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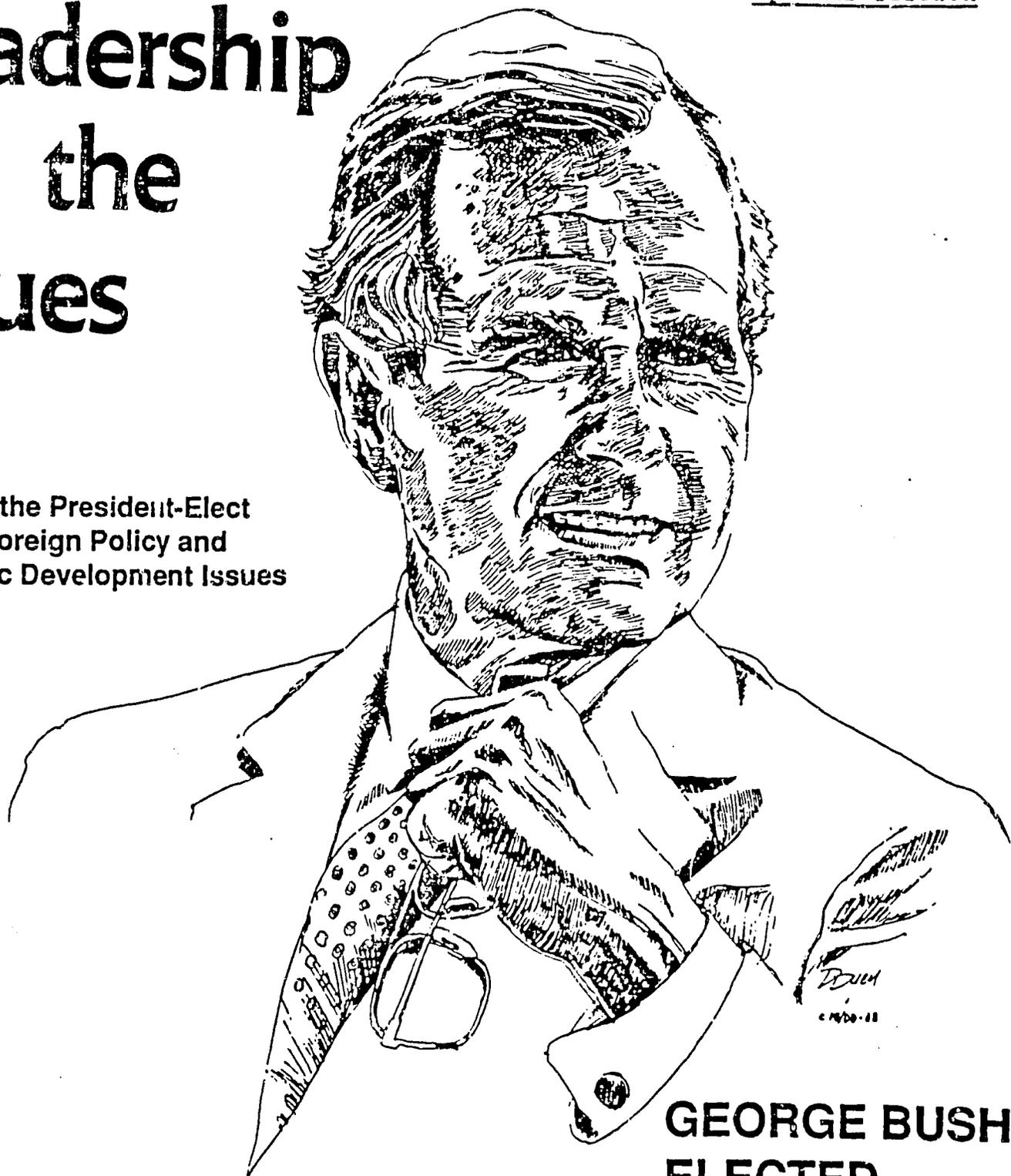
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Special Edition

Leadership on the Issues

Views of the President-Elect
on Key Foreign Policy and
Economic Development Issues



**GEORGE BUSH
ELECTED
41st PRESIDENT**

LEADERSHIP ON THE ISSUES *

Views of the President-Elect, George Bush,
on Foreign Affairs and Economic Development

AMERICA'S ROLE IN THE WORLD

This has been called the American Century, because in it we were the dominant force for good in the world.

Now we are on the verge of a new century, and what country's name will it bear? I say it will be another American century.

Our work is not done -- our force not spent.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH
Republican National Convention
August 18, 1988

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The "American Century" -- it dawned as World War II closed, and for the next three decades the United States fulfilled its historic mission. We defeated the Nazi tyranny, and from the rubble of the war built a new international order that ushered in a period of peace and prosperity unrivaled in human history. We traveled to the moon, and on earth kept alive the flame of freedom and the hope of a better life for all men.

Eight years ago, however, when Ronald Reagan and I took office, it seemed that the American Century had come to a premature end. America, we were told, suffered from "malaise" at home and a crisis of confidence abroad: high taxes, exorbitant interest rates, and double-digit inflation had sapped our once mighty economic strength, while our military might and international prestige had fallen to all time lows. The Soviet Union had invaded Afghanistan and Soviet power advanced in Southeast Asia, Africa, and even into our own hemisphere. The Iranians had seized our embassy in Tehran.

* Excerpts from Leadership on the Issues, a compendium of the speeches and public statements of George Bush, published by the Republican National Committee, October, 1988. Excerpts and cover artwork reproduced with the permission of the Republican National Committee.

But it wasn't the American people who suffered from "malaise" -- it was our leaders who lacked the understanding, experience and resolve to pursue American greatness and seemed resigned merely to preside over our decline.

President Reagan and I immediately set about the task of returning America to its role as world leader -- to its strategic role as peacemaker and apostle of prosperity. We repaired our nation's defenses, modernized our strategic nuclear forces, deployed INF's in Europe, and restored pride in our nation's military services.

We didn't just preach about human rights, we pursued a forward strategy for freedom. We provided the Mujahadeen in Afghanistan with weapons and now the Soviet tanks are rolling home. We liberated the tiny island nation of Grenada from a dictatorship controlled by Cuba, supported freedom in El Salvador, and helped restore democracy to the Philippines.

We struck back against terrorism, teaching Qadhafi a lesson he'll not soon forget.

And at home, we liberated the American economy from high taxes and over-regulation, creating what our allies came to call "the American Miracle" -- 17 million new jobs and low inflation in what is now the longest peacetime expansion in American history.

In the 1980's, we rebuilt the foundations of American strength, restored America's self-confidence, and with it, our stature abroad. But we did more, much more, than simply undo the damage of the late seventies. The revival of American leadership is today changing the world and shaping the future, creating new opportunities, new possibilities, barely dreamt of eight years ago.

In the 1990's, we can move the world once again -- or we can be pushed along by it. It is not a time for timidity, hesitancy, and on-the-job training. We must draw on our experience, creativity, and special genius to mold these changes to make the world a better place. For the American people, born in revolution, will have the chance to benefit from five other revolutionary changes that are reshaping the international landscape.

First, the democratic revolution. Ten years ago, 25 percent of the people of Latin America lived under democratic governments -- today 90 percent do, with the Philippines and South Korea also firmly joining the family of free nations.

Second, is the revolution of free enterprise. The American model of low taxes and economic growth is being adopted around the world: from the Pacific Rim to the Atlantic Borderlands of Europe, Africa, and South America, socialism is discredited and economic liberty is the new driving force.

The third revolution is the ferment in the communist world. Concepts of political democracy and market economies are being debated from Budapest to Moscow, from Warsaw to Beijing -- we even hear supply-side arguments advanced inside the Kremlin walls, and the first, cautious, attempts to tell the truth about Soviet history. While it is too soon to know where the pressure for reform will lead, what is taking place in the Soviet Union today would have been unthinkable only a short time ago. We should not underestimate the power truth can work even on totalitarian societies.

The fourth revolution is in arms reduction: Take the INF treaty -- for the first time in history the United States and Soviet Union will completely eliminate an entire class of their nuclear missiles -- and we have agreed in principle to a 50 percent cut in strategic weapons.

The fifth revolution is in information and communications. A single individual, sitting at his or her desk-top computer, can access more resources of information world-wide than were recently available to the most powerful governments -- just one example of the developing new world economy that increasingly shrinks space and time and transcends political and geographic barriers.

We have come to the end of the post-war era -- a unique moment to determine America's place for the rest of the century. All these revolutions present unparalleled opportunity -- and risk. With the proper leadership, America should be able to direct these changes for the common good. Indeed, our efforts helped set them in motion, and each plays to our greatest strength as a nation -- our openness and capacity for change.

Yet, in the wrong hands, revolutions can drift into frightening forms. Young democracies are fragile and may be overcome by authoritarian pressure. Economic competition may slip into protectionism and mercantilism. The communist world could snap back to its old ways, or the ferment could produce a more powerful force with unchanged objectives. Arms reduction could become an excuse for a weak defense and create dangerous instability. And the new information flows could be used to control instead of to liberate.

This new era demands from America, and its elected officials, firm, consistent and experienced leadership with a program that can shape the course of change.



The American Century has not drawn to a close. We are not in decline. America has set in motion the major changes underway in the world today -- the growth of democracy, the spread of free enterprise, the creation of a world market in goods and ideas. For the foreseeable future, no other nation, or group of nations, will step forward to assume leadership. And as the 20th Century gives way to the 21st, the American republic will continue to represent mankind's last, best hope, the leader among nations seeking a more open and peaceful world.

MID-AMERICA COMMITTEE LUNCHEON
Chicago, Illinois
August 2, 1988

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FOREIGN POLICY

Since World War II, America has led an alliance of free peoples. We embarked on that mission when a remarkable generation of wise men, both Democrats and Republicans, saw the American engagement was crucial to peace and freedom. They took the hard lessons of experience and fashioned an American leadership, united in its mission, realistic about the threat and capable of using every American advantage -- diplomatic, military, economic, intelligence -- to succeed.

The result was a dramatic change for the better. A Western Europe and Japan thriving and peaceful. A world economy recovering, growing, spreading benefits to the newly independent developing countries. More than 40 years -- nearly half a century -- a relative peace between rival great powers. A peace with prosperity and freedom for ourselves and for our allies.

The lesson is clear. When we have kept to the principles of realism and strength, dialogue and engagement, we have succeeded in advancing both peace and freedom. But when we have departed from these principles, when we have neglected our strength, when we have faltered in our mission to lead -- both peace and freedom have been put at risk.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Dearborn, Michigan
October 19, 1988

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We must recommit ourselves to a doctrine that expresses the best in our history and our heritage. We must be true to the knowledge that the interests of the world are best served -- and the cause of peace best served -- by not merely containing communism, but by spreading freedom.

Let me be very specific: I intend to help the freedom fighters of the world fight for freedom. In the hills of Afghanistan -- we will help them. In the plains of Africa -- we are on their side. And in a place called Nicaragua, we will help the Contras win democracy. This doctrine -- this doctrine of democracy -- must thunder on.

**ANNOUNCEMENT SPEECH
Houston, Texas
October 12, 1987**

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People forget. They think America's so strong and so big that it can survive anything, even our indifferences. But the fact is, America's really only here for us because previous generations did pretty much the right thing by her. They knew that America needs and deserves not only our pride but our protection. She's only as strong as we make her, and as just.

And we have to keep her strong, in all ways -- economically, strong in her freedoms, militarily strong -- not only for ourselves but for all of the other people in the world who look to us as the land of opportunity, the land of dreams.

**GARFIELD HIGH SCHOOL
Los Angeles, California
May 5, 1988**

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The foremost responsibility of any President is the national security of the United States and the encouragement of peace and freedom around the world. Beyond that, the growing importance of international trade means that foreign policy and economic policy are becoming more and more intertwined.

As we look to the '90s and the 21st century, I believe American foreign policy should be guided by a few central principles:

-- Number one, we must operate from a position of strength. We achieved the historic INF agreement by rebuilding America's defenses, by responding to the Soviet missile buildup in Europe, and by remaining resolute at the bargaining table for verifiable and asymmetrical arms reductions.

I took the case to Europe in 1983 for deploying our Pershing II missiles there, in the face of violent protests by the so-called peace movement. The European leaders and ultimately the public recognized the moral strength of our position, which was based on our proposal to eliminate these weapons altogether.

When I returned later that year, demonstrators attacked our motorcade with rocks and bottles. One young man broke through the police lines. I vividly remember his face, filled with hate, as he slammed his rock-filled jacket against the car that Chancellor Kohl and I were riding in.

If we'd listened to those at home and abroad who said the answer was a nuclear freeze, we would have locked in about 1000 Soviet warheads in Europe when NATO had none. It was only our determination to counter the Soviets' monopoly that brought progress in Geneva.

Principle Number two: The United States must remain engaged around the world. If we are to support those who strive for freedom and democracy -- and I believe we must -- we cannot do it with words alone.

The Soviets have agreed to withdraw from Afghanistan and end their cruel and barbaric invasion of that country because of American willingness to stay engaged -- to supply arms to the heroic Mujaheddin. As a result, we've won a great triumph for freedom.

Principle Number three: The United States cannot withdraw from the world economic arena any more than it can withdraw from the political arena. We must be a force for open markets -- at home and abroad -- not cower behind protectionist barriers that proclaim our inability to compete.

When the President was here on Wednesday, he talked a bit about foreign policy, and I will not revisit the same ground. Instead, I would like to tick off some areas that will demand our attention in the '90s.

If these areas are neglected, they could become a source of tension and trouble for the United States; if they are handled with sensitivity and skill, they could equally become the locus of the next American triumph.

Let me turn first to Mexico. You cannot live in Texas as long as I have and not have special feeling for our proud and fiercely independent neighbor to the south. The rapid growth of the Hispanic population and culture in the Southwest -- indeed, even in my own family -- has greatly enriched this melting pot called America.

We have long had a close, even fraternal relationship with our other neighbor, Canada, capped by a free trade agreement that I believe will rank as one of the most significant achievements of our Administration.

I want to strive for the same kind of relationship with Mexico -- a relationship of economic competition, strategic cooperation, and mutual trust, a relationship that recognizes our differences, yet moves us toward our common goals -- greater prosperity and individual freedom.

Last year I met privately at Loreto with President de la Madrid -- no note takers -- for a good, frank four-hour visit, and I hope to visit soon with the victor of the Mexican presidential election in June.

My staff has already met with representatives of Mr. Salinas, the leading candidate, to talk about the future. I am impressed by his economic agenda, with its theme of "The Modernization of Mexico."

As President, I will work toward creation of a free trade zone embracing Mexico, Canada, and the United States. Such a North American compact would take years to achieve, but I believe it would work to the benefit of all -- Canadians, Mexicans, and Americans -- by spurring economic growth throughout the continent.

We share with Mexico a host of bilateral interests -- the interdiction of narcotics, the management of Mexico's debt, as well as matters of immigration, energy, the environment, and trade, but there is none more important than our own national security. With a long and porous southern border, we must do whatever we can to bolster the strength of democracy and free enterprise in Mexico.

Democracy is on a roll in Latin America. Since we took office, the following countries have changed from military to democratic rule: Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Honduras, Grenada, El Salvador, Brazil, Uruguay, and Guatemala. 90 percent of the population of Latin America now lives under democracy.

This pattern of political evolution suggests that once the current leadership of Chile and Paraguay passes from the scene, it may be possible for these countries also to move significantly closer to democracy.

We must stand up to protect these sometimes fragile democracies -- as when a county like Nicaragua vows a "revolution without borders" and builds up an army of unprecedented size, or when Cuba attempts to subvert the tiny nation of Grenada -- and yet be sensitive to the scars of the past.

Currently we are engaged in an effort to protect civilian rule in Panama against Noriega. So far he has stood up to the considerable economic pressures we have applied, and I can tell you one reason why: Several reliable sources indicate that he is receiving millions of dollars in support from Libya.

We support democracy in Panama, as we do throughout Latin America. Noriega should go, and Noriega will go.

Now let me turn to Asia ... where we continue to enjoy the benefits of postwar reconstruction in Japan, our defense of South Korea, and the renewal of our ties to China, where I served in 1974 and 1975.

The United States enjoys its best relations with both China and Japan since the days of Sun Yat-sen and the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905. And our quiet diplomacy in South Korea seems to have nudged that country closer to full-pledged democracy.

But in light of our enormous trade imbalance, there is growing tension within the United States about the so-called "free ride" that Japan is getting on defense.

I want to see this prosperous country do all it possibly can within its constitutional constraints to help defend itself and the rest of the free world. I do not believe, however, that Japan should be pushed to go beyond its current rate of expansion for its own national defense. Japan's neighbors, more than 40 years after World War II, remain very sensitive to the issue of Japanese rearmament.

Instead, I would ask the Japanese and the Koreans to help us support freedom and development in other ways ... for example, in the Philippines. The most important American bases in the Pacific are located there -- Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay -- and negotiations have just begun on the future of those bases.

President Aquino and her government face an extremely difficult economic situation and a dangerous insurgency. There is a need for increased foreign aid, and such assistance from Korea and Japan could help to bolster our position -- a position which helps guarantee not only the freedom of the Philippines, but the freedom of the ASEAN countries and our other friends in the Pacific as well.

That is the kind of burden-sharing that I believe in -- not just a tit-for-tat balancing of costs, but a mutual, cooperative effort based on discussion and shared responsibility that increases the strength of the free world as a whole.

We must also redouble our efforts to convince our friends around the world that American bases are there to protect the vital interests of the free world. It angers me when elements in some friendly countries mindlessly attack our bases as in some way threatening the sovereignty of the country. All that does is play into the hands of isolationists at home.

Turning now to the Subcontinent ... The Soviets have promised to withdraw from Afghanistan, but so far it's only a promise: The proof is in the pullout.

Our next challenge will be to work with the countries of the region and others to ensure that the Soviet withdrawal is followed by reconstruction and development, so that the region finally has a chance at peace and freedom.

The key is to do all we can to improve relations between two of our close friends -- India and Pakistan -- an effort in which we have been involved over the past seven years.

The stability of the Subcontinent is threatened by nuclear competition between these two nations. India has exploded a nuclear device, and Pakistan is not far behind. I believe it is in the interest of neither country to move further in this direction.

On a 1985 trip to China, I raised this issue with Deng Xiaoping, who fully endorsed our efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. The cycle of nuclear proliferation must end. It is in response to the Chinese nuclear capacity that the Indians originally developed their capacity. Now the Pakistanis say they must match the Indians.

Because regional tensions underlie each country's desire for weapons, as President I will do all I can to move Islamabad and New Delhi toward a bilateral agreement that would verifiably constrain any further development of nuclear weapons there.

A fundamental priority of American foreign policy must be to contain the spread of nuclear weapons -- for it appears quite clear that such weapons are more likely to be used in a regional conflict or in a terrorist attack than in a standoff between the superpowers.

As President, I will push for more progress in this area, more support for the International Atomic Energy Agency, with a more visible Presidential interest in containing this threat in every way possible.

I believe wholeheartedly in the IAEA and applauded its efforts, but we must press for more on-site inspections and more agreements to control proliferation. Here at home, I will insist that our safeguards against the transfer of nuclear technology are enforced rigorously and reviewed regularly.

Finally, let me turn to South Africa. Our goal there is clear -- the complete ending of apartheid. To achieve that goal, I believe we must stay engaged.

We have tried economic sanctions, and we have tried disinvestment, and they haven't worked. I do not support breaking diplomatic relations. I do not support a retreat from the Sullivan Principles through complete American disinvestment. Disinvestment has already hurt black workers -- the very people we are seeking to assist.

Increased economic development in South Africa, in contrast, would require more trained workers from among the black population. It is only these workers, many working for American firms, who have begun to enjoy even a small amount of the freedom they deserve.

I will work actively to cause South Africa to free Nelson Mandela -- with no conditions.

I will encourage Mandela to do that which he has been unwilling to do -- renounce violence and walk in the path of non-violence trod by Gandhi and Martin Luther King.

I will encourage an immediate dialogue between the Government of South Africa and Mandela and other responsible black leaders, including Chief Buthelezi of the Zulus, Bishop Tutu, and other religious leaders as well.

There are no easy answers to the problem of South Africa. As President, I will work to end apartheid there. I will also work to see that our own strategic interests are not diminished by the emergence of a pro-Soviet radical regime. Peaceful change, based on racial equity and democracy, must be our goal.

By keeping America strong and engaged in the world, we can be more than just an example, more than just an inspiration to others -- we can be a force for change, a force for freedom, in Latin America, in Asia, in Africa, and throughout the world.

All around the globe, freedom and democracy are on the march, and collectivism is in retreat. Our task in the years ahead must be to encourage that trend -- for our own self-interest and because it is the right and moral thing to do.

This is the United States of America -- the freest, fairest, most generous country that has ever existed on the face of the Earth. We can do no less.

AMERICAN SOCIETY NEWSPAPER EDITORS
Washington, D.C.
April 15, 1988

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TRADE POLICY

In the real world, not the world of the pessimists, we are now positioned for the greatest expansion of free trade yet. The major imbalances of the past decade, including our trade gap, are changing. America's exports are booming. The trade gap has dropped at a rate of \$40 billion over the last year.

We've reached a new agreement with Canada that liberalizes trade and investment between our two nations -- the world's largest trading partners. We've forged a new system of policy coordination with six other major industrialized nations that has helped sustain economic growth -- with low inflation -- while reducing trade imbalances. With debtor nations, we've worked on the only realistic way out of the problem -- economic reforms that will help them grow. Finally, in the GATT negotiations, we are working to adjust international rules of free trade to reflect changes in the global economy -- the growth of services, protecting intellectual property, expanding agricultural trade, opening up investment.

Now is not the time for Americans or for our trading partners to take refuge in "economic patriotism" -- that's the term for protectionism. Don't we remember what happened the last time this was tried in the 1930s -- policies which wrecked the world economy? History and our own experience teach us that protectionism hurts us as much as it hurts others. We need to compete, not retreat.

We need to build on our agreement with Canada by developing a new, special economic relationship with Mexico. We need to develop new ties -- based on open markets -- with the booming nations of the Pacific Rim.

We need to make sure that the 1992 integration of the European Community lives up to its great growth potential for the world, not just Europe.

A Bush Administration will work to knock down barriers that keep American goods and services out. No exceptions. No excuses.

EXECUTIVE'S CLUB
Chicago, Illinois
September 13, 1988

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I'm proud that our export enhancement program has led to a dramatic rise in export sales of agriculture commodities. In the years ahead, I don't want our farmers to lose the market share they've worked so hard to win.

My Administration will help farmers export more crops, not force farmers to produce less. Those who advocate stringent supply controls have been proven wrong before, and they are just as wrong today.

If I am elected President, and I believe I will be, the top agricultural priority of my Administration will be to expand our farm markets -- both domestic and foreign. We need to regain markets that were lost because of the Carter grain embargo, and we need to take back markets that have been lost through unfair foreign competition. I believe America's farmers can compete with anyone, anywhere in the world -- if they're given a fair shot.

As President, I will work to level the playing field. I will knock down trade barriers, and, over a reasonable period of time, I will relentlessly pursue negotiations to end subsidies that distort markets and restrict trade. But we must act in concert with our trading partners. I will not act unilaterally.

AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATORS CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.
July 11, 1988

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ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

I am dedicated to a new vision of a better America. It's a vision of hope for a safer and more peaceful world, a world already in the making. It's a vision of a gentler America, our values strong, a country richer for diversity. And it is a vision of more economic growth for America, built on the achievements of the past eight years and expanded to those who have not yet enjoyed it.

I want to talk today about that economic growth. About the challenges we face in a fast-changing world as we near -- not just a new decade, but a new century. About economy and how to keep it strong.

Entrepreneurs, risk takers and job builders are optimists. I am an optimist about America's future.

It was in this spirit of optimism that eight years ago President Reagan and I set out to take an economy flat on its back, give it the right tonic -- a good dose of lower taxes and deregulation -- and get it back on its feet.

But the pessimists said it couldn't be done.

Now, eight years later, let's do a little arithmetic.

The pessimists said in 1981 that you couldn't cut interest rates from 21.5 percent. We cut them in half. Pessimists -- zero. The American people -- one.

The pessimists said inflation could not be beaten. It was 13.5 percent in 1980, now it's down to 4.5 percent. Pessimists -- zero. The American people -- two.

The pessimists said unemployment would rise, that the economy couldn't create enough good jobs -- and we've created almost 18 million in six years. This year, unemployment reached a 14 year low. Pessimists -- zero. The American people -- three.

Let's remember that today, when the prophets of pessimism are again heard in the land. The jobs, say the pessimists, they're not good enough. The trends, say the pessimists, they're worrisome. The international competition, say the pessimists, it's too tough.

They are saying this about the country with the world's largest GNP, where the majority of new jobs are in occupations averaging over \$22,000, where our manufacturing sector is performing near capacity with its productivity way up, where we export more goods and services than any other country in the world. We're the biggest producers of computers and aircraft. We're the technological leader in many areas -- including scientific instruments, telecommunications equipment, computers and genetics. We are literally the engine that has driven world economic growth for the past six years.

There aren't just statistics. Americans can feel and touch and bank upon the prosperity brought by the longest running peacetime economic expansion in our history. And the average personal income after taxes is at an all time high.

Americans at every income level are certifiably better off than they were in 1981. Real family incomes for each income group of the population fell under Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale. They have grown under Ronald Reagan and George Bush. It's that simple.

So the next time somebody tells you that America is declining, tell 'em to put away the 1980 calendar. This is 1988. America is a Rising Nation again.

EXECUTIVE'S CLUB
Chicago, Illinois
September 13, 1988

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But what we must remember if we are going to be responsible -- and compassionate -- is that economic growth is the key to our endeavors.

I want growth that stays, that broadens, and that touches, finally, all Americans, from the hollows of Kentucky to the sunlit streets of Denver, from the suburbs of Chicago to the broad avenues of New York, from the oil fields of Oklahoma to the farms of the great plains.

Can we do it? Of course we can. We know how. We've done it. If we continue to grow at our current rate, we will be able to produce 30 million jobs in the next eight years. We will do it -- by maintaining our commitment to free and fair trade, by keeping government spending down, and by keeping taxes down.

Our economic life is not the only test of our success. One issue overwhelms all the others, and this is the issue of peace.

Look at the world on this bright August night. The spirit of Democracy is sweeping the Pacific rim. China feels the winds of change. New democracies assert themselves in South America. One by one the unfree places fall, not to the force of arms but to the force of an idea: freedom works.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH
Republican Nat'l Convention
August 18, 1988

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Free market ideas are taking hold around the world. Wherever you look -- south of our border, Europe, Africa, the Pacific Rim -- Socialism and others forms of intrusive government are discredited. Even the Communist nations are changing their ways. China is in transition. We're seeing the beginning of it now in the Soviet Union.

The driving force for the spread of market-driven ideas is none other than the United States of America. We are seen as the model that works -- which makes it all the more imperative to stick with our more successful program. Now that the whole world is experimenting with more economic freedom and lower tax rates, it would be ludicrous for us to go the other way.

EXECUTIVE'S CLUB
Chicago, Illinois
September 13, 1988

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Economic growth doesn't die out from old age, it is smothered by bad policies.

ECONOMIC ADDRESS
Waterbury, Connecticut
October 24, 1988

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The debt crises and failure by Latin American governments to pursue economic reform present the greatest threats to the consolidation of democracy. With large debt payments, these countries don't have the money to spend on needed investments and social programs. The result could be civil tensions that bring down the democracies and result in authoritarian regimes of either the left or the right.

Debt is a tremendous problem that weakens these new democracies and also prevents them from buying our products, which in turn would help our trade deficit. What is called for is a new wave of flexibility from banks, international financial institutions, and governments.

The big banks must follow through on their pledge to help countries that adopt market force economies. President Febres Cordero came to office sounding more like Ronald Reagan than Ronald Reagan, committing Ecuador to free enterprise. Until he received the 1-2 punch of oil price declines and the devastating earthquake, things were on the move for Ecuador's economy. He is still determined but he needs help. I urge the banks to be as flexible as possible, both the private banks and the international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank.

TEXAS DAILY NEWSPAPER
ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON
San Antonio, Texas
March 23, 1987

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In the last two days, I have seen a country that is suffering a terrible famine, and that is showing the world how to overcome it. Niger understood before many other countries how important it is to trust the farmer and the herdsman -- trust their aspirations; trust their resourcefulness; trust them in the open and free market. And that trust produced the reserves that cushioned the initial impact of the drought.

I was involved in a very successful program of deregulation in my own country. I'm proud to say it had something to do with the revival of the American economy these past four years. I'm pleased to see that deregulation -- in this case, of agriculture -- is becoming international. I am confident it will have the same beneficial effects here as it did in America.

NIAMEY, NIGER
March 9, 1985

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Jobs, growth, a sound government and a sound economy -- these are great and good goals. But they are not enough. For our prosperity means little if it lacks purpose. We diminish our triumph when we act as if wealth is an end in itself.

The fact is prosperity is not an end, but a beginning. It has a point: It gives us time to think and care; it frees us up to learn, to grow, to be better than we are, to develop the things of the spirit and the heart.

Prosperity with a purpose means giving back to the country that has given you so much:

It means helping a child from a dysfunctional home learn how to read, and teaching him through your presence that there is such a thing as healthy and reliable affection;

It means taking your idealism and making it concrete by real action aimed at making life better for the people of our country;

It means helping a church when it asks for volunteers; it means helping a civic group build a library or a local theater. It means pitching in and building up.

And prosperity with a purpose means taking time after high school or college to serve and protect our nation in the armed forces of the United States.

Prosperity with a purpose means, in short, helping your brothers and sisters whoever they are, wherever they are, whatever their needs.

There are those who would say it's soft and insufficiently tough to care about these things. But where is it written that Republicans must act as if they do not care, as if they are not moved? I say to my fellow Republicans: We are the party of Lincoln. Our whole history was protecting those who needed our protection and making this a kinder nation.

ANNOUNCEMENT SPEECH
Houston, Texas
October 12, 1987

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PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

It is becoming ever more obvious that man's activity on the planet is having a significant and possibly irreversible effect on our environment -- not just locally, but globally.

To take but two examples, the hole in the ozone layer observed over the Antarctic, attributed to the use of chlorofluorocarbons, portends significant increases in skin cancer rates.

And our reliance on fossil fuels and the consequent warming of the Earth through the "greenhouse effect" could have radical implications for the future of agriculture in the United States and the world.

A hotter and dryer Midwest could go from breadbasket to basket case. The advancing deserts, particularly in Africa, could make large food-producing areas uninhabitable. Important variations in vegetation covers and in coastlines have already been observed with existing measurement capabilities.

We face the prospect of being trapped on a boat we have irreparably damaged -- not by the cataclysm of war but by the slow neglect of a vessel we believed to be impervious to our abuse.

Nature was once the great enemy of Man -- a ferocious and fearful force, to be conquered, tamed, and harnessed to our needs. Now we find that we must protect her from ourselves. Walt Kelly was talking about pollution when he penned the immortal words, "We have met the enemy, and they is us."

Let us therefore use the great energy and excitement of our expeditions into space to look back, to discover what it is we are doing to our Earth, and to alter our self-destructive course. Let us use our dreams to help us find solutions.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL
SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
Huntsville, Alabama
October 29, 1987

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I am an environmentalist: always have been, from my earliest days as a Congressman, when I first chaired a House Task Force on Earth Resources and Population. And I always will be, to my last days as President of this great and beautiful country. That's not inconsistent with being a businessman; nor is it with being a conservative. In fact, it is an essential part of the thinking that should guide either one.

Two weeks ago, I called for a "kinder, gentler nation." That means, in part, a nation in which all of us treat the environment with greater reverence and respect.

But some issues cannot be solved by individuals alone. On these, there is a role for government. Some issues involve competing local, regional, or even national interests. On these, there is a need for leadership. Let me tell you how I would lead as President.

I would start by integrating environmental considerations into all policy decisions -- from foreign to farm to economic policy; from the education of our children to the research and development of our scientists.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STATEMENT
Erie Metropark, Michigan
August 31, 1988

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Some of the most acute of the world's environmental problems occur in the Third World, where growing human populations are increasingly out of balance with their natural resource base.

These problems include the rapid spread of deserts, the extinction of species, and massive soil erosion. The destruction of tropical rain forests may contribute to climate changes that cause drought in other parts of the world.

Other international challenges confront us as well -- pollution of the oceans and global climate change -- the so-called "greenhouse effect."

We are all passengers together on a boat that we have damaged -- not with the cataclysm of war, but with the slow neglect of a vessel we thought was impervious to our abuse. In the last analysis, we all have a stake in maintaining the ecological health of the planet. International environmental cooperation will be one of my foreign policy priorities.

We must spread the word that economic development must be sustainable development.

WASHINGTON BUSINESS LUNCHEON
Seattle, Washington
May 16, 1988

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EDUCATION

Education is the great lifting mechanism of an egalitarian society. And it works. People who earn a high school degree are only one-third as likely to be poor as those who drop out. The surest way to win the war against poverty is to win the battle against ignorance.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE
LEGISLATURES
Indianapolis, Indiana
July 28, 1987

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WAR ON DRUGS

I've been part of the effort to stop the flow of drugs across our borders since 1982, and we've done a lot in that time.

During our administration, we've gotten many more countries involved in eradicating drug crops on their soil. We've seized record amounts of drugs. We've appointed tougher judges, tougher prosecutors, and we've raised our conviction rate.

So we've made some progress. We've won some battles. But I know and you know that we still have miles to go.

I'll ask the other democratic countries in this hemisphere to form an alliance of mutual assistance. Together we can coordinate an attack on the drug trade that will be nothing less than a modern D-Day.

Sad as it may be, drugs have become a leading export for some countries in this hemisphere. It's time we told the leaders of these countries, unless you act to eradicate these crops, you will jeopardize your relationship with the United States. Our national security demands no less.

At the same time, we must do more to help them with this effort, and we must look for ways to encourage their farmers to grow and sell alternative crops.

We should also consider creating an international antidrug force, under the auspices of the United Nations or another multilateral group, because drug trafficking is a problem that respects no borders.

LOS ANGELES POLICE ACADEMY
Los Angeles, California
May 18, 1988

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AIDS

Coming as you do from around the globe, united in purpose, what you accomplish is of vital importance to every nation on earth. It is no exaggeration to say that the health and well-being of literally millions of men and women depend on you.

The cause that unites us, of course, is our battle against AIDS, a new and mysterious disease. The number of victims is almost doubling every year. As of a year ago the United States had a total of 16,000 cases of AIDS reported since 1981. Today that total is over 36,000. Over one-half of those victims have died of the disease. And the tragedy is that the rest may, too.

So make no mistake about it. AIDS is spreading and killing, in every corner of the world. It does not discriminate. It is an equal opportunity merchant of death.

What can be done to help? Well, first and foremost we desperately need a cure or a vaccine. I chair the President's Task Force on Regulatory Relief and earlier this year we worked with the Food and Drug Administration to accelerate the availability of experimental drugs to AIDS patients. We did this to encourage more research and development on potential AIDS vaccines by the private sector.

Meanwhile, our government will spend \$766 million this year and close to \$1 billion next year on AIDS. And as we look into the 1990's, we may have to spend even more.

But money alone won't stop AIDS.

We must wage an all-out war against the disease. Let me repeat: an all-out war against the disease. Not against the victims of AIDS, but an all-out war against the disease itself.

The most important thing we can do is to tell our people the facts about AIDS and what they can do to protect themselves from it and to prevent it from spreading any further.

Right now, education is our best weapon against this dreadful disease. In some respects, education is our only weapon.

And let me repeat the crux of our battle. It is a battle against a disease and not against people. We must remember that the sick and the dying require our care and our compassion, no matter how the illness was contracted.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AIDS
Washington, D. C.
June 1, 1987

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POPULATION PROGRAMS

Is it right to believe in the sanctity of life and protect the lives of innocent children? My opponent says no -- but I say yes. We must change from abortion -- to adoption. I have an adopted granddaughter. The day of her christening we wept with joy. I thank God her parents chose life.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH
Republican National Convention
August 18, 1988

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GOVERNMENT SERVICE

I believe public service is honorable. And every time I hear someone has breached the public trust it breaks my heart.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH
Republican National Convention
August 18, 1988

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Those who take on the people's trust must hold themselves to an exacting code of conduct. We can expect, and indeed, tolerate nothing less from the people who work for the government.

That message will be unmistakable in my Administration. To give effect to this commitment, I will establish an office at the highest level of government -- that of Senior Counselor to the President, whose first responsibility will be ethics. I intend to ensure that my standards are my Administration's standards.

CONGRESSIONAL INTERNS
Washington, D.C.
July 26, 1988

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I am committed to reaching out to all Americans to participate in the governance of this country.

The ideals of this country are the best of any country on the face of the Earth, but they have not been applied equally to all. We must take specific steps to include those who have been excluded, whether from government itself or from the opportunity to succeed in a free society.

To me, this is not just a matter of social policy, but of fundamental right -- the inherent equality of all men and women. Who we are as a people can be measured by how we uphold and defend the rights of all. And it is our willingness to respect these rights even when it is difficult that sets America apart from every other nation on Earth.

ANNOUNCEMENT SPEECH
Houston, Texas
October 12, 1987

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