

won—[laughter]—in those 15 years, the budget of the United States Government increased to five times what it had been, and the deficit increased to 52 times what it had been. And this is what we've inherited. No, we haven't been able to balance the budget, because the President not only can't spend money, he can't save money. Only the Congress can do that. If a Department or Agency's got some money left over, the Congress says they've got to spend it. That's why we've got an awful lot of warehouses with office furniture in them—because the only way they know sometimes to spend up the surplus is to buy new furniture.

But then we came into office in 1981, and for 6 years, we had one House, the Senate, on our side. Between '86 and now, we have cut the Federal deficit by some \$70 billion. And we're continuing on a path of cutting. But as I say, those 6 years—they've gone by, and now we're back where we were with them in charge of both Houses. We couldn't have made all the gains we've made if we had not had that one House. So, that's why this man sitting back here—it's so very vital that we get him there, so that once again, a President can have at least one House that will help him curb the spending habits of the liberals.

Now I want to ask you to do me one small favor. Will you go out there and win one for the Gipper? [Applause]

Thank you very much, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 3:10 p.m. in the gymnasium at Baldwin-Wallace College. He was introduced by George Voinovich, mayor of Cleveland and Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate. In his remarks, the President referred to radio sportscaster Bruce Drennan, former Cleveland Indians pitcher Bob Feller, State senators Grace Drake and Gary C. Suhadolnik, and Cuyahoga County Commissioner Virgil Brown. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Memorandum of Disapproval for the Southern California Indian Land Transfer Act

November 2, 1988

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 3621, which would establish, among other things, an Indian Development Finance Corporation that would be authorized to provide development capital to Indian businesses that meet certain criteria. The bill would have created an expensive and unnecessary new bureaucracy and duplicated currently existing programs. It would not have addressed the underlying problems of economic development in Indian country. Finally, the legislation places the Government at risk of substantial financial loss and does not provide sufficient authority for governmental oversight of the financial activities that could result in such loss.

Instead of creating a new institution to deliver additional capital, I believe that we need to better utilize existing sources of capital, including such Federal programs as the Indian Financing Act. In this regard, I recently signed Public Law 100-442, which increased the ceiling on guaranteed loans for Indian businesses under the Indian Financing Act from \$200 million to \$500 million, raised the limitation on loan guarantees to individual Indian and Indian economic enterprises from \$350,000 to \$500,000, and provided other means for reservation economic development. Sufficient authority, therefore, exists to carry out the activities envisioned in H.R. 3621.

I would also emphasize that H.R. 3621, with its further proliferation of Federal credit programs, is contrary to this Administration's long-standing and ongoing efforts to manage more effectively Federal credit programs.

Because this legislation takes the wrong approach to Indian economic development, I am withholding my approval of H.R. 3621. I note that this bill also contains an unrelated and beneficial provision relating to the transfer of Federal land in Southern California to several bands of Southern California Mission Indians. My disapproval of H.R. 3621 does not affect this needed legislation, which was also included in H.R. 2677, an

omnibus Indian affairs bill that I have already approved.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,
November 2, 1988.

Note: By tradition, memorandums of disapproval are issued by the President when he pocket-vetoes a bill. The memorandum states the President's policy and objections for the public record.

Memorandum of Disapproval for the Montana National Resources Protection and Utilization Act of 1988

November 2, 1988

I am withholding my approval of S. 2751, a bill "to designate certain lands in Montana as wilderness, to release other forest lands for multiple use management, and for other purposes." My Administration's National Forest System Land and Resource Management Plans for Montana already strike the appropriate balance among competing economic, environmental, and cultural interests in the National Forests of Montana. The provisions of S. 2751 would have severely disrupted that balance.

Enactment of the bill would injure the economy of Montana. It could cost jobs and eliminate vast mineral development opportunities. It also would reduce the flexibility the Federal Government needs in managing the Nation's natural heritage.

The legislation would constrain the ability of the Federal Government to obtain strategic and critical minerals. These minerals are necessary to supply military, industrial, and essential civilian needs during national defense emergencies and are not now found or produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet those needs.

Finally, the legislation would have provided for the Federal Government to exchange revenue-producing Federal land for nonrevenue-producing land. The resulting loss in revenue to the Treasury would have increased the Federal deficit and imposed

an unwanted and unneeded burden on the American taxpayer.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,
November 2, 1988.

Note: By tradition, memorandums of disapproval are issued by the President when he pocket-vetoes a bill. The memorandum states the President's policy and objections for the public record.

Proclamation 5894—50th Anniversary Year of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 1988

November 2, 1988

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Half a century ago, in 1938, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was signed into law by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. This legislation was the start of modern food and drug regulation. That this year is the 50th anniversary of that legislation reminds each of us to be grateful for our American legacy of concern for protecting the public health.

The 1938 Act covered cosmetics, medical devices, food additives, and pesticides, but made its strongest impact by giving the Food and Drug Administration the authority and responsibility for approving new drugs for safety before they could be sold. These drug review provisions came just at the beginning of the "first therapeutic revolution," when penicillin and sulfa drugs were being discovered. Wave after wave of new drug classes were discovered in the 1940's and 1950's, and the new drug review system enabled patients and physicians to have a level of confidence in medications that had never before existed.

To this day, the Food and Drug Administration uses the provisions of the 1938 Act, as amended over the years, to establish rigorous standards for food and drug safety that are widely respected and emulated.