

ment of Robert Strauss as the new Ambassador to the Soviet Union. President Gorbachev expressed his great pleasure on the appointment and stated he is looking for-

ward to working with Mr. Strauss. President Bush also discussed the need to conclude a START treaty and the possibility of a summit, but no specific dates were discussed.

Nomination of Frank G. Wisner To Be United States Ambassador to the Philippines

June 21, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Frank G. Wisner, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of the Philippines. He would succeed Nicholas Platt.

Since 1986 Ambassador Wisner has served as U.S. Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Prior to this, Ambassador Wisner served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, 1982–1986; and as Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia, 1979–1982; he was Deputy Executive Secretary of the Department of State, 1977–1979; Director of the Office of Southern African Affairs, 1976; and Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of

State, 1975–1976. He also served as Director of the Office of Plans and Management in the Bureau of Public Affairs, 1974–1975; as the First Secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Dhaka, Bangladesh, 1973–1974; as the First Secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Tunis, Tunisia, 1971–1973; and as the officer in charge of Tunisian affairs at the Department of State, 1969–1971; and at the Agency for International Development in Vietnam, 1964–1969. Ambassador Wisner entered the Foreign Service in 1961.

Ambassador Wisner graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1961). He was born July 2, 1938, in New York, NY. Ambassador Wisner is married and has four children.

Nomination of Eric I. Garfinkel To Be an Under Secretary of Commerce

June 21, 1991

The President today nominated Eric I. Garfinkel, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration at the U.S. Department of Commerce. He would succeed Dennis Edward Kloske.

Since 1989, Mr. Garfinkel has served as Assistant Secretary for Import Administration at the U.S. Department of Commerce. Prior to this, Mr. Garfinkel served in the Transition Office of the President-Elect as the transition office contact for international trade, 1988–1989; as Vice President and General Counsel for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, 1987–1989; and as

a partner, with the law firm of Anderson, Hibey, Nauheim & Blair, 1984–1987. He also served as a Deputy Assistant Director for Commerce and Trade in the White House Office of Policy Development, 1982–1984; an attorney/advisor for the United States Trade Representative, 1981–1982; and an associate with the law firm of Collier, Shannon, Rill and Scott, 1980–1981.

Mr. Garfinkel graduated from the University of Maryland (B.A., 1976) and Emory University (J.D., 1979). He was born July 11,

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1954, in Flushing, NY. Mr. Garfinkel is married, has two children, and resides in Chevy Chase, MD.

Radio Address to the Nation on the Administration's Domestic Agenda

June 22, 1991

I'd like to talk with you about some things that are very important to me: families and homes, futures and hopes—the ways in which we Americans can tackle the domestic problems that confront us.

In recent months, we've all felt a bracing surge of American optimism and determination. We look at our schools and say: Let's make them better. We look at our neighborhoods and say: Let's make them even safer. We see opportunities around us and say: Let's go for it.

In many ways, we've regained a sense of ourselves and our values. For the past quarter-century, politicians in Washington have acted as if the Federal Government could solve every problem from chigger bites to earthquakes. No more. We all realize that government has real limits. You can't replace values with regulations. You can't replace parents with caseworkers. And you can't replace the dedication to service with mandates.

Over the years, a number of well-meaning laws have thrown up barriers to individual action. Gradually, they have begun to transform government from the guardian of individual liberty into a weed that chokes off freedom and strangles initiative.

I'd like to ask your help in pruning this creeping weed so that we can take on problems that concern us all. Our administration's domestic agenda strives to build a more effective, compassionate government, to encourage service to others, and to give Americans the elbowroom that they need to do great deeds.

Several months ago, I challenged the Congress to pass two bills in 100 days. One was a comprehensive crime package. It includes measures to help law enforcement officials defend the peace, to let citizens live without fear of neighborhood terror, to compensate victims, and to punish vic-

timizers swiftly and firmly.

The American people are tired of watching hoodlums walk, of seeing criminals mock our justice system with endless technicalities. They want to bring order to streets shaken by chaos and crime. Yet, for more than 2 years, Congress has failed to act on my proposals to fight crime and strengthen the rule of law.

The second 100-days bill is a transportation package that would give States the freedom to build the highways and transit systems they want and not just those Washington dictates. It encourages innovation, such as private efforts, to improve our transportation system. It tries to put Federal dollars where they belong—on national needs, not pork-barrel projects. Some in Congress want to weaken the bill's focus, pretend that our transportation needs and challenges haven't changed. As a result, no bill has yet reached my desk.

I chose the crime and transportation bills because of their obvious importance to the American public. But our administration's agenda includes much more. We have submitted a civil rights package aimed at attacking discrimination and building a new atmosphere of brotherhood and trust. We've proposed a revolution in education, a dramatic reform of public housing, and a banking package that would restore the health of our financial system. While there's been some movement, Congress still has not passed any of these bills.

We have made progress, however. Our education strategy has caught fire in communities from coast to coast. And to help our families, we've just completed a major reorganization of the Department of Health and Human Services, giving unprecedented attention to children's needs.

Think of this when someone claims that we don't spend enough money to have a