest in America. This administration is determined to encourage the creation of capital, capital of all kinds: physical capital—everything from our farms and factories to our workshops and production lines, all that is needed to produce and deliver quality goods and quality services; intellectual capital—the source of ideas that spark tomorrow's products; and of course our human capital—the talented work force that we'll need to compete in the global market.

Let me tell you, if we ignore human capital, if we lose the spirit of American ingenuity, the spirit that is the hallmark of the American worker, that would be bad. The American worker is the most productive worker in the world.

We need to save more. We need to expand the pool of capital for new investments that need more jobs and more growth. And that's the idea behind a new initiative I call the Family Savings Plan, which I will send to Congress tomorrow.

We need to cut the tax on capital gains, encourage risktakers, especially those in our small businesses, to take those steps that translate into economic reward, jobs, and a better life for all of us.

We'll do what it takes to invest in America's future. The budget commitment is there. The money is there. It's there for research and development, R&D—a record high. It's there for our housing initiative—HOPE—to help everyone from first-time homebuyers to the homeless. The money's there to keep our kids drug-free—70 percent more than when I took office in 1989. It's there for space exploration. And it's there for education—another record high.

And one more thing: Last fall at the education summit, the Governors and I agreed to look for ways to help make sure that our kids are ready to learn the very first day they walk into the classroom. And I've made good on that commitment by proposing a record increase in funds—an extra half-a-billion dollars—for something near and dear to all of us: Head Start.

Education is the one investment that means more for our future because it means the most for our children. Real improvement in our schools is not simply a matter of spending more: it's a matter of asking more—expecting more—of our schools, our teachers, of our kids, of our parents, and ourselves. And that's why tonight I am announcing America's education goals, goals developed with enormous cooperation from the Nation's Governors. And if I might, I'd like to say I'm very pleased that Governor Gardner [Washington] and Governor Clinton [Arkansas], Governor Branstad [Iowa], Governor Campbell [South Carolina], all of whom were very key in these discussions, these deliberations, are with us here tonight.

By the year 2000, every child must start school ready to learn.

The United States must increase the high school graduation rate to no less than 90 percent.

And don't think it won't take courage. It's going to take courage to go back to your Member organizations, back to their CEOs and Boards of Directors and suggest that they place community service at the center of their agenda. It's going to take courage to insist that community service has a place -- at the very heart of every organization. It will take courage to make each one believe that from now on in America any definition of a successful life must include serving others. But that's just what I'm asking you to do.

Today, I want to lay down some challenges -- challenges to associations all over America to take up community service:

First, build on a firm foundation. Find out what's working in your industry -- in your profession -- in your community. Let your members know which community service programs are most effective -- and challenge them to make those programs the blueprint for their own efforts.

Find new ways to use existing assets. I understand that one of the ASAE's great strengths is its Allied Societies structure -- 69 State and local organizations, thousands more association executives. I'm asking each of these Allied Societies to take the lead in their community for solving social problems -- become what we call "Points of Light action groups."

Second, set a target of 100% participation in community service. Challenge your constituents to call on every employee and member at every level of every organization -- from the CEO on down to the newest hire -- to make community service their personal mission.

Finally, a third challenge. Recognize those members who are what I call Points of Light. I've belonged to many associations in my life, and I know one of the things you do best is to recognize outstanding performance. So I ask you to turn the spotlight on community service -- in your newsletters and magazines, at your annual meetings -- on individuals who give 110% helping people in need -- and on those organizations who demonstrate 100 % participation in community service.

I'm counting on each one of you to take these challenges to heart. People in this room represent thousands of associations, organizations of all sorts and sizes. A combined membership of 100 million Americans.

So today, I'm asking you: Channel that energy into community service. Tap that power -- and transform a nation.

Once again, my thanks for all you've done -- and all that you are going to do.

#

Jeanie - most of these numbers come from State of Union.
Thanks! Also - Time Magazine is coming (once
I find a printer that works).

Grant/Nappo
March 12, 1990
draft one
A:business

MK

PRESIDENTIAL ARTICLE: BUSINESS WEEK SPECIAL SECTION:
"AGENDA FOR THE 21ST CENTURY:
MANAGING EARTH'S RESOURCES"

In 1992, America will celebrate the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of the "new world." When he arrived here, he found a lush, green land with clean air, clear-running streams, and over a billion acres of trees.

Today, we're fighting to restore our parks and wetlands, cut pollution in the air, clean up our beaches, and reforest the 370 million acres of trees we've lost since Columbus' time.

This Administration is committed to protecting our environment -- through the use of new, innovative solutions to some of the toughest challenges facing us today.

This year's budget provides over \$2 billion in new spending to protect our environment, with over \$1 billion for global change research. And it includes a new initiative called "America the Beautiful" to expand our national parks and wildlife preserves and improve recreational facilities on public lands.

Our Clean Air Act proposal will cut airborne pollution -- especially in our cities -- by unleashing the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment. For example, we've proposed emissions trading credits to reduce the level of air toxics and sulfur dioxide. And we're encouraging measures to

stop pollution at its source, without placing unreasonable burdens on economic growth.

America's forests and trees need national attention, and in my State of the Union message, I requested the money to plant a billion trees a year. Part of this task will be carried out by federal forestry programs. But most should come from citizens -- "points of light" like the Earth Corps -- acting in their own innovative ways to reforest America.

Business has not only a role to play, but a responsibility in keeping America beautiful for generations to come. As you teach your children the "secrets of the trade," remember this: not only is leadership passed down from generation to generation, but so is stewardship. We must leave our children with both a cleaner environment and a sense of mission to protect it. Working together, we too can discover a "new world" -- by building a better America.

#

Janie - most of these numbers came from State of Union.
Thanks! Also - Time Magazine is coming (once I find a printer that works).

Grant/Nappo
March 12, 1990
draft one
A:business
MK

PRESIDENTIAL ARTICLE: BUSINESS WEEK SPECIAL SECTION:
"AGENDA FOR THE 21ST CENTURY:
MANAGING EARTH'S RESOURCES"

In 1992, America will celebrate the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of the "new world." When he arrived here, he found a lush, green land with clean air, clear-running streams, and over a billion acres of trees.

Annals of America

Pinkerton

Today, we're fighting to restore our parks and wetlands, cut pollution in the air, clean up our beaches, and reforest the 370 million acres of trees we've lost since Columbus' time.

Budget
P9119

Pinkerton

Clean Air
Leg.

This Administration is committed to protecting our environment -- through the use of new, innovative solutions to some of the toughest challenges facing us today.

This year's budget provides over \$2 billion in new spending to protect our environment, with over \$1 billion for global change research. And it includes a new initiative called "America the Beautiful" to expand our national parks and wildlife preserves and improve recreational facilities on public lands.

State of the Union
1/3/1990

Our Clean Air Act proposal will cut airborne pollution -- especially in our cities -- by unleashing the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment. For example, we've proposed emissions trading credits to reduce the level of air toxics and sulfur dioxide. And we're encouraging measures to

Pres Papers
June 12
1989

P882 Clean
air
act
also page
1408

Budget 126

stop pollution at its source, without placing unreasonable burdens on economic growth.

Budget P 120-121

America's forests and trees need national attention, and in my State of the Union message, I requested the money to plant a billion trees a year. Part of this task will be carried out by federal forestry programs. But most should come from citizens -- "points of light" like the Earth Corps -- acting in their own innovative ways to reforest America.

SOTU

Budget 920- P 122

Pres Papers P 1392 Sept 18, 1989

Business has not only a role to play, but a responsibility in keeping America beautiful for generations to come. As you teach your children the "secrets of the trade," remember this: not only is leadership passed down from generation to generation, but so is stewardship. We must leave our children with both a cleaner environment and a sense of mission to protect it. Working together, we too can discover a "new world" -- by building a better America.

###



TO: [REDACTED]
FROM: [REDACTED]
703, 278, 490

November 29, 1989

Mr. Sig Rogich
Assistant to the President
for Special Activities and Initiatives
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Rogich:

This is to request your help and support in enlisting President Bush to be keynote speaker at USA TODAY's first annual luncheon honoring the first-ever All USA College Academic Team.

The luncheon will be January 19, 1990 at Gannett Company Headquarters, 1100 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia. If the President preferred, we could schedule a dinner rather than a lunch.

There are a number of facets to this event that may intrigue an "education president." Please indulge me in a description of the program:

-- USA TODAY, in conjunction with four higher education associations, will be extending national recognition for the first time to college and university students with outstanding academic talents.

-- We use the word "team" to draw a parallel to athletic honors and to send a message that academic skills deserve at least equal recognition to scoring touchdowns and sinking jumpshots -- for which athletes are selected in various forums.

-- The recognition, however, will be more than equal. The students selected to our first, second and third teams will be featured in a special section of our newspaper, on January 19th. The 20 first-team members will be brought to Washington to receive their awards.



Kuster T.

Page 2

-- That edition of USA TODAY will be what is called a BONUS SECTION. It will include a two-page centerfold featuring color photos of the academic all stars. It will also carry all kinds stories involving college admissions, choosiest colleges, state-by-state SAT and ACT scores, tips for getting into college, high school curricula, etc.

-- Our Friday circulation sales usually exceed 2 1/4 million, which means that some eight million people will be seeing the newspaper (based on pass-along readership).

-- We would invite President Bush to participate in that keepsake edition by delivering a message to the country and to students in the form of a letter, doing a bylined article, agreeing to be interviewed in a Q and A format for publication or having a reporter interview him on his thoughts and goals for education.

*Jan 2 at
latest*

-- For the awards ceremony, we are inviting government, industrial and education leaders to sit at tables with members of the first-team All Americans.

Judging of entries is underway now. Colleges across the USA nominated their best and brightest -- all 50 states are represented as well as three territories and an American school in Switzerland.

Any full-time undergraduate was eligible. Each nomination was signed by a faculty member familiar with the student's work as well as a college administrator.

Criteria for the team were developed in consultation with our co-sponsors, the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (NAICU), the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC), the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE) and the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE).

Winners are being selected by a panel of educators, chosen in cooperation with our co-sponsors.



Page 3

The goal is to find students who excel not only in scholarship but in leadership roles on and off campus. Key element: a student's outstanding original academic or intellectual product.

We believe that President Bush's commitment to education and academic excellence would be forwarded and spotlighted by participation in the awards ceremony as well as the January 19th edition of the newspaper.

We believe that parents and students throughout the land would be well served by his participation.

We hope you agree with us. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Dubill
Senior Editor

Telephone numbers: 276-3651 (office)
276-5224 (office)
823-3329 (home)

RAD:vs