

possibly have done it, it couldn't possibly have happened without this community involvement, dedicated women, dedicated men saying, "Look, we're going to safeguard these kids, these precious kids, against the use of drugs." So what I want to do is hear from you as to how it went.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:58 p.m. at Drew Elementary School. In his remarks, he referred to Richard Green, associate pastor of Mount Salvation Baptist Church, who gave the invocation.*

## Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting Proposed Legislation on Oregon Public Lands Wilderness Designation

July 22, 1992

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

I am pleased to submit for congressional consideration and passage the "Oregon Public Lands Wilderness Act".

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), (43 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*), directs the Secretary of the Interior to review the wilderness potential of the public lands.

The review of the areas identified in Oregon began immediately after the enactment of FLPMA and has now been completed. Approximately 2,806,598 acres of public lands in 92 areas in Oregon met the minimum wilderness criteria and were designated as wilderness study areas (WSAs). These WSAs were studied and analyzed during the review process and the results documented in three environmental impact statements and five instant study area reports.

Based on the studies and reviews of the WSAs, the Secretary of the Interior recommends that all or part of 49 of the WSAs, totaling 1,278,073 acres of public lands, be designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I concur with the Secretary of the Interior's recommendations and am pleased to recommend designation of the 49 areas (totaling 1,278,073 acres) identified in the enclosed draft legislation as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The proposed additions represent the diversity of wilderness values in the State of Oregon. These range from the 9,730-foot Steens Mountain peak, to the deep canyons of the Owyhee River and the John Day

River, to the small islands off the Oregon coast. These areas span a wide variety of Oregon landforms, ecosystems, and other natural systems and features. Their inclusion in the wilderness system will improve the geographic distribution of wilderness areas in Oregon, and will complement existing areas of congressionally designated wilderness. They will provide new and outstanding opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation.

The enclosed draft legislation provides that designation as wilderness shall not constitute a reservation of water or water rights for wilderness purposes. This is consistent with the fact that the Congress did not establish a Federal reserved water right for wilderness purposes. The Administration has established the policy that, where it is necessary to obtain water rights for wilderness purposes in a specific wilderness area, water rights would be sought from the State by filing under State water laws. Furthermore, it is the policy of the Administration that the designation of wilderness areas should not interfere with the use of water rights, State water administration, or the use of a State's interstate water allocation.

The draft legislation also provides for access to wilderness areas by Indian people for traditional cultural and religious purposes. Access by the general public may be limited in order to protect the privacy of religious cultural activities taking place in specific wilderness areas. In addition, to the fullest extent practicable, the Department of the Interior will coordinate with the Department of Defense to minimize the

*July 22 / Administration of George Bush, 1992*

impact of any overflights during these religious cultural activities.

I further concur with the Secretary of the Interior that all or part of 76 of the WSAs encompassing 1,528,525 acres are not suitable for preservation as wilderness.

Also enclosed are a letter and report from the Secretary of the Interior concerning the WSAs discussed above and a section-by-section analysis of the draft legislation. I urge the Congress to act expeditiously and favor-

ably on the proposed legislation so that the natural resources of these WSAs in Oregon may be protected and preserved.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.*

## Nomination of Alan Greenspan To Be United States Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund

*July 22, 1992*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Alan Greenspan, of New York, to be U.S. Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 5 years. This is a reappointment.

Dr. Greenspan currently serves as Chairman and Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Prior to this, he served as chairman of Townsend-Greenspan Co. & Inc., 1954–74 and 1977–87. Dr. Greenspan served on the Council

of Economic Advisers, 1970–74; as Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, 1974–77; and was a member of the President's Economic Policy Advisory Board, 1981.

Dr. Greenspan graduated from New York University (B.S., 1948; M.A., 1950; and Ph.D., 1977). He was born March 6, 1926, in New York, NY, and currently resides in Washington, DC.

## Nomination of Genta Hawkins Holmes To Be Director General of the Foreign Service

*July 22, 1992*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Genta Hawkins Holmes, of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Director General of the Foreign Service. She would succeed Edward J. Perkins.

Ambassador Holmes currently serves as U.S. Ambassador to Namibia, 1990–present. She has also served as Deputy Chief of Mission in Pretoria, South Africa, 1988–89; Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, 1986–88; and Lilongwe, Malawi, 1984–86. Ambassador Holmes has also served at the State Depart-

ment in several other positions, including international affairs officer at the Bureau of African Affairs, 1983; participant in the Senior Seminar at the State Department, 1982; and at the Agency for International Development as Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs and as Acting Administrator, 1979–81.

Ambassador Holmes graduated from the University of Southern California (A.B., 1962). She was born September 3, 1940, in Anadarko, OK. Ambassador Holmes is married and currently resides in San Francisco, CA.