

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):  
2009-0166-S

FOIA Number:  
2009-0166-S

# FOIA MARKER

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

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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**

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**OA/ID Number:** 90506  
**Folder ID Number:** 90506-007

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**Folder Title:**  
Monday, March 27, 1989

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	11	1	7

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## Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	03/27/89	(b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6]	
02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [E.S.T.] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	03/27/89	(b)(6)	
02b. Memo	From Michael J. Boskin Re: Recommended Telephone Call for the President to Richard Schmalensee [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	03/24/89	(b)(6)	
02c. Telcon	Conversation of telephone call to Rev. Bagby [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	03/27/[89]	(b)(6)	
03a. Letter	From George Bush to Patricia Hartland Re: Drug Control Policy suggestions [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	03/27/89	(b)(6)	
03b. Letter	From Patricia Hartland to President Bush Re: Drug Control Policy suggestions (2 pp.)	03/07/89	(b)(6)	
04. Letter	From George Bush to Patricia Hartland Re: Drug Control Policy suggestions [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	03/27/89	(b)(6)	

Page 1 of 1

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Monday, March 27, 1989

**Pinksheet Number:** dw1278

**OA/ID Number:** 90506-008

**Date Closed:** 3/16/2009

**FOIA/Sys Case #:** 2009-0166-S

**Re-review Case #:**

**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**



## SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Monday, March 27, 1989

8:00 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:15 am (30 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:45 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office
9:15 am (45 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (15 min)	<u>Attend Swearing-In of Richard J. Kerr</u> (Scowcroft) (TAB A)	Indian Treaty Room, OEOB
10:15 am (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:30 am (30 min)	B <u>Easter Egg Roll</u> (Newman) (TAB B)	South Lawn
11:00 am (3 hrs)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Key Catholic Supporters</u> (Demarest) (TAB C)	Roosevelt Room
2:30 pm (1 hr 15 min)	<del>Personal Staff Time</del> <i>MTG. w/ AG, Brady</i>	Oval Office
3:45 pm (10 min)	<u>Media Interview</u> (Fitzwater) (TAB D)	Roosevelt Room
4:00 pm (45 min)	<u>Haircut</u>	West Basement
4:45 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office

UNP 03/24/89  
4:00 pm

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	03/27/89	(b)(3)[50 USC 403g, Sec 6]	

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**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Monday, March 27, 1989

<b>Date Closed:</b> 3/16/2009	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90506-007
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

7:09 Potter arr Oval

7:50 add W. Fitzwater 7:53 Fitzwater out add W. Scott

7:57 Willard Scott + Potter to Swing Pool; greet Mrs. Bush 7:59 Potter to Oval alone

8:00 greet Betty Green; Green dpt 8:00 add DeI, [redacted] Bates, Scowcroft + Sumner

8:12 [redacted] + DCI out; 8:13 V.P. into Oval 8:25 Bates + Scowcroft out

8:58 V.P. + Sumner out 9:00 Marvin Bush into Oval 9:06 Marvin out

9:14 Dr. Sumner + Bayden Gray. 9:42 Governor S. out 9:45 Bayden Gray out

9:57 add Potter + Scowcroft 9:57 dpt to EOB 10:00 arr Indian Treaty Rm

10:04 Potter remarks 10:06 conclude remarks 10:13 dpt 450 10:17 arr Oval w/ Scowcroft

10:22 add Dr. Sumner + George Klein 10:30 Potter + Klein dpt Oval arr 10:31 meet

Mrs. Bush, family + celebrities (see tab B) 10:38 Potter + family to S. grounds.

10:57 Potter arr Oval add Doro LeBlond + Ellie 10:59 add Sumner 11:00 Doro Ellie out

11:08 Sumner out 11:10 add Neil Bush family 11:15 N. Bush out

12:00 add Kit Cheney + ~~Sumner~~ Scowcroft to Oval; 12:02 Potter Scott + Cheney to Potter for lunch

12:03 add Sumner to Patio 1:00 Cheney, Sumner, Scowcroft out; Potter to Oval

1:24 dpt Oval, Stop - Colorado 1:29 arr 2nd Flr Res 1:30 arr 3rd Flr Res. 1:37 dpt 3rd Flr Res.

1:38 arr Carpenter Shop w/ Doro LeBlond; add R. Firestone 1:40 dpt; arr Oval w/ Firestone @ 1:43

2:00 Firestone dpt; Potter to Roosevelt Rm @ 2:01 2:33 dpt Roos. Rm arr Oval

2:37 add Thornburgh et al (see attached @ TABC) 3:23 all out except Brady + Fitzwater

3:27 Fitzwater out 3:37 Brady out 3:38 Fitzwater + Jay Allison into Oval

3:40 Fitzwater out; 3:41 Fitzwater into Oval 3:49 Potter, Fitz Allison to Roos. Rm

4:10 arr Oval 4:11 add Marv Albert family 4:13 Alberts dpt; Potter dpts

4:16 Potter arr Carpenter Shop 4:48 dpt Babershop - stop @ Roy Zamariouff + B. Newman office

4:51 arr Oval 4:53 add Mrs. Bush 5:05 add Sumner 5:08 Mrs. Bush depart

5:36 Sumner out of Oval 6:14 Potter dpt Oval 6:16 Potter arr 2nd Flr Res.

## PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 27 March 1989

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0507	South Grounds
0513	Residence
0708	South Grounds
0709	Oval Office
0726	South Grounds
0727	Oval Office
0757	South Grounds
0800	Oval Office
1001	Indian Treaty Room, Old Executive Office Building
1016	Oval Office
1031	Residence
1038	South Grounds
1057	Oval Office
1206	South Grounds
1301	Oval Office
1330	Residence
1338	Carpenter Shop
1343	Oval Office
1402	Roosevelt Room
1436	Oval Office
1554	Roosevelt Room
1610	Oval Office
1624	Barbershop
1610	Oval Office



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1989 MAR 27 TH 2:00

MEETING WITH SECRETARY BRADY AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Date: Monday, March 27, 1989

Time: 2:30 pm

Location: The Oval Office

From: Andrew H. Card, Jr. *Andy Card /lg*

I. PURPOSE

To review the status of import suspensions and possible legislation relative to the distribution and sale of semi-automatic weapons.

II. BACKGROUND

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms suspended the issuance of import licenses on semi-automatic AKS-type weapons with the concurrence of Bill Bennett on March 14, 1989, citing "particularly suitable for, or readily adaptable to sporting purposes."

Views on this issue have been solicited from the NRA, Members of Congress, the Heritage Foundation, and others.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Secretary Nick Brady  
Attorney General Dick Thornburgh  
Director Bill Bennett  
ATF Director Stephen Higgins  
DEA Administrator John Lawn  
Salvatore Martoche, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement,  
Department of the Treasury  
Governor John Sununu  
Roger Porter  
David Bates

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Discussion session.

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LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 27 March 1989

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0513	Residence
0708	South Grounds
0709	Oval Office
0726	South Grounds
0727	Oval Office
0757	South Grounds
0800	Oval Office
1001	Indian Treaty Room
1016	Oval Office
1031	Residence
1038	South Grounds
1057	Oval Office
1206	South Grounds
1301	Oval Office
1330	Residence
1338	Carpenter's Shop
1343	Oval Office
1402	Roosevelt Room
1436	Oval Office
1554	Roosevelt Room
1610	Oval Office
1624	Barbershop
1654	Oval Office



7:25 p.m.  
Monday, March 27

5:10 The President to the South Grounds  
5:17 The President to the Second Floor  
6:00 Breakfast for President and Mrs. Bush  
7:09 The President to the Oval Office  
7:17 Mrs. Bush to the South Grounds  
8:00 Breakfast for Houseguests  
8:35 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor  
8:45 Marvin Bush out locally  
9:00 The Greenwoods departed the White House  
10:00 The Public invited to the South Grounds for  
Easter Egg Roll on the South Grounds  
10:05 Mrs. Bush to the North Grounds  
10:10 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor  
10:20 Mrs. Bush to the Map Room for the Presentation  
of the Official Easter Egg  
10:30 The President and Mrs. Bush with the Family to  
the South Grounds  
10:57 The President to the Oval Office and Mrs. Bush to  
the Second Floor  
12:30 Lunch on the Second Floor for 11 family members  
1:00 Marvin, Margaret, and Marshall Bush depart the White House  
1:30 The President to the Second Floor  
1:39 The President to the Carpenter Shop  
1:45 The President to the Oval Office  
2:45 Doro and Bill LeBlond depart the White House  
2:50 Mrs. Bush to the South Grounds  
2:59 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor  
4:45 Mrs. Bush to the South Grounds  
5:50 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cobb to the Third Floor  
6:00 Dinner for Neil, Sharon, and the Cobbs  
6:18 The President to the Second Floor  
7:05 Neil Bush family and Mr. and Mrs. Cobb out locally  
7:15 Dinner for the President and Mrs. Bush  
8:05 Alan Alper and Jean Flynn to the Second Floor  
9:27 Neil Bush Family to the Third Floor  
9:40 Jean Flynn down  
9:47 Alan Alper down  
10:00 Retired

#### Houseguests

Neil and Sharon Bush - Room 327  
Ginny - Room 326  
Pierce and Lorin Bush - Room 328

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [E.S.T.] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	03/27/89	(b)(6)	

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**Series:** Daily Files  
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**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Monday, March 27, 1989

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THE WHITE HOUSE

E.S.T.

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT

MARCH 27

1989

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
(OUT)	AM		DR. JAMES CHEEK [REDACTED]	TALKED OK 5:45p
INC	5:41 (PM)	5:47	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	AM		JAMES A. BAKER MR. CHASE UNTERMAYER DEPT. OF STATE ADMIN. BD. X420	TALKED OK 5:51p POTUS talked to both Untermeyer & Baker
INC	5:49 (PM)	6:00		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		SECY JAMES BAKER OFC. WASHINGTON , D.C. ADMIN BD. X420	TALKED OK
(INC)	6:01 (PM)	6:04		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		MR. JEB BUSH [REDACTED]	TALKED OK 9:37p
(INC)	9:36 (PM)	9:44	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

**THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON**

E.S.T.

**TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM**

MARCH 27, 19 8

PRESIDENT

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
(OUT)	11:13 AM	11:18	PROFESSOR RICHARD SCHMALENSEE OFFICE CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 617-253-2957	TALKED OK 11:16a
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	11:37 AM	11:38	MRS. BUSH RESIDENCE WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. X551	TALKED OK
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	11:41 AM	11:42	MRS. BUSH RESIDENCE WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. X551	TALKED OK
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	11:55 AM	11:59	DR. TOM BAGBY <b>(b)(6)</b>	TALKED OK 11:58a
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
(INC)	2:20 PM	2:36	MRS. BUSH RESIDENCE WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. X542	TOLD PATTY PRESOCK IN MEETING LEAVE WORD TALKED OK 2:35p
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	4:54 PM	5:00	RONALD W. REAGAN <b>(b)(6)</b>	TALKED OK 4:58p
INC	AM			

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

March 27, 1989

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		No Calls	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

March 27, 1989

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		No Calls	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
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OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Memo	From Michael J. Boskin Re: Recommended Telephone Call for the President to Richard Schmalensee [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	03/24/89	(b)(6)	

**Collection:**

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**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
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**WHORM Cat.:**  
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THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

100 MAR 27 11 29

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL FOR THE PRESIDENT

TO: Richard Schmalensee  
Telephone (o) (617) 253-2957  
[Redacted] (b)(6)

DATE: March 24, 1989

RECOMMENDED BY: Michael J. Boskin *MJB*

PURPOSE: To formally offer Professor Schmalensee a position as a Member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and to thank him for being willing to join the Bush Administration economic team.

BACKGROUND: Professor Schmalensee has agreed to accept this position, if offered. Professor Schmalensee will be the Member of the Council of Economic Advisers dealing with micro-economic issues, including trade policy, regulation, mandated benefits and environmental issues. Professor Schmalensee is eminently qualified to fill this position. He is extremely well regarded for his work in a wide range of micro-economic issues. He is the author of over eighty books, articles, and other publications. He is also an outstanding teacher and communicator.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION: See attached talking points

DATE OF SUBMISSION: March 23, 1989

*got done 11/29  
3-27-89*

ACTION: *" all set "*  
*" talked to FBI today "*

Attachment: Talking Points

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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02c. Telcon	Conversation of telephone call to Rev. Bagby [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	03/27/[89]	(b)(6)	

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Bush Library Photocopy

Rev. Bagby - *called him  
1149  
3-27*

Happy Easter. We love all  
the Bushes. You have our  
support and our prayers.  
And everybody in W. is  
for you.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

P.S. If GW is running for <sup>you</sup> let  
us know so we can be ~~you~~  
his first supporters.

(b)(6)

Tom + Louise Bagby



# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1989 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. Retains Military Option In Bipartisan Nicaragua Pact -- A bipartisan accord on Nicaragua does not rule out U.S. military options should the Sandinista government fail to move toward democracy and repatriation of U.S.-backed rebels, Secretary Baker said Sunday. (Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, Washington Times, Reuter)

Shamir Said To Propose Palestinian Autonomy After Elections -- Prime Minister Shamir will propose in Washington next week that Palestinians in the occupied territories elect local leaders to negotiate full autonomy with Israel, an Israeli newspaper said Monday. (Reuter)

### NATIONAL NEWS

Alaskan Governor Declares Prince William Sound Spill Disaster Emergency -- Gov. Steve Cowper declared a disaster emergency and called on the President to help fight the largest oil spill in U.S. history as the uncontrolled slick doubled in size Sunday and blackened 100 square miles of one of the most pristine marine environments in the world. (Washington Post, UPI)

### NETWORK NEWS (Sunday evening)

**CONTRA DEAL** -- Secretary Baker defended the administration's contra aid partnership with Congress, but found himself under fire from Counsel Gray.

**PAN AM 103/SCOWCROFT** -- Gen. Scowcroft denied that the U.S. has identified the bombers of Pan Am Flight 103.

**U.S.-SOVIET TRADE** -- The U.S. is expected to ease sanctions on selling technology to the Soviet Union.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-2  
NATIONAL NEWS.....A-11  
NETWORK NEWS.....B-1  
TALK SHOWS.....C-1

## **INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

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### **CONTRA AID ACCORD GIVES U.S. 'LEG UP' ON POLICY, BAKER SAYS Resettling Many Guerrillas, Families Here Seen Unlikely**

The White House accord with Congress on contra aid gives the U.S. "a leg up" in helping Central American nations shape a plan for the contras' future, but it does not require the U.S. to accept a proposal that is contrary to U.S. interests, Secretary Baker said yesterday.

He also said more explicitly than any other senior U.S. official that the U.S. does not intend to resettle in this country large numbers of the 11,000 contra guerrillas and their families, who are now camped inside Honduras....

In his remarks yesterday on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley," Baker appeared to imply that the administration wants the contras back in their own country or other parts of Latin America.

Baker denied that the bipartisan agreement...contradicts action taken by [Central American] presidents on Feb. 14. [in which they agreed to a plan to disarm the contras and dismantle their bases in Honduras]....

"This agreement gives us a leg up really in participating and being a player in the discussions that will lead to [the Central American] agreement, that is the agreement to repatriate and reintegrate," Baker said. "...So what we will do is take a look at that plan. We will not necessarily sign on automatically under any and all circumstances.

"Suppose they came up with a plan to bring the resistance to the United States?" he asked. "We wouldn't sign on to that."

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A4)

### **U.S. Retains Military Option In Bipartisan Nicaragua Pact**

A bipartisan accord on Nicaragua does not rule out U.S. military options should the Sandinista government fail to move toward democracy and repatriation of U.S.-backed rebels, an official said Sunday.

Secretary Baker in an interview with ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley" defended the Bush administration's agreement with Congress on Central American saying that it strengthened the President's hand in conducting foreign policy in the region.

"There is nothing in this agreement that would foreclose the President's future request for military assistance, should things deteriorate substantially," Baker said.

Baker said the aim of the agreement...is to achieve democratization in Nicaragua and reintegration of rebel forces under "safe and democratic conditions," Baker said....

Baker said the agreement did not diminish the foreign policy powers of the President [as intimated by counsel Gray in Sunday's New York Times].

"If you look at the accord carefully, you'll see that the leadership in the Congress acknowledges the President's primary responsibility for implementing foreign policy. And, basically, it's a restoration of presidential power and not any diminution of it," Baker said.

Alejandro Bendana, secretary general of the Nicaraguan foreign ministry, said on the same program that the new U.S. policy was out of step with the Central American presidents' peace accord.

"With regard to the contras, they called for dismantlement of the contras," he said. "They called for a no-humanitarian aid, other than for the resettlement, voluntary repatriation and demobilization."

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(Donna Smith, Reuter)

Baker Denies A Surrender To Congress On Contras

Secretary Baker, in a public dispute with the White House's top lawyer, denied yesterday that the new bipartisan accord on Central America surrenders to Congress some of the President's authority.

Baker, who is a lawyer, made his remarks on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley" after White House counsel Boyden Gray criticized the accord, saying it undermines the President's powers....

Baker said yesterday the portion of the...agreement that bothered Gray was discussed thoroughly with President Bush, Chief of Staff Sununu and National Security Adviser Scowcroft and no one faulted it.

Scowcroft, speaking on CBS's "Face the Nation" yesterday, said the issue had been reviewed by administration attorneys but "apparently not" by Gray....

Rep. Weber...was unenthusiastic about the accord.

Weber, interviewed yesterday on "John McLaughlin's One on One," said, "I'm going to withhold judgment on the Central American policy. In my judgment dribbling a little bit of humanitarian aid in to keep alive a force that has no chance of victory is not necessarily the best policy." ...

Sen. Dodd...said yesterday: "The Bush administration is saying (with the accord) that the obsession with Nicaragua is over with, that we are going to support the Central American peace efforts...that we're gonna give diplomacy a chance."

Also praising the plan yesterday, but for an entirely different reason, was Elliott Abrams....

Abrams said that he doubted that Nicaragua's Sandinista regime would keep its word, but said the proposal could prove effective if it kept Democrats like Dodd from "playing secretary of state" behind the administration's back and talking directly with the Sandinistas.

(Thomas Breen, Washington Times, A1)

Baker Denies Contra Accord Saps Presidential Authority

Secretary Baker yesterday dismissed suggestions, including those by White House counsel Boyden Gray, that the new agreement with Congress on Central America undermines presidential authority.

Baker pointedly noted that officials more senior than Gray had examined and rejected that notion.

White House and State Department officials said yesterday that Gray's apparent objections to the pact will not cause it to unravel. But the clash itself is an unusual one, the second in the administration's first two months in which the White House legal counsel -- normally a relatively low-key, anonymous figure -- has questioned the actions of the secretary of state, one of the most influential figures in the administration....

Baker, appearing on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley," said he disagreed with Gray's objections, adding, "The President, the chief of staff, the national security adviser and I discussed this particular provision." ...

Senior administration officials said Baker had discussed the controversy with Bush yesterday morning, reportedly telling Bush that he intended to state that Gray had not been consulted on the pact because the most senior members of the administration -- including the President and his chief of staff -- had been. (Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A1)

Bush, With Contra Aid Plan, Shows Willingness To Work With Congress In Setting Foreign Policy

Until the day Ronald Reagan left office, one of his most cherished goals was to topple Nicaragua's Sandinista regime. But George Bush abandoned that aim Friday in his first major foreign-policy decision -- and showed he believes getting along with Congress is more important.

In forging a bipartisan pact with Congress on Nicaragua, Bush shelved what he considered a faulty Reagan policy and conceded what the former president never would: that whether the president likes it or not, Congress plays a major role in making foreign policy. In fact, complaints that the agreement permits Congress too strong a role have come even from within the White House....

In drafting the bipartisan plan, Secretary Baker clearly is playing for bigger stakes than just Nicaragua. He is placing a shrewd bet that offering Congress a partnership in foreign policy will pay off elsewhere....

And by removing the irritant of Nicaragua, Baker expects to build bridges to Congress on such issues as debt policy, U.S.-Mexican relations and southern Africa and to present a united front to the Soviet Union.

(Robert Greenberger, Wall Street Journal, A12)

**BAKER BRINGS AN INNER CIRCLE OF OUTSIDERS TO STATE DEPT.**

...Unlike his predecessor, George Shultz, who had virtually no political appointees working in his seventh-floor suite -- only government and foreign service bureaucrats -- Secretary Baker has brought in his own circle of principal advisers....

To hear some State Department veterans describe them, Baker's aides are a secretive, tightly-knit family of foreign policy ingenues who seem intent on trying to run the department in isolation from the professional bureaucrats.

It was precisely these "ingenues," however, who, along with a few senior State Department experts on Central America, helped Baker engineer last week's bipartisan accord with Congress, giving the Bush administration its first foreign policy achievement.

"There has been so much mistrust between the administration and Congress on this issue," one administration official said. "Baker needed to talk to a lot of people in close confidence to bring it off. If he had come back at the end of each day and called together 25 government people for an inter-agency review, and had documents floating all over, it never would have happened. The important thing is that Baker kept the President apprised every step of the way."

(Thomas Friedman, New York Times, A1)

**NEW U.S. AID MEANS END TO CONTRA WAR,  
NICARAGUAN CARDINAL SAYS**

MANAGUA -- New U.S. humanitarian aid to contra rebels will end their eight-year war against Nicaragua's Sandinista government, a key government critic, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, said Sunday.

"If there is humanitarian aid, the war is really over. There will be no shooting. The aid will rather serve to prevent any shooting.

"If the resistance fires a shot it will immediately lose the humanitarian aid," Obando y Bravo told reporters after Easter Sunday mass in his church near Managua....

(Adrian Croft, Reuter)

CONTRA TRIBUNAL SAYS 6 GUERRILLAS  
COMMITTED SERIOUS RIGHTS ABUSES

A contra military tribunal has concluded that six Nicaraguan guerrillas committed torture or other human rights abuses and has ordered their expulsion from the rebel movement.

Bosco Matamoros, a contra spokesman, said Sunday that two of the guerrillas had been found guilty of murder. In addition, he said, the intelligence chief for the entire contra army was found guilty of covering up a murder.

The court's decision was issued Friday in Honduras by the tribunal, which is composed of seven contra commanders, Matamoros said.

The verdict confirms statements by Bush administration officials who said last week that some of the contras had tortured prisoners and committed other human rights abuses in their camps in Honduras.

(Robert Pear, New York Times, A11)

SALVADORAN VOTE RESULT COULD MEAN  
REVERSION TO CONCENTRATED OWNERSHIP

SAN SALVADOR -- On one level, El Salvador's presidential election represented a democratic success story: Voters, weary of the ruling party's widespread corruption and ineffectiveness, turned to an opposition candidate.

But the March 19 victory of the right-wing National Republican Alliance, some diplomats and other observers here fear, could also mark the beginning of the end of efforts at social and economic modernization here -- efforts that the U.S. administration has supported throughout most of the country's almost nine years of civil war....

[President-elect] Cristiani said his party wants only to make the land reform more efficient and financially viable, not gut it.

"They know they are being closely watched," said one U.S. official. "You win an election fair and square, you get a chance to run the country. If the reaction is what some people feel it will be, obviously there will be problems. But we have to wait and see what they do."

(News Analysis, Douglas Farah, Washington Post, A17)

EL SALVADOR PRESIDENT-ELECT SAYS NO BLOODBATH -- MAGAZINE

NEW YORK -- El Salvador's President-elect Alfredo Cristiani said contrary to fears raised by his opponents before his sweeping election victory last week, he will not allow armed forces to carry out a bloodbath, Newsweek reported Sunday.

"What definitely will not happen is to let everyone go out there and start a bloodbath," he said in an interview in the magazine's April 3 issue. "A lot of our political opponents say we're going to do that. It's not true." ...

Cristiani said Arena Party president Roberto D'Aubuisson, accused of links with death squads, would not have a post in his cabinet.

He said [President] Duarte's efforts to curtail killings and human rights violations should continue.

"He has been very successful in getting recognition and international cooperation. We hope we are able to keep getting that," Cristiani said.

(Reuter)

## SHAMIR SAID TO PROPOSE PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY AFTER ELECTIONS

JERUSALEM -- Prime Minister Shamir will propose in Washington next week that Palestinians in the occupied territories elect local leaders to negotiate full autonomy with Israel, an Israeli newspaper said Monday.

Shamir's spokesman, Avi Pazner, refused to confirm or deny the report in the respected Haaretz daily. He said he would not respond to speculation before the prime minister revealed his proposals to President Bush next week.

If confirmed, it would be the first time that the hardline leader had agreed to let Palestinians elect their negotiators.

He has previously insisted on talks with a delegation appointed with Israeli approval, with the elections only after agreement is reached on autonomy as envisaged in the 1978 Camp David peace accords.

Haaretz quoted a senior government source as saying Shamir would reject the exchange of occupied Arab territory for peace favored by the U.S., but would support talks with locally-elected Palestinians on an interim settlement.

It did not say what final settlement Shamir envisaged.

(Sharon Waxman, Reuter)

## ARABS, WITH EGYPT IN FOREFRONT, PUSH U.S. HARDER ON PEACE TALKS

NICOSIA -- With a series of meetings coinciding with the 10th anniversary today of Egypt's peace treaty with Israel, Arab leaders are seeking to draw the U.S. into a renewed effort to broaden the settlement and challenge the Israeli government's rejection of the PLO.

On Saturday, President Mubarak met in the Suez Canal town of Ismailia with King Hussein of Jordan and PLO Chairman Arafat. On Monday, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is to begin a long-awaited state visit to Cairo, the first since the Arab world ostracized Egypt 10 years ago after its separate peace with Israel....

Arab diplomats said that by playing host to the Arab leaders, Mubarak hopes that he will be taken as a spokesman for an Arab world consensus when he meets with President Bush in Washington next week.

"The main point of my talks is to arrive at an international peace conference," Mubarak said Saturday when asked what he hoped to achieve in the U.S.

(Alan Cowell, New York Times, A2)

## PLO DENIES U.S.-PLO MEETING ALLOWED NON-PLO FIGURES TO NEGOTIATE WITH ISRAEL

NICOSIA -- A PLO spokesman denied a report Sunday that the latest meeting of PLO and U.S. officials included an agreement to allow non-PLO figures to negotiate with Israel.

The British weekly The Sunday Times reported that during the meetings in Tunis last week the PLO sanctioned talks between Israeli government representatives and Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Palestinians, while not being PLO members, must be approved by the organization, The Sunday Times reported....

"This report is baseless...and this issue was not discussed in the talks," PLO spokesman Abdul Ranman said in a statement facsimiled by telephone from Cairo to the Associated Press.

(AP)

BEGIN ECHOES SHAMIR IN REJECTING ISRAELI TALKS WITH PLO

JERUSALEM -- Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the only Israeli leader to have made peace with an Arab state, marked the 10th anniversary of Israel's peace treaty with Egypt by rejecting talks with the PLO....

Asked about growing U.S. pressure to talk to the PLO and to return occupied territories captured from Jordan and Egypt in the 1967 Middle East War in exchange for peace, Begin echoed the position of his successor, Yitzhak Shamir.

"We have to stand on our principles. With all respect to the United States...we cannot accept ideas that are liable to endanger our future," said Begin.... (Gail Fitzer, Reuter)

SCOWCROFT DENIES U.S. KNOWS WHO BOMBED PAN AM FLIGHT 103

National Security Adviser Scowcroft denied a report Sunday that U.S. intelligence officials know who carried out the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103.

Appearing on CBS's "Face the Nation," Scowcroft said, "We are not that far along" in the investigation of the Dec. 21 bombing....

The Sunday Times of London reported that an extremist Palestinian faction financed by Iranian radicals is alleged to have carried out the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, and U.S. intelligence knows where the bombers are.

The newspaper quoted unidentified sources in Washington as saying the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command made and planted the bomb on behalf of Iranians seeking revenge for the U.S. Navy downing of an Iranian civilian jetliner over the Persian Gulf on July 3....

Scowcroft said there was "a marvelous bit of detective work going on in this whole thing...(but) so far as I know, yes, we do not know specifically who did it."

"As far as I know, we are narrowing it down significantly, but I don't know that there is a resolution," Scowcroft said. (AP)

ASSAD SAYS HE'LL HELP FREE HOSTAGES IF HE CAN -- MAGAZINE

NEW YORK -- Syrian President Assad said his country has in the past helped to arrange the release of Western hostages held in the region and hopes to help free more, Time magazine reported in its latest issue released Sunday.

Assad said, however, he does not know where the hostages are being held or who their kidnappers are.

"In the past, a number of our soldiers were killed in attempts to find the hostages but despite that we could not find them," he said in an interview.

"A number of hostages have been released with our help, but we could not help all of them. We hope in the future our efforts will help all of them as it has helped those in the past," he said in the magazine's April 3 issue.

Assad said there is no evidence the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command was involved in the bombing of [Pan Am Flight 103] and said he did not think the group was involved.

"I find it extremely unlikely that the PFLP-GC can be behind this action, because this group more than any other concentrates its activities totally on the (Israeli) occupied territories," he said. (Reuter)

**FSX BECOMES SYMBOL OF A NEW AGE  
Aircraft Dispute Shows Technology Is Now Political Tool**

...The FSX program, though not originally intended as such, has suddenly become the most visible test yet of how far [an opening for foreigners to gain Japanese technological know-who] can be opened. An uncontroversial plan until a few weeks ago, the FSX project is a first-of-its-kind arrangement engineered by the Pentagon to help Japan build its own fighter based on the F-16, with the U.S. getting money and technology in return.

Almost overnight the plan has become a symbol of a new age in which technology is used as a hot political tool when the global balance of political economic power can be affected by a faster computer or a denser semi-conductor chip. Just as suddenly the FSX has become a cause celebre for critics who say it's time for America to end a habit of giving away vital technologies that come back later in products irresistible to American consumers and devastating to U.S. industry.

(Evelyn Richards, Washington Post, A1)

**U.S. ECONOMY FACES TROUBLE WITHOUT TRADE CHANGES**

Improvements in the U.S. trade deficit will stall out next year without major policy changes on the part of the Bush administration, posing grave economic dangers for America, a research institute warned today.

The Institute for International Economics issued a report forecasting that America's trade deficit will begin rising again in 1990 and will hit \$150 billion, very near the all-time record imbalance of \$154 billion set in 1987....

Unless something is done to jump-start America's stalled trade improvement, the U.S...will see that debt top \$1 trillion by 1992, the report predicted....

William Cline, a senior fellow at the institute and the author of the report, blamed the worsening trade picture on continuing high domestic demand in the U.S., which attracts imports and deflects American production away from export markets.

To correct the situation, Cline said it is essential that the Bush administration reach agreement with Congress on a credible program to meet the targets in the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction law....

Cline said the Bush administration also needs to abandon the exchange rate policy America has been pursuing since February 1987, which has aimed at stabilizing the value of the dollar.

Instead, he said, the new administration needs to convince its major trading partners, in particular Japan and West Germany, that further devaluation of the dollar is needed to boost America's competitiveness by making U.S. exports cheaper on overseas markets.

([For release 10 a.m. EST], Martin Crutsinger, AP)

### YELTSIN SAYS HE WON 90% OF VOTE IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW -- Rebel Communist Boris Yeltsin, urging faster reform of the Soviet system, said Monday he had won 90% of the Moscow vote in Sunday's general election.

"Some 90% of Muscovites have voted for me," Yeltsin told Reuters in a telephone interview from his campaign headquarters as the official tally was being calculated at the Moscow City Council building nearby....

"I am really grateful to Muscovites for having made this choice. Now I am really concerned about how to implement the program I have formulated," he said. (Ralph Boulton, Reuter)

### Yeltsin Sweeps Moscow Vote In Defiance Of Critics

MOSCOW -- Communist Party maverick Boris Yeltsin swept to a landslide election victory Monday in a firm rebuff to an official campaign to discredit him ahead of polls for a revamped Soviet parliament.

Early results from election districts in the Soviet capital showed the 58-year-old former Moscow party chief romping home with between 80 and 95% of the vote against an opponent widely seen as having official backing....

"The trend is already quite clear. Yeltsin will win and win handsomely," a smiling official [at the Central Election Commission] told Reuters. "But we will have nothing definite for several hours."

(Robin Lodge, Reuter)

### Soviet Vote Trend Shows Support For Reformists

MOSCOW -- The Soviet Union staged the country's first contested elections in seven decades today, with early returns in some key legislative districts showing strong support for independent-minded reformers competing against candidates supported by the Communist Party apparatus.

In Moscow, Kremlin rebel Boris Yeltsin appeared headed for a landslide victory in a citywide contest that has widely been viewed as a crucial test of Soviet public opinion....

Liberal and radical-reformist candidates also seemed to be doing well in the Soviet Baltic republics and in cities where they have succeeded in getting their names on the ballot despite an array of bureaucratic obstacles. Early results suggested that the revamped national legislature will include a sizeable minority of independent deputies committed to wider-ranging political and economic change. Final official vote totals are not expected until later this week.

Speaking to reporters after he and his wife, Raisa, voted in Moscow, President Gorbachev described the election as a "major step forward" to greater democracy in this traditionally autocratic, one-party state. But he ruled out any move toward a multiparty system along the lines of political experiments now taking place in Hungary and Poland.

(Michael Dobbs, Washington Post, A1)

Gorbachev Says Surprised He Has Little Opposition

MOSCOW -- Soviet leader Gorbachev suggested Sunday he was surprised that only 12 people voted against him in a recent key ballot in the leadership.

"It wasn't very many," he replied with a broad smile when asked for his reaction to the vote in the Communist Party's Central Committee....

"I would have been disappointed if there had been no critical remarks, because I feel that not everything is going as we would like or at the speed we had planned," he told reporters....

A total of 629 members of the body voted for him. (Reuter)

DEFENSE MINISTER MAKES LIGHT OF SOVIET COUP REPORT

MOSCOW -- Soviet Defense Minister Dmitry Yazov brushed aside with a wisecrack Sunday an American press report [Friday's Washington Times] that he might have tried to stage a coup against Kremlin leader Gorbachev.

"I've never even thought of it," the tall, burly general told reporters with a grin at the polling station where he cast his vote in the Soviet general elections.

"But you do go in for all sorts of inventions in the West," added Yazov, who was appointed in 1987 by Gorbachev over the heads of more senior officers to spearhead a tightening of discipline in the armed forces. (Reuter)

TURKEY'S OZAL HEADS FOR STUNNING POLL DEFEAT

ANKARA -- Turkey's reformist Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on Monday headed for a stunning defeat in municipal polls, leaving his Motherland Party in disarray and making an early general election likely.

"The political balances and perspectives in Turkey have been changed permanently and these changes must be reflected in parliament," Deniz Baykal, secretary-general of the opposition Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP), said on television.

Electoral officials said that with 6.2 million of the estimated 20 million votes counted after Sunday's poll, SHP led with 27.6% of the total.

The center-right True Path Party of former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel was second with 26.8% and Ozal's conservative Motherland was third with 21.9%. (John Owen-Davies, Reuter)

POLL SAYS 64% WANT KOHL REPLACED AS CHANCELLOR

BONN -- Sixty-four percent of West Germans want Helmut Kohl replaced as chancellor, according to an opinion poll published Sunday.

The poll, published in the newspaper Welt am Sonntag, was the first to ask specifically whether Kohl should quit, but earlier polls have shown a steady decline in the government's popularity since its re-election in January 1987.

The results of the Wickert Institute poll appeared to reflect concern over an influx of refugees that led to losses by Kohl's Christian Democratic Party and gains by anti-foreign rightist parties in two recent regional elections. (Reuter)

## NATIONAL NEWS

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### 3RD MATE PILOTED SHIP BEFORE SPILL

Uncertified Crewman Steered Oil Tanker Into Reef, Exxon Says

VALDEZ, Alaska -- The officer who steered the oil tanker Exxon Valdez into a reef Friday, causing the largest oil spill in U.S. history, was a third mate who lacked Coast Guard certification required to pilot such vessels through the treacherous waters of Prince William Sound, Exxon Shipping Co. President Frank Iarossi said Sunday....

Iarossi said that when the 987-foot ship first scraped the right side of its hull against an underwater rock on the well-marked Bligh Reef, its captain, Joe Hazelwood, 44, a 20-year company veteran, was in his cabin, having relinquished the bridge to third mate Greg Cousins, who had three years' experience with the company.

Hazelwood and Cousins have been consulting with attorneys and Iarossi said he could not give their account of the accident. He said Cousins' failure to have a Coast Guard pilot's certificate for the sound violated Coast Guard and company regulations and he did not know why Hazelwood had left the ship in Cousins' control.

(Jay Mathews, Washington Post, A1)

### Alaskan Governor Declares Prince William Sound Spill Disaster Emergency

VALDEZ, Alaska -- Gov. Steve Cowper declared a disaster emergency and called on the President to help fight the largest oil spill in U.S. history as the uncontrolled slick doubled in size Sunday and blackened 100 square miles of one of the most pristine marine environments in the world....

The governor asked President Bush to declare the 11 million-gallon spill a federal disaster, making more money available and bolstering the overwhelmed cleanup effort.

Valdez Mayor John Devens earlier Sunday urged Cowper and Bush to open their treasuries for emergency relief in cleaning up the spill that Cowper said threatened the future of a major fishery and a sensitive environment teeming with sea life. (UPI)

### EPA DEFENDS 'VOLUNTARY' APPROACH TO OZONE-DAMAGING CHEMICALS

The EPA says the hunt to find substitutes for ozone-depleting chemicals will go much quicker without strict government regulation of the chemicals industry.

EPA spokesman Chris Rice said the agency's policy is voluntary cooperation -- instead of strong government control -- because EPA has received "excellent cooperation" from the industry.

Rice was reacting to a recent GAO report that concluded the EPA's policy is failing to ensure the safe testing of chemicals that will take the place of CFCs. (Larry Margasak, AP)

### POLICE CHIEFS BACK ASSAULT-GUN BAN

The International Association of Chiefs of Police yesterday announced its opposition to the public sale of assault weapons such as the AK47, Uzi and M16, whose importation the Bush administration has temporarily banned.

The police organization said its board, in a unanimous resolution, defined assault weapons as high-powered and fast-firing guns and said their danger to human beings far outweighs their sporting and recreational value....

[Association President Charles Reynolds, police chief of Dover, N.H.] praised the recent U.S. move to temporarily ban import of assault weapons and said he hoped the ban would continue until a formal resolution of the problem. (Reuter, Washington Post, A6)

### INCREASE IN KILLING REVIVES THOUGHTS OF DRUG LEGALIZATION

The ever-increasing level of drug violence and the undiminished supply of narcotics on the street have convinced some that America should try a radical approach to win the war on drugs -- legalization.

While Congress and local legislators call for tougher sanctions against drug criminals and national drug czar William Bennett says that so-called casual users should be penalized in an effort to dry up demand, those calling for legalization maintain prohibition is doomed to failure.

"For 4,000 years we have learned that public policy has not been able to determine drug use," said David Boaz of the CATO Institute, a libertarian think tank in Washington....

(Michael Hedges, Washington Times, A1)

### SEVENTY GOP CONGRESSMEN URGE FED TO REDUCE RATES

Seventy of the 174 Republican members of the House urged the Fed to lower interest rates in order to avert a recession.

In a letter to Fed Chairman Greenspan, the congressmen said that recent interest rate increases "will further slow down the growth of the economy and will, if not corrected within the next few months, create the self-fulfilling prophecy of a recession." ...

The congressmen asked Greenspan to make a commitment to reduce rates if Congress and the President agreed to "real and significant deficit reduction." ...

A Fed spokesman said Greenspan didn't have any immediate comment on the letter and hasn't yet responded. The Fed's policy-setting open-market committee meets this week. (Wall Street Journal, A12)

### SAVINGS RATE NEARS 7-YEAR HIGH

The personal savings rate likely will finish 1989 at 6% or above, the highest in seven years, economists say.

Already, the rate -- which measures how much after-tax personal income gets socked away -- hit 5.9% in February, up from January's 5.4.

Rising short-term interest rates almost guarantee that the savings binge will grow. (Harriet Johnson Brackey, USA Today, A1)

### CHENEY STEPPING ON TOES, SHAKING UP PENTAGON BRASS

Less than 10 days after he moved out of the House of Representatives to be secretary of defense, Dick Cheney is moving fast to come to grips with the huge and daunting Pentagon bureaucracy.

Today or tomorrow he is expected to send President Bush the names of those he wants as his top deputies.

Most of them, according to Pentagon officials, will reveal he is making a strong break with the team John Tower had established at the Defense Department....

"I don't know exactly who he is selecting, but Mr. Cheney is making it quite plain he is running the department, nobody else. He's got the full support of the President to make his own choices," said one senior Pentagon official, who declined to be identified.

(Peter Almond, Washington Times, A3)

### GINGRICH CALLED 'NOT IN SYNC' WITH KINDER, GENTLER BUSH CALL

Rep. Gingrich's election as House Republican whip will jeopardize relations between the Bush administration and Congress leading to a "tougher, meaner and more effective Democratic Party," according to Democrat Rep. Hoyer.

"Newt Gingrich is not in sync with what the President has said since November that he wants to do," Hoyer said yesterday on "John McLaughlin's One on One." "And that is to reach out a hand to create bipartisanship between the executive branch and the Congress.

"Newt Gingrich is, in fact, going to undermine that effort."

Rep. Weber countered on the same program that Gringrich wants fair dealing between the majority party, not paralyzing conflict.

"Bipartisanship does not mean nonpartisanship, and that is what Mr. Gingrich is saying," Weber said. (Isaiah Poole, Washington Times, A4)

### GOP SCRAMBLES TO HOLD QUAYLE'S OLD HOUSE SEAT First Lady Aids Effort; Election Is Tuesday

Jill Long, a liberal Democrat with a record of losing races for Congress, struck such fear among Republicans in Indiana's 4th Congressional District this year that they called in First Lady Barbara Bush, Vice President Quayle and other national heavy-hitters to try to avoid the embarrassment of losing Quayle's<sup>2</sup>s old House seat.

Their blitz appears to be paying off for Republican Dan Heath, but it is still a tight race, and there remains a chance that long could kick some fertile Northeast Indiana dirt in the face of the Republican establishment....

Democrats have not been holding back on firepower either: Gov. Evan Bayh, Sen. Gore and several Indiana representatives have campaigned for Long, although it is difficult for them to match the glitz of a vice president and the First Lady. (Don Phillips, Washington Post, A4)

### GOP SPENT TWICE AS MUCH AS DEMOCRATS IN 1987-88

The Republican Party raised and spent more than twice the amount of money taken in and spent by the Democrats during the 1987-88 election cycle, but the gap between the two parties was less than in 1983-84, the FEC said yesterday.

A commission report said the GOP raised \$263.3 million and spent \$257 million in 1987-88, compared to \$127.9 million raised and \$121.9 million spent by the Democratic Party. (AP, Washington Post, A4)

### FELLOWSHIP TO PUSH REAGAN POLICIES

The Heritage Foundation yesterday announced the establishment of a \$2.5 million fellowship named after Ronald Reagan and intended to promote the policies he espoused as president.

The Ronald Reagan Chair in Public Policy will "help ensure that the legacy of the Reagan presidency endures," the conservative think tank said.

People will be chosen to receive the fellowship for one-year terms and will write and lecture on public policy issues, the foundation said.

(AP, Washington Post, A12)

### BUSH ATTENDS CHRISTENING OF 11TH GRANDCHILD

President and Barbara Bush attended the christening of their 11th grandchild at a private ceremony Easter Sunday.

Ashley Walker Bush, born Feb. 7, is the daughter of Neil and Sharon Bush, who live in Denver.

The christening, in a chapel at St. Alban's Episcopal School, was performed by Canon Charles Martin. (Reuter)

## NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

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(Sunday Evening, March 26)

### CONTRA DEAL/GRAY

ABC's Sam Donaldson: The battle for democracy in Central America, which last week resulted in a bipartisan deal in Washington, has now produced a disagreement bordering on a feud within the Bush Administration. The deal engineered by Secretary Baker continues humanitarian aid to the U.S.-backed contras. But a key White House official doesn't like it.

ABC's David Ensor: President Bush's agreement with congressional leaders may buy time for the contras, but it has already created a public dispute within the Administration. White House Counsel Gray told The New York Times he is irritated that he wasn't consulted. He fears the promise not to extend humanitarian aid to the contras without Congress agreeing first amounts to a congressional veto -- a weakening of presidential power. Secretary Baker, the architect of the plan, was at pains today to deny that he's fighting with the White House Counsel.

(ABC's Sam Donaldson on "This Week with David Brinkley": Is there room for both of you in the Administration?)

Secretary Baker: "Nice try, Sam. The fact of the matter is the President, the Chief of Staff, the National Security Adviser to the President and I all discussed this particular provision. So good try.")

But for the Sandinistas ruling Nicaragua, the dispute is irrelevant, and the new plan is just bad news.

(Secretary General of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry Alejandro Bendana: "And what we hear from Washington is keeping the contras intact. And if you keep the contras intact you're keeping alive, intact the possibility of war.")

The Administration's new plan on Central America has won bipartisan support in Congress. But is it at the price of allowing Congress more influence on foreign policy, at least on one issue? Critics charge Congress will want more influence on other issues, too.

Donaldson: The hard-line former assistant secretary of state who used to direct U.S. policy in Central America had a word of caution about the new agreement. Elliott Abrams said the confrontation over Nicaragua may only have been postponed. "If Nicaragua democratizes, that's great," said Abrams. "But when they cheat and don't hold elections -- and they will cheat -- what happens next January? We may well get into the contra fight all over again," said Abrams. (ABC-2)

CBS's Susan Spencer: Secretary of State Baker today defended the Administration's new contra aid partnership with Congress, but he found himself under fire from a presidential aide who is quickly becoming a Baker nemesis.

CBS's Jacqueline Adams: Cracks are already appearing in President Bush's first hard-won foreign policy victory. Surprisingly, it was White House Counsel Gray who took a shot at the much-praised, \$40 million contra aid deal Secretary Baker struck with Congress on Friday. Irritated because he wasn't consulted during the negotiations, Gray publicly complained that Baker had traded away the President's authority to run his own foreign policy when he gave Congress veto power over future contra aid. Gray's colleagues could barely disguise their own irritation.

(National Security Adviser Scowcroft: "This has no legal implications. This is a voluntary agreement on the part of the President in an attempt to reduce the kind of suspicion which has prevailed between the branches over eight or more years.")

And the Secretary of State, a lawyer himself, pointedly noted Gray's absence from the inner circle.

(Secretary Baker on "This Week with David Brinkley": "...The President, the Chief of Staff, the National Security Adviser to the President and I all discussed this particular provision.")

The new House minority whip tried to paper over the rift.

(Rep. Gingrich: "I think lawyers are hired to express concerns. He's acting like a good lawyer.")

But some experts believe Gray is dead wrong, that the agreement enhances presidential authority by ensuring that Congress will stay out of foreign policy for 10 months.

(Former Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams: "The agreement does provide one useful thing for the Democrats, and that's cover. They were out there on a limb trusting the Sandinistas. Now, if everything blows up in Nicaragua, they have a little bit of bipartisanship to protect them.")

Privately, Administration officials were baffled by Gray's decision to take on Baker. Both men are longtime trusted aides to George Bush, and some say sadly, it is the President who is being hurt by their squabbling. (CBS-5)

#### PAN AM 103 BOMB/SCOWCROFT

NBC's Garrick Utley: National Security Adviser Scowcroft denied a report in The London Times today that the United States has identified the bombers of Pan Am Flight 103, knows where they are, and plans to bring them to justice here. Scowcroft, on "Face the Nation," said the U.S. doesn't know who's responsible, but, he added, investigators are narrowing it down. (NBC-4, CBS-3)

#### CHILEAN GRAPES/YOUNG

Utley: On "Meet the Press" today FDA Commissioner Young said investigators are on the trail of those responsible for injecting cyanide in two grapes from Chile that were imported into this country. Young said that it is now known that the grape poisoning was aimed at damaging Chile's economy, not directed at the United States. (NBC-5)

#### ALASKA OIL SPILL

Donaldson: The big oil slick in Alaska's Prince William Sound is still growing, as clean-up crews battled to contain the damage done in the grounding of an Exxon oil tanker Friday morning.

ABC's Gary Shepard reports that clean-up could take more than a week. Exxon officials confirm the tanker's captain was not on the bridge when the vessel ran aground. The Coast Guard estimates the oil slick has now expanded to 50 square miles, and one federal official says it will soon begin hitting shorelines. Experts say thousands of birds and hundreds of marine mammals are threatened, not to mention the local fishing industry. (ABC-3, NBC-3, CBS-4)

#### SOVIET ELECTION

Donaldson: Boris Yeltsin is the man of the hour in Moscow, the symbol of the latest Soviet change in the Soviet system. Today, for the first time in more than 70 years, Soviet voters in parliamentary elections could in many cases make a choice, not just ratify a pre-selected party decision. And that has resulted in an apparent win for Yeltsin that would never before have been possible in the Soviet communist state. (ABC-Lead)

Utley: This is a first: the first time we have led off our nightly news with coverage of an election in the Soviet Union. But then, it is the first time that Soviet voters have been given a choice in choosing someone to represent them in a national legislature. Total freedom, it was not. Anti-communists could not run. But it was free enough to be a major step in Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to change his country.

NBC's Bob Abernathy reports that a poll by foreign reporters showed Boris Yeltsin ahead of his opponents by about nine to one. (NBC-Lead)

Spencer: Soviet citizens went to the polls this Easter Sunday, and for the first time in more than 70 years found more than one name on the ballot -- a move toward democracy ordered by Mikhail Gorbachev. (CBS-Lead)

#### U.S.-SOVIET TRADE

Spencer: The United States is ready to do an about-face on trade with Moscow, dropping some of the sanctions imposed when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan.

CBS's Bill Plante reports that the U.S. and its allied trading partners are expected to ease many of the sanctions on selling technology to the Soviets. Now, according to Administration officials, this so-called no-exceptions trade policy is likely to be scrapped in favor of a case-by-case review of Moscow's high-tech shopping list. Unless the President changes his thinking, it's a done deal. Not because it improves the balance of trade -- in fact, there isn't much money involved -- but because it sends a political signal to Moscow that the Bush Administration considers itself practical, but cautious. (CBS-2)

#### PIPE BOMB INVESTIGATION/SAN DIEGO

Donaldson reports that San Diego authorities have intensified their efforts to solve the pipe bombing directed at the wife of the captain of the Navy cruiser Vincennes.

ABC's Tom Schell reports that today the San Diego Police Department and crime stoppers released an interview [with Sharon Rogers] done this past week for a television public service announcement. The FBI investigation still has not focused on a specific suspect or group. It is hoped the examination of the bomb fragments now being done at the FBI lab will provide some specific clues. A reenactment of the incident will be broadcast on San Diego television stations beginning tomorrow. (ABC-5)

#### EGYPT-ISRAELI TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Donaldson: Today is the 10th anniversary of the signing of the historic Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

ABC's Dean Reynolds reports:

(President Carter: "The remarkable thing for me is that the treaty has survived intact, without modification, and without any deviation from its terms.")

But despite the positive developments, the wider peace process envisioned at Camp David has foundered on the rocks of the West Bank. The Palestinian issue is unresolved, despite the Camp David blueprint for negotiations. The PLO was never happy with the accords, because they guaranteed neither a clear PLO role nor an independent state. (ABC-8)

#### MIDDLE EAST POLICY/BEGIN

Donaldson reports that former Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who has been in recluse since he stepped down in 1983, spoke out today to criticize the United States for opening talks with the PLO, calling that a negative, harmful phenomenon. Secretary of State Baker today repeated his contention that dialogue with the PLO, even by Israel, should not be ruled out categorically in advance. And Baker took note of stories that some Israeli officials are privately moving in that direction. (ABC-9, NBC-7)

#### AFGHANISTAN

Utley reports that in Afghanistan there was more heavy fighting today. Guerrilla forces attacked the city of Jalalabad with rockets and artillery fire, and the government's army fought back with air and ground attacks. With the Soviet forces gone, the rebel factions continued to team up to try to drive to government from power. (NBC-6)

## **ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY**

Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: George Will and Sam Donaldson.  
Guests: Alejandro Bendana, secretary general of the Nicaraguan foreign ministry, followed by Sen. Dodd, Elliott Abrams, and Secretary Baker.

Brinkley: What do you think about the new [bipartisan U.S. humanitarian aid] deal?

Bendana: It might be positive that you have one voice coming from Washington, but we're more interested in what that voice is saying. And I'm afraid that here, in Central America, we still find that U.S. policy is out of step with what the Central American presidents have agreed upon....

Will: Now that the contras are less of a threat, can the United States expect to see a substantial diminution, A, of the size of your military establishment, and B, in the flow of Soviet aid?

Bendana: Well, A, the size of our military establishment has already diminished.... And secondly, while our relations with the Cubans, with the Soviet Union, with other countries, are exclusively sovereign affairs, there is a logical correlation between the winding down of the war and the related diminishing of our defense requirements.

Guests: Sen. Dodd and Elliott Abrams.

Brinkley: Sen. Dodd, isn't this essentially what you have wanted all along, this deal in Central America?

Sen. Dodd: ...It's really going to give diplomacy a chance to work, and I commend Jim Baker and the President for that effort, George Mitchell, Jim Wright -- did an excellent job over the last three weeks. It's a real breakthrough, a real change, a substantial change in focus.

Will: Secretary Abrams,... you fought for eight years for a quite different policy. Is this bipartisanship, or is this just the Bush Administration taking over lock, stock and barrel essentially the Wright, Dodd...position on Central America?

Abrams: I don't think so. I think, myself, it's a little bit closer to the Reagan policy, but we don't know yet. It's very good in that it focuses attention on Soviet-Cuban aid to Nicaragua and the need for democracy in Nicaragua. I think the fundamental thing it does is postpone the confrontation over Nicaragua....

Will: What would be the Democratic response if the elections were a sham?

Sen. Dodd: ...Obviously, if everything falls apart, you have to go back to the drawing board...and look at other means that you could use. And we don't spell out what those means are. We just say that we would use whatever means are constitutionally available to us....

Donaldson: This bipartisan agreement says that money may be spent through the end of November, but after that, congressional leaders...have to actually send a letter to President Bush, in effect allowing him to spend the remainder of the money. [Is this] a giveaway of presidential power?

Abrams: The real problem for presidential power is when you have people like Jim Wright, Chris Dodd, other members of Congress negotiating with foreign governments...behind the back of the Secretary of State and the President. If with this agreement Secretary Baker has gotten them to...stop trying to be secretaries of state, then he has enhanced the power of the President. He's protecting the President.

Dodd: ...[This new bipartisanship]...never existed for eight years. We never had the confidence, the trust, or the credibility of what was coming out of the White House was believable. That has changed with this agreement.

Guest: Secretary Baker.

Brinkley: ...Some say that [this bipartisan agreement] goes in to some degree a surrender of presidential power to Congress. What do you say about that?

Secretary Baker: ...The leadership in the Congress acknowledges the President's primary responsibility for implementing foreign policy, and basically it's a restoration of presidential power.... This is a voluntary agreement. You do not have the question arise here with respect to a constitutional powers and prerogatives, because the Congress is not imposing its will, in effect, through legislation upon the executive....

Will: What do you say to those who say...[the Nicaragua solution] is a solution if Nicaragua is not the Nicaragua that has been characterized by the Reagan-Bush-Baker Administration as a regime bent on external expansion?

Secretary Baker: I disagree with that, because the purpose here of this accord...is twofold, really: It is to achieve democratization in Nicaragua, and now everyone agrees that that is the central focus and purpose of our policy; and secondly, to permit reintegration of the resistance, but only under safe and democratic conditions. There's a clearly stated policy and policy purpose here.

Will: ...What incentive do the Sandinistas have to negotiate now down to pluralism?

Secretary Baker: There were in-depth discussions with the leadership about carrots and sticks.... What you have here is the legislative branch saying, "Fine. You go and you implement that policy of incentives and disincentives, and we will stay out of it...." The sticks would involve, should the occasion arise -- and hopefully there will be movement toward democracy of Nicaragua and we won't have to use sticks -- but the sticks would involve tightening of economic sanctions, further diplomatic sanctions if that was necessary.... There is nothing in this agreement that would foreclose the President's future request for military assistance should things deteriorate substantially.

Will: ...What do you expect, and what do you know, and how have you talked to the Soviet Union about how their behavior should be shaped by this new plan?

Secretary Baker: ...I discussed with Minister Shevardnadze in my meeting with him in Vienna our problems with their continuing to funnel roughly \$1 billion a year into Nicaragua; about half of that is in the form of military existence. So we've made known our problems with that.... One thing this agreement does...is give us, I think, a considerably stronger position to advance this position with the Soviet Union.

Donaldson: If the Latin presidents...come up with a plan for repatriation, disbandment of the contras...before the ten months are up for the money that you've just now won from Congress, will you agree, or will you insist on keeping the contras together as a possible fighting force after November or December?

Secretary Baker: ...What we will do is take a look at that plan. We will not necessarily sign on automatically under any and all circumstances. Suppose they come up with a plan to bring the resistance to the United States. We wouldn't sign on to that.... We made it quite clear that the United States would not sign away in advance its right to conduct its own diplomacy and its own foreign policy, and we would not, therefore, sign on to any agreement that others might come up with without our participation and cooperation.

Will: ...How do you resist this tendency to say no matter how armed the Soviet Union is, it's intentions have so dramatically changed that such policies as the modernization of our forces in Europe are superfluous?

Secretary Baker: The way you resist that is to make the point...that clearly we all still believe in the doctrine of flexible response in our NATO strategy. We believe in forward defense. We believe...in no third zero. And all of our NATO partners agree with us on that....

Donaldson: ...Do you still feel [that Israel must talk to the PLO?]

Secretary Baker: I feel that if we're ever going to have peace in the Middle East that we will have to have, at some point, dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians.... We should not rule out...in advance any dialogue that would lead to peace....

Discussion segment: Robert Maynard of the Oakland Tribune joins panel.

On the drug war in D.C. and Mayor Barry's leadership:

Maynard: ...What I think we mustn't forget is that the mayor of New York is dealing with the drug problem no more effectively than the mayor of Washington or the mayor of Los Angeles. And part of the reason is that the drug problem we're seeing in our cities has its roots in poverty and the underclass.... And until we are prepared to address those causes of these incidences,...we're not coming anywhere near a solution.

Will: I have a solution.... Why doesn't Jesse Jackson come here, and I'm being totally serious, if an opening occurs.... He would get a chance, A, to get some credentials, and B, to test some of his theories....

## **CBS -- FACE THE NATION**

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Moderator: Lesley Stahl.

Guests: National Security Adviser Scowcroft, followed by Rep. Gingrich.

Stahl: There is a report this morning in The London Sunday Times that the United States now knows who did the bombing of the Pan Am flight over Lockerbie.... And we have actually notified Western European governments where the perpetrators are. Is this true?

Gen. Scowcroft: ...So far as I know, we are not that far along.... So far as I know, we do not know specifically who did it.

Stahl: Did the President give away too much to the Democrats to get this [bipartisan agreement on humanitarian aid to the contras]?

Gen. Scowcroft: No, I really don't think so. I think this is a really considerable achievement. Here is a foreign policy issue which has been as divisive as any in the country over the last eight years, and here is true bipartisanship, an attempt to give diplomacy a chance and to resolve the issue.... The President really didn't give up his power. He has 10 months, assuming the legislation passes, obligating monthly humanitarian assistance for the contras. He has agreed that at the end of the seventh month that he will not further obligate without a letter from certain committees. That is a voluntary agreement. And it's done really to reduce the still residue of suspicion that remains between the executive and the legislature. It is not a unique agreement, and it does not reduce the President's power.

Stahl: As part of his campaign, the President said and pledged that he would try to continue military aid.... Was he coerced into changing a policy that he believed in, or did he change his own mind? What's the case?

Gen. Scowcroft: He was not coerced into any policy. We looked at the realities of the situation, at what was possible and what were our objectives.... We not maintain the contras as a viable force outside the country, awaiting the implementation of what the Nicaraguans have promised, and promised before -- never delivered. That is an environment in which the contras can be reabsorbed into the country and exercise their political rights....

Stahl: A lot of people are saying that the Democrats won, that the "war" in the United States -- [that it] was the Democrats opposing President Reagan's freedom-fighter contra policy, and that the Democrats won. And really what President Bush signed was a treaty ending that war in which the Republicans lost.

Gen. Scowcroft: I think that's not true at all.... I think the United States won. But I think the President got the mechanism by which he can pursue what he believes -- and I think in general what Congress believes -- are our true objectives in that area. And I don't think we ought to look at winners and losers. The President is happy with this agreement, because it...works, it does accomplish U.S. objectives. Now, what more could you want?

Stahl: ...Do you really think that Gorbachev is going to come around and pull aid away from the Nicaraguans?

Gen. Scowcroft: I would hope so.... Why would he do that? Because any excuse that he may have had before in his own mind, any rationale for providing assistance to Nicaragua is now gone. We are not providing lethal assistance against Nicaragua. There's absolutely no reason for him to continue that aid.

Stahl: Is there any thinking in the White House, in the Administration, about withdrawing aid to El Salvador, just sort of to withhold it to see what kind of a new government this party...might begin to --

Gen. Scowcroft: No, I think that would be a mistake.... Now, it seems to me what we could do is to work with the new Arena government, with President-elect Cristiani, to make quite clear our attitude toward previous human rights violations, towards death squads and so on, and to promote our mutual objectives in Salvador. We should not forget, though, that this government represents the will of the Salvadoran people.

Stahl: It doesn't seem that nudging either the Israelis or the Palestinians, after the United States' first substantive meeting, is getting anywhere at all.... Is it hopeless?

Gen. Scowcroft: ...I think the fundamental facts -- the United States cannot make peace in the Middle East. The role that the United States can play is to take the views of the sides, to look for areas of relative congruence or overlap, and to work with those and try to fashion and negotiate between the parties to bring them closer together.

Stahl: Today there's an election in the Soviet Union. It looks a little bit like democracy, it looks a little bit like free speech. What's your read on what's happening over there?

Gen. Scowcroft: I don't think we ought to oversell what's happening. But in fact there is some limited freedom of choice here. We ought to applaud it, we ought to hope it continues.

Guest: Rep. Gingrich.

Stahl: I hear that you are supporting George Bush's new contra policy. If you weren't the whip, what would you be saying?

Rep. Gingrich: I think first of all I'd be supporting the new contra policy. It's a very simple reality. The left wing Democrats can stop any military aid at the present time....

Stahl: ...How do you go to the [left wing Democrats] and say, come on, vote for our programs? Won't you have trouble?

Rep. Gingrich: Democrats vote with Republicans when either their district makes them vote that way or when both sides win. And I've said over and over again, I am for honest, fair bipartisanship. I would have been actively in favor of the agreement this week because both sides got something: the left stopped military aid, but the President got some aid on a bipartisan basis. I think that's a good deal.

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Stahl: Have the [Republicans] come to you and asked you to sort of get into the shadows on the Jim Wright ethics investigation?

Gingrich: ...Now that we've had a \$1,600,000 investigation -- we have a report that's over 450 pages long -- it's appropriate to back off,...go very slowly and very methodically, and let the report come out in the open and let people see the report.

Stahl: Have you sort of decided that maybe it's better to keep Jim Wright in as speaker?

Gingrich: ...If the speaker did nothing fundamentally wrong. You can't keep a man second in line to be president who's done something wrong. Now, you can play games with ethics issues, but it's just wrong to do that.

Stahl: What if this committee votes six to six along party lines, which would in effect be exoneration, right?

Gingrich: Well, no. I would think a six-to-six vote would be devastating.... All we ask is that the report and the supporting documents be published....

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## **NBC -- MEET THE PRESS**

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Moderator: Garrick Utley. Panel: Robert Bazell and David Broder.  
Guest: FDA Commissioner Frank Young.

### On the Chilean fruit ban:

Utley: ...The FDA said there was a paper trail that you could follow back to the source and find out who [injected two Chilean grapes with cyanide]. Have you found out the source, who did it and why it was done?

Commissioner Young: We don't have the exact person who would have done it, but we do have a lot of information, and we can trace back with a paper trail to the small producer where this particular crop came from.

Broder: ...Anything about that [Chilean] company that would give us a clue as to what was going on out there? Is it a labor dispute? Is it an act of terrorism?

Commissioner Young: The best understanding that we have right now is that this...followed a threat of an individual or individuals that said they would put cyanide into the fruit....

Utley: You have your responsibilities and you've carried them out over these past couple of weeks as you thought was necessary. And yet, doesn't this send a signal to terrorists that all they have to do is put something in a couple of grapes and we're going to have this kind of a reaction and we're going to, in effect, open the door to further terrorist acts like this with similar responses?

Commissioner Young: ...There is a possibility that we could have covered it up and said nothing. I think the American people would have had a real tough time with that. Or we could have informed and done nothing. But at that time, we did not know the magnitude, and that's the horrible aspect of trying to manage some of these crises.

Utley: We are vulnerable?

Commissioner Young: We are absolutely vulnerable.

### On funding and manpower for expanded FDA duties:

Broder: You've complained, I believe, that Congress keeps adding to the responsibilities of the FDA without providing anything like a commensurate increase in manpower or money. Is that not the case?

Commissioner Young: That is absolutely the case, and I have raised that over and over again....

### On a pill which can induce abortion:

Utley: ...We hear about a pill that has been developed in France which can induce abortion. Any prospect that this abortion pill will come into the United States? Will it be available here?

Commissioner Young: We don't think so. At this point, there has been no sponsor that has been looking forward to trying this out. We've looked at abortion-inducing drugs very, very carefully, and we have labeled those when there are side effects. But we do not think that this would be an active investigation and an active application in the immediate or near future in the United States.

Bazell: You have said that you would not prosecute people with AIDS who wish to bring in drugs that are available in other countries into this country. Would you prosecute a woman who brought the abortion pill from France into the United States?

Commissioner Young: We would keep the same thing on all drugs. But we would do this, in the case of a drug for AIDS: If there was a toxic drug or thought to be toxic, then we put an import alert on those drugs and they don't come forward.... But if it were safe, then we would have that same pilot policy.

On Mr. Young's role as FDA Commissioner:

Bazell: ...Do you see yourself as a consumer advocate or somebody who mediates between consumers and industry?

Commissioner Young: ...I look at myself in two ways: First, our primary business is consumer protection. That's the only reason we're in business and that's my role. Secondly, though, there's also a conduit of new products to the marketplace. In dealing with AIDS, we've got to get these drugs on as fast as we can. So there I'm a partner.

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## THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP

Moderator: John McLaughlin.

Panel: Pat Buchanan, Eleanor Clift, Morton Kondracke and Fred Barnes.

On the chemistry between Rep. Gingrich and the White House:

Barnes: It's a conflict that doesn't have to be resolved.... Bush can be conciliatory and non-partisan, and of course Gingrich will be the partisan guy, the aggressive guy attacking.... And these Democrats who say, "Oh, we're so glad that Gingrich is there as the whip because he's going to galvanize us" are just being ridiculous, because they know that's not true. They fear him tremendously because he is the best strategist Republicans have and can frame issues perfectly for election use.

Clift: ...He symbolizes the clenched fist as opposed to the extended hand,...and I don't think he's going to do George Bush a lot of good....

Kondracke: ...If you want to get something important done, and you're a Republican, and you've got a Democratic Congress, you've got to deal.

Buchanan: That's the difference between George Bush and Ronald Reagan. You recall Ronald Reagan came in in his first days when he went up to the Congress and challenged the Congress and had his agenda, it was the young conservative Republicans who went wild and the old bulls who said, "Gee, we don't want that." Bush appeals to the old bulls, and the younger guys now have a new leader in Newt.

Barnes: ...You know who at the White House Newt Gingrich's arrival as Republican whip is good news for? It's good news for John Sununu and it's good news for Dan Quayle and the conservative wing in the White House staff because there are going to be deals made, and now Gingrich is going to be in on the bargaining, and that's very important.

McLaughlin: On a scale of zero to ten, what type of an aggression rating do you see collectively over a 12-month period in the federal government?

Buchanan: Three or four. Barnes: ...roughly five. Clift: Seven or eight. I think there's a lot of passive aggression in the Bush White House. Kondracke: Low aggression.... McLaughlin: Medium to high aggression.

On the Soviet election:

McLaughlin: What's the big story in this election?

Buchanan: The big picture is that it's being held....

Clift: ...The Soviets are abandoning their aversion to the cult of the personality. Charisma is what is selling in this contest....

McLaughlin: ...That this is a tremendous crap shoot for Gorbey, a roll of the dice. What he's trying to do is consolidate his power with the elite and therefore he wants a popular win in this event.

On who will win the minimum wage battle between Congress and the President:

Barnes: I can tell you who's going to win in the short run, and that's George Bush, because he's going to veto these bills.... The White House knows that if Bush does not veto them that the dam will burst and they will be flooded with liberal legislation...on everything else.

Clift: I can tell you who's going to lose in the long run, and that's George Bush. He looks one, like a stooge at the chamber of commerce, and two, like he's against working people. This is the wrong battle to fight if you want to be kinder and gentler.

Barnes: Not when you're already for \$4.25.... Here's the deal [the President] can work out, he'd be crazy not to try it: and say, "Look, Congress. I'll give you what you want on the minimum wage, but I want the one piece of legislation that will ensure that we don't have a recession: reduce the capital gains rate from 28%....

Buchanan: Minimum wage is lousy law and this is lousy politics for the Bush Administration.... You're going to kill jobs with this. The jobs you would kill are black teenagers, and Korean grocers are going to have trouble with their businesses and Vietnamese restaurants.... The position of the Republican Party should be what The New York Times editorial page is: no minimum wage.

McLaughlin: If Bush wins is it a big victory, and if he loses, is it a big defeat?

Buchanan: I think Bush has made a mistake by going 3/4 of the way towards these people, so it becomes a marginal victory if he wins.

Kondracke: ...If you want them off welfare you've got to give them a decent job. You supply-siders have been telling me that we've got a boom going, that we're creating millions and millions of new jobs. So it's about time that the people on the lower end began to profit from that.

Clift: ...There's no way that [George Bush] can walk away from the minimum wage, and he's going to lose brownie points in the process.

McLaughlin: What minimum wage will emerge from the Congress, and how long will the training wage be?

Buchanan: My guess is the Senate will try to stick it to George and make him look not kinder and gentler, and Bush probably will have to veto it.... I think it'll stay at \$3.35 and then they'll go back.

Barnes: It'll be \$4.25 unless Democrats go along with the capital gains rate. Then they can get \$4.65.

Clift: I think Bush is going to win this one in the short term and then it's going to be a wonderful campaign issue for the Democrats....

Kondracke: The Senate is going to shave it back to \$4.35 from \$4.55 and give him something like a three-month training wage, and what's Bush going to do then? You've got the perfect makings for a compromise, and he'll sign it.

## INSIDE WASHINGTON

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Moderator: Gordon Peterson.

Panel: Carl Rowan, James Kilpatrick, Juan Williams, and Elizabeth Drew.

On what will happen to Jim Wright:

Rowan: He's in for some bad moments and he may not be speaker next time around. But I don't think they're going to throw him out this time, because President Bush needs him for things like the contra agreement.

Kilpatrick: My guess is that the speaker will survive....

Williams: I think, actually, he may not survive. And I think his problem is less with the Bush people than with his own Democrats.... I think you're going to see a bipartisan vote to charge him with violations of ethics in the House.

Drew: The consensus among the very nervous and tense Democrats in the House is that unless the ethics committee completely exonerates him or chides him for nothing more than bad judgement, he's a goner.

On the minimum wage:

Williams: What we have going on here is really a shadow and act argument. Everybody's concentrating on the vote and the minimum wage issue as if it exists in isolation, when in fact, the big concern of the White House and of the Hill is really about inflation at the moment.... And that's what they're worried about. They're not even concerned about these poor people.

Kilpatrick: ...If you increase the minimum wage, you're going to bump, bump, bump, bump, bump all down the line with those low wage earners. And that's just bound to contribute to the cost of goods.

On the contra humanitarian aid agreement:

Rowan: ...What we've got here, I think, is an accomplishment by Baker and by President Bush in which we have agreed to stop warring with each other,...and they're putting the onus on Gorbachev. Mr. Bush is saying, "My dealings with you will depend on whether you understand that we have some interests in Central America that you don't have...."

On the Supreme Court's drug testing decision:

Drew: ...Forget search and seizure, because that makes it quite emotional, where it's a term of employment. If you'd like to be a pilot, if you would like to drive a train, you have to be willing to subject yourself to tests to show that you're drug-free.... But in other kinds of broad-based employment, no....

On the proposed federalized police force:

Williams: ...We have this juncture where I think the Republicans and the Bush Administration are really now starting to exploit the issue. I think they're starting to see that there is political capital to be gained in terms of trying to embarrass the Democrats and to embarrass not only the House Democrats, but embarrass the local leadership here and say that we are coming in. We're going to handle this problem, we're going to set things straight in this capital. And I think it's not helpful right now. I think what we're seeing is a lot of ball-playing -- in fact, Bush looking for something to stand up on because his Administration is kind of wavering.

Rowan: And it makes a lot of Americans overlook the fact -- they get so focused on D.C., they forget what's going on in Omaha and Los Angeles and the rest of the country.

-end of News Summary-

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p><b>Proposed &amp; Tentative For Administrative Use Only</b></p> <p>T Tentative B First Lady ★ Away from White House TBD To be determined ▶ B Join at Dinner and Return Only</p>			<p>1</p> <p>9:00 Mtg. w/Budget Team 10:25 Drop-by Mtg. with Conservative Leaders 11:50 Photo Op w/Toys for Tots Org.</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker 2:30 Address Small Business Legislative Council</p> <p>4:00 Haircut</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>2</p> <p>9:30 Mtg. w/Admiral Crowe &amp; Deputy Sec. Taft 10:30 Mtg. w/Guatemalan President Cerezo 12:00 Lunch with the Vice President</p> <p>B 3:00 Reception for NEH Teacher - Scholar Program</p> <p>B 6:30 Private Dinner</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>3</p> <p>8:45 Mtg. w/A. Card 9:15 Mtg. w/Amb. J. Matlock ★ 10:00 Defense Brfg. 11:30 Mtg. w/Secretary Dole &amp; Secretary Skinner 12:00 Lunch w/Atty. Gen. Thornburgh 1:00 Personnel Mtg. 1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker ★ 2:00 Mtg. w/Winners of Westinghouse Science Talent Search B 4:00 Depart f/Camp David</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>	<p>4</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>
<p>5</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>6</p> <p>9:20 Mtg. w/Hawaii State Chairman, D. Kahanu</p> <p>★ 10:50 VFW Washington Conference 12:00 Lunch w/Sec. Yeutter 2:00 Mtg. w/Join Bi-Partisan Congressional Foreign Policy Leadership 4:20 Taping Session</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>7</p> <p>2:30 Mtg. w/Republican Mbrs. of Senate Labor &amp; Human Resources Committee</p> <p>4:30 Photo-Op w/Natl. Fish and Wildlife Found.</p> <p>B 6:00 Reception for Economic Commission Woodrow Wilson Intl. Scholars Dinner (Black-Tie)</p> <p>★ B 8:00</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>8</p> <p>9:30 Mtg. with Republican Congressional Leadership 10:45 Mtg. w/Amb. W. Zimmermann 12:00 Luncheon with Former Chairmen of the RNC 1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>★ B 7:30 Performance of "Steel Magnolias"</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>9</p> <p>9:15 Mtg. w/Bush/Quayle Jewish Camp. Cmte. ★ 10:00 Swearing-In Cere. for Sec. Watkins 10:45 Mtg. w/Repres. of Natl. Jewish Org. 11:50 Photo w/C. Reynolds 12:00 Lunch with the VP New York, New York 3:40 Drug Enforcement Administration United Negro College Fund Dinner (Black-Tie)</p> <p>▶ B 6:20</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>10</p> <p>9:15 Mtg. w/Sen. McClure ★ B 10:00 Swearing-In Ceremony f/Sec. Sullivan 11:00 Drop-by Mtg. of State Legislative Leaders 11:30 Photo w/Kevin Dobson 1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker 2:30 Mtg. w/Atty. Gen. Thornburgh &amp; Dir. Designate Bennett B 4:00 Depart for Camp David</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>	<p>11</p> <p>★ B 10:00 Mtg. and Luncheon w/ Joint Chiefs of Staff</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>
<p>12</p> <p>B 4:00 Arrive White House</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>13</p> <p>9:40 Mtg. w/R. Elazar 9:20 Photo Make-A-Wish 9:30 Presentation of Ntl. Security Medal to D. Blee 10:00 Drop-by Briefing for National Assoc. of Attorneys General 11:00 Swear-in Cere. f/Dir. Bennett 2:00 Mtg. w/Israeli F. M. Arens 2:45 Mtg. w/Budget Team 4:00 Haircut</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>14</p> <p>9:45 Drop-by Anti-Defamation Mtg.</p> <p>★ 10:15 Ntl. Leg. Conf. of Indep. Ins. Agents</p> <p>11:00 Mtg. w/Comm. on Fed. Ethics Law Reform</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Spanish F.M. Fernandez-Ordonez</p> <p>3:00 Mtg. w/Bi-Partisan Cong. Budget Group</p> <p>4:00 Mtg. w/Speechwriters &amp; Researchers</p> <p>5:00 NSC Mtg</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>15</p> <p>10:10 Media Intv 10:30 Taping Session 12:00 Lunch with the Attorney General</p> <p>1:00 Swearing-In f/Sec. Derwinski</p> <p>3:00 House Perm Select on Intel</p> <p>3:30 Mtg. for "Pres. Dinner"</p> <p>4:00 NSC Meeting</p> <p>★ B 7:45 Elect Ind Assoc. Ann Dnr (Black-Tie)</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>16</p> <p>8:15 Call to Space Shuttle Astronauts 8:45 Depart South Lawn Houston, TX 11:25 Reception &amp; Forum Club Leadership Luncheon Colorado Springs, CO ★ 6:15 Reception &amp; Address Ntl. Business Leadership Conference Dinner (Black-Tie)</p> <p>RON COLORADO SPRINGS</p>	<p>17 St. Patrick's Day Senate Recesses</p> <p>1:15 Arrive South Lawn 2:45 Mtg. w/T. Garrett 3:00 Photo Op w/R. Abbey, Rotary International 3:05 Mtg. w/Atty. Gen. Photographers Assoc. Award Winners 3:30 Mtg. w/Irish P.M. C. Haughey 4:00 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>18</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>19 Palm Sunday</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>20 Congress Adjourns</p> <p>9:30 Mtg. w/Gov. Guy Hunt 10:00 Swearing-In of T. Pickering 11:05 Dropby B/Q Female State Legis Work Lunch 11:45 Photo w/Members of Boone &amp; Crockett Club 1:30 Mtg. w/Cardinal Casaroli 2:30 Mtg. w/ Mexican For. Sec. Solana B 6:00 Recept f/U.S. Roman Catholic Cardinals</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>21</p> <p>9:30 Mtg. w/House Repub Whip Org 10:45 Mtg. with Archbishop Iakovos 10:55 Photo w/M. Ferrer B 12:00 Luncheon for Bush/Quayle State Chairmen ★ 2:00 Swearing-In Cere F/Sec. Cheney 4:00 Congressional Time 4:30 Mtg. w/D. Newman &amp; W. McCurdy</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>22</p> <p>Travel to Lancaster, Pennsylvania &amp; Wilmington, Delaware</p> <p>B 6:00 Reception for the "Inaugural Family Housing Group"</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>23 House Recesses</p> <p>11:55 Photo w/Wish w/Wings Children ★ 12:30 Address National Assoc. of Manufacturers Luncheon T 2:00 Cabinet Time</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>24 Good Friday</p> <p>10:30 Mtg. with Gen. Scowcroft 11:15 Rose Garden Ceremony for Space Shuttle Discovery Astronauts 11:45 Photo w/Darryl Waltrip B 1:00 Depart f/Camp David</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>	<p>25</p> <p>see Greenwood TAD + Kelly</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>
<p>26 Easter Sunday</p> <p>B TBD Arrive White House</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>27</p> <p>B TBD White House Easter Egg Roll</p> <p>2:00 Mtg. w/Key Catholic Supporters</p> <p>4:15 Media Interview</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>28</p> <p>4:15 Video Taping Session</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>29</p> <p>9:30 National Commission on Public Service</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>30</p> <p>T 2:00 Cabinet Time</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>31</p> <p>11:45 Regional Press Luncheon 1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>Proposed &amp; Tentative For Administrative Use Only</p> <p>T Tentative B First Lady ★ Away from White House TBD To be determined</p>						<p>1</p> <p>B 12:00 Dedication of White House Horseshoe Pit</p> <p>★B 6:50 Gridiron Club's 104th Annual Dinner (White-Tie) RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>2</p> <p>★B 1:00 Private Lunch <i>RebLetts in TOWN 1-6</i> RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>3 Congress Reconvenes</p> <p>11:00 Mtg. w/Egyptian President Mubarak Lunch w/Egyptian President Mubarak Baltimore, MD: ★ 2:05 Opening Game for Baltimore Orioles RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>4</p> <p>B 6:00 Reception for Dr. Burton Lee RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>5</p> <p>9:30 Mtg. w/GOP Congressional Leadership 11:30 Ceremony Honoring National Teacher of the Year RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>6</p> <p>10:45 Photo with Jerome Joseph 11:00 Mtg. with Israeli P.M. Shamir 12:00 Lunch w/Israel P.M. Shamir T 2:00 Cabinet Time RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>7 <i>George P</i></p> <p>B 9:30 Presentation of Presidential Inaugural Medals 1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker B 3:10 Drop-by Reception for Folger Library RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>8</p> <p><i>Camp David chambers?</i> RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>9</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>10 National Volunteer Week</p> <p>9:30 Photo Op with Miss USA &amp; Miss Universe 4:00 Haircut 5:00 &amp; 6:45 Receptions For the Republican Eagles RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>11</p> <p>9:30 Mtg. with Congressional Leadership 12:00 Luncheon to Present the President's Volunteer Action Awards T 2:00 Cabinet Time RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>12</p> <p>★ 1:30 Address American Society of Newspaper Editors 1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker ★ TBD Address Firefighters Dinner RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>13 <i>George P. Union, NJ Leaves</i></p> <p>★ 10:00 Address "Project Education Reform" RON KENNEBUNKPORT</p>	<p>14</p> <p>RON KENNEBUNKPORT</p>	<p>15</p> <p>RON KENNEBUNKPORT</p>
<p>16 <i>Jeb Arrives</i> RON KENNEBUNKPORT</p>	<p>17</p> <p>3:30 Mtg. with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>18</p> <p>9:30 Mtg. with Congressional Leadership ★ 10:00 Address Ntl. Conf. of the Building and Construction Trades Dept. AFL-CIO T 2:00 Cabinet Time RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>19</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>20 Passover</p> <p>T 2:00 Cabinet Time RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>21 <i>7:45 Margaret T swearing-in</i></p> <p>11:00 Mtg. with Honduran President Azcona 12:00 Lunch with Honduran President Azcona 1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>22</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>23</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>24 Senate Adjourns</p> <p>Chicago, IL ★ 12:00 Address American Newspaper Publishers Association Depart for West Coast RON TBD</p>	<p>25</p> <p>West Coast Travel RON TBD</p>	<p>26</p> <p>West Coast Travel RON TBD</p>	<p>27</p> <p>Return from West Coast</p> <p>★B 8:20 Andrew Mellon Dinner for the Ntl. Gallery of Art (White-Tie) RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>28</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>29</p> <p>★B 7:30 White House Correspondents Assoc Dinner (Black-Tie) RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>30</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>						

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>Proposed &amp; Tentative For Administrative Use Only</p> <p>T Tentative B First Lady ★ Away from White House TBD To be determined</p>	<p>1 Senate Reconvenes</p> <p>★ 10:15 Address U.S. Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>2</p> <p>11:00 Mtg. with King Hussein of Jordan 12:00 Lunch with King Hussein of Jordan</p> <p>T 2:00 Cabinet Time</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>3</p> <p>10:00 Mtg. w/P.M. Brundtland of Norway 1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>HOLD</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>4</p> <p>11:30 Mtg. with Candian P.M. Mulroney 12:00 Working Luncheon with Canadian P.M. Mulroney</p> <p>T 2:00 Cabinet Time</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>5</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>6</p> <p>K B</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>7</p> <p>K B</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>8</p> <p>4:00 Haircut</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>9</p> <p>T 2:00 Cabinet Time</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>10</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>11</p> <p>T 2:00 Cabinet Time</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>12</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>13</p> <p>HOLD</p> <p>Miss State</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>14 Mother's Day</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>15</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>16</p> <p>T 2:00 Cabinet Time</p> <p>Trust - res.</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>17</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>18</p> <p>T 2:00 Cabinet Time</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>19</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>RON KENNEBUNKPORT</p>	<p>20</p> <p>RON KENNEBUNKPORT</p>
<p>21</p> <p>B.K.</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>22 Senate Adjourns</p> <p>4:00 Haircut</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>23</p> <p>T 2:00 Cabinet Time</p> <p>w.H. Photo Days Dinner</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>24</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker 4:30 Reception w/Federal Judges Assoc.</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>25 House Adjourns</p> <p>T 2:00 Cabinet Time</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>26</p> <p>Lv. for Europe.</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>Rome</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>27</p> <p>Rome</p> <p>HOLD FOR TRAVEL</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>28</p> <p>HOLD FOR TRAVEL</p> <p>Bureau</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>29 Memorial Day Observed</p> <p>Bureau</p> <p>HOLD FOR TRAVEL</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>30 Memorial Day House Reconvenes</p> <p>HOLD FOR TRAVEL</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>31 Senate Reconvenes</p> <p>HOLD FOR TRAVEL</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>Bush Library Photocopy George Bush Handwriting</p>		

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>Proposed &amp; Tentative For Administrative Use Only</p> <p>T Tentative B First Lady ★ Away from White House TBD To be determined</p>				<p>1</p> <p><i>Return -</i> HOLD FOR TRAVEL <i>Leave Europe</i></p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>2</p> <p>HOLD FOR TRAVEL</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>3</p> <p>HOLD FOR TRAVEL</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>4</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>5</p> <p>★T 7:00 Address Membership of the Business Roundtable Conderence on Education</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>6</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>7</p> <p>11:00 Mtg. with Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan 12:00 Lunch with Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan 1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>8</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>9</p> <p>1:30 Mtg w/Sec Baker</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>10</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>11</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>12</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>13</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>14</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>★B TBD The President's Dinner (Black-Tie)</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>15</p> <p>BT 2:00 Reception for the Very Special Arts</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>16</p> <p>1:30 Mtg w/Sec Baker</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>17</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>18 Father's Day</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>19</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>20</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>21</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p>	<p>22</p> <p>B TBD State Visit of Philippine President Aquino</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>23</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>24</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>
<p>25</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>26</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>27</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>28</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p>	<p>29</p> <p>11:00 Mtg. with Pres. Mobutu of Zaire 12:00 Luncheon with Pres. Mobutu of Zaire</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>30</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker</p> <p>Bush Library Photocopy George Bush Handwriting</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, DC</p>	

From the desk of  
George Bush

3-27

(10) Brent

Hey you were  
right

cc Stahl attached

From the desk of  
George Bush

McNlin

FYI

**CBS  
NEWS**

A Division of CBS Inc  
2020 M Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202) 457-4321

Mar 23, 89

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you so much for  
coming over today to chat  
with the kids from Sidwell  
Friends. It was such a  
kick and thrill for them —  
and for me too! You're swell!

Lesley

*"Confidential /  
"eyes only"*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

3/27/89

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JABIII

For your information.

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3/29 show this  
Chase  
"FYI"  
+ her burn

Document Originally  
Attached to  
Following Page

MARK O. HATFIELD  
OREGON



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 17, 1989

Dear Mr. Secretary,

As you know, I have been deeply interested in refugee issues for many years. Following your comments to the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Wednesday, I want to share with you my personal concern over the apparent lack of experience of Jewel LaFontant.

While I am confident that Ms. LaFontant will make an excellent Coordinator of Refugee Affairs, I am concerned that the size and scope of the world's refugee problems demand someone in the position of Director of Refugee Programs who has experience with the issue. Indeed, I am convinced that the desperate needs of the world's refugee population would be best served by people with experience serving as both the Director and as the Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary for Refugee Programs.

Warm personal regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mark O. Hatfield", written in a cursive style.

024957

PR014

COPY  
from ORM



U.S. Department of  
Transportation

Office of the Secretary  
of Transportation

The Secretary

1000 MAR 23

FM 12:0

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3/29/89

01/1

Mr. President

This Fall should  
give you some satisfaction  
that we did what  
was right. You knew  
it anyway. Thanks  
for the support.

Sam

# Declared in GAF Case

## Perjury, Obstructing Justice

Stefan Fatsis  
Associated Press

**NEW YORK, March 22—A jury today found a young woman guilty of perjury and obstructing justice in the first trial of Drexel Burnham Lambert employee tied to a broad investigation of the investment firm.**

In less than four hours of deliberation, the jury found Lisa Jones guilty of five counts of perjury and two of three counts of obstructing justice.

The 26-year-old runaway who was paid a \$100,000-a-year job at a Wall Street firm faces 35 years in jail and a fine of \$1.75 million. Her trial was set for May 22.

Her case is considered a part of the broader trial of five employees of Princeton-Newport Securities, a defunct New Jersey securities firm. Intertwined in that trial is Drexel junk-bond chief Michael Milken, who himself is expected to be indicted for securities law violations.

Milken has insisted he did nothing wrong.

Jones was charged with perjury and obstructing justice over her testimony before a federal grand jury. The government alleged that Jones hid her knowledge of questionable stock purchases by Drexel from Princeton-Newport.

To help prove their case, prosecutors showed Jones lied about her age, marital status, birthplace and education.

"The crime committed by Lisa Jones is a very sad crime," assistant U.S. Attorney Mark Hansen said after the verdict. "It was sad because Lisa Jones made a foolish choice to protect the criminal conduct of other persons in order to protect her own high-paying job and perquisites."

It was not immediately known whether Jones planned an appeal.

During the trial, Jones broke down repeatedly on the stand as Hansen grilled her about her life and the grand jury testimony on her work as an assistant trader at Drexel's Beverly Hills, Calif., high-yield "junk bond" department. Her job included placing orders and writing up trading tickets.

Jones admitted she ran away from her New Jersey home at age 14, got a job in a bank after saying she was 18, finally landed at Drexel and allegedly became involved in concealing what the government terms illegal stock trades.

Hansen said Jones lied to protect her new-found lavish life style, which included corporate jet travel.

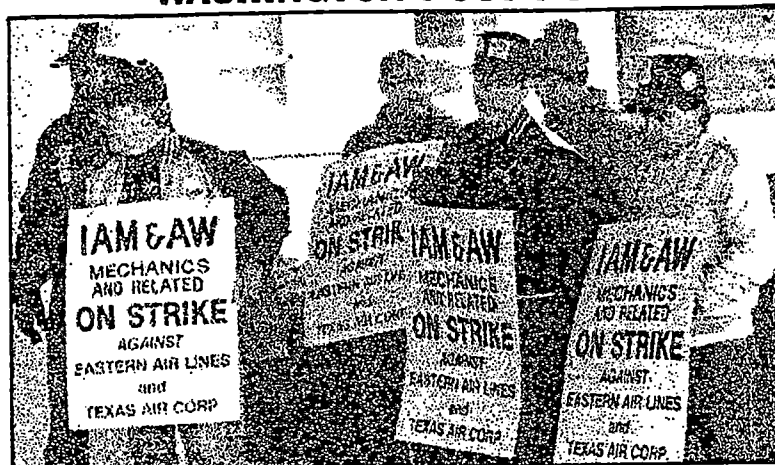
See DREXEL, E4, Col. 1

GAF issued a statement in the courtroom saying: "After two lengthy and costly trials and 12 days of jury deliberation, we would hope that the court's action today would now put an end to this case."

Romano denied that the mistrial marked a defeat for the Manhattan U.S. attorney's office, which has brought charges in more than 50 securities fraud cases since 1983.

See GAF, E4, Col. 1

# WASHINGTON POST POLL



**Q.** Which side do you feel is right in the Eastern Air Lines conflict, the union or Eastern Air Lines?

Union	46%
Eastern Air Lines	27
Both are right	3
Neither is right	5
Don't know	19

**Q.** Thinking about the Eastern Air Lines conflict, do you feel the federal government should intervene to end this dispute, or should the airline's management and unions settle this by themselves?

Government should intervene	21%
Should settle by themselves	73
Don't know	6

**NOTE:** Figures for this Washington Post poll are based on telephone interviews with 1,010 randomly selected adults nationally. Margin of sampling error for the overall results are plus or minus three percentage points. Margin of sampling error is, however, only one of many potential sources of error in this or any other public opinion poll. Interviewing was conducted March 17-21 by International Communications Research of Media, Pa.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Committee Formed to Protect Eastern's Unsecured Creditors

### Group to Study Breakup or Sale of Airline

By Martha M. Hamilton  
and Nell Henderson  
Washington Post Staff Writers

**NEW YORK, March 22—A committee that includes a virtual who's who of the nation's aerospace industry was appointed today to protect the interests of unsecured creditors in the bankruptcy proceedings of Eastern Air Lines.**

Richard Lieb, temporary chairman of the 15-member committee, said the group would immediately seek permission to hire an accounting firm and an investment banker to

look into then possible breakup or sale of Eastern if needed to assure that the airline's creditors get their money back. Lieb, an attorney for American Telephone and Telegraph Co., said the committee wanted to look at "everything."

The committee was formed as Eastern prepared to go into federal bankruptcy court here for the first time to face its creditors and the judge who will now control its fate.

The committee includes representatives of Airbus Industrie, General Electric Co., Boeing Co., Rolls-Royce Co. and Lockheed Martin Corp.

See EASTERN, E8, Col. 1

## Japan Calls on U.S. to Honor FSX Jet Pact

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Foreign Service

**TOKYO, March 23 (Thursday)—** Japan has called on the United States to honor its commitment to

solve the issue by the end of the week. Officials said Seiki Nishihiro is authorized to provide assurances to assuage U.S. concerns about the existing agreement. But Nishihiro is

Japanese officials are somewhat bewildered by the sudden reemergence of the FSX controversy. Originally they had planned to build their next-generation fighter without U.S. participation.

D24885

RML

RICHARD C. HALVERSON, D.D.  
CHAPLAIN

United States Senate  
OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7002

COPY  
from ORM

March 27, 1989

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN  
4/4/89

h

President George H.W. Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Beloved President:

A word from "The Word" for you this week. This "word", incidentally, fits almost perfectly your vision for your administration.

"I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; For kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty."--1 Timothy 2:1,2

Blessing and love.

Affectionately in Christ,

Richard C. Halverson

RCH/mw

P.S. Thank you so much for your beautiful note which I shall cherish. But please do not feel it necessary to take your valuable time to respond.

023372  
FG013

March 27, 1989

Dear Bill:

Now that the dust has settled, I want to thank you for all you did over the last month or so in behalf of my nomination of John Tower to be Secretary of Defense. I am convinced we did the right thing by standing behind this nomination. We were fighting to protect a President's right to have his own team, and we were fighting for the honor of a decent man and a friend of all of ours.

Although I am disappointed about the Senate's vote on John Tower, I am thrilled about our new Secretary of Defense, Dick Cheney.

Again, thank you for your diligent efforts. It's nice to know you were there when we needed your support. I look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

The Honorable William F. Buckley  
Editor  
National Review  
150 East 35th Street  
New York, New York 10016

GB/D.Demerest/SMG/CH/efr 3PGRP  
Tower

CLEAR THRU JIM CICCONI

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: 03/23/89

TO: DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: **JAMES W. CICONI**  
Assistant to the President and  
Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Information

Action

Let's Discuss

Please prepare a response, using the attached text for the conservative leaders regarding Tower, for Bill Buckley and David Keene. When prepared, please forward them to me for signature. Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1989

Dear Arnaud:

Now that the dust has settled, I want to thank you for all you did over the last month or so in behalf of my nomination of John Tower to be Secretary of Defense. I am convinced we did the right thing by standing behind this nomination. We were fighting to protect a President's right to have his own team, and we were fighting for the honor of a decent man and a friend of all of ours.

Although I am disappointed about the Senate's vote on John Tower, I am thrilled about our new Secretary of Defense, Dick Cheney.

Again, thank you for your diligent efforts. It's nice to know you were there when we needed your support. I look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Mr. Arnaud de Borchgrave  
Editor in Chief  
The Washington Times  
3600 New York Avenue, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03a. Letter	From George Bush to Patricia Hartland Re: Drug Control Policy suggestions [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	03/27/89	(b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Monday, March 27, 1989

<b>Date Closed:</b> 3/16/2009	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90506-007
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

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E  
021822  
HE 000-01

sg

Bush Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

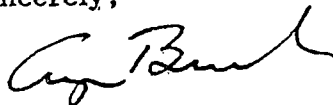
Dear Mrs. Hartland:

(b)(6)

I deeply appreciate your giving me the benefit of your own views on how to stop the flow of drugs into our country. As you know, Bill Bennett is now on the job as my Director of National Drug Control Policy, and I provided a copy of your letter to him. I know he will give your suggestions strong consideration as he works to stop drug abuse across our nation.

God bless you for your courage and faith, and God bless your family.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Patricia Hartland  
646 South Barrington Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90049

890328

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Letter	From Patricia Hartland to President Bush Re: Drug Control Policy suggestions (2 pp.)	03/07/89	(b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Monday, March 27, 1989

<b>Date Closed:</b> 3/16/2009	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90506-007
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

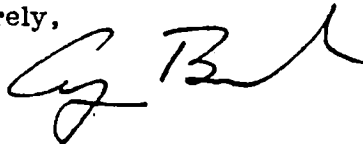
Dear Jack:

Your letter just crossed my desk, and I wanted to write and thank you for your kind words. I can't tell you how much I appreciate the difficult work that you and the dedicated men and women of DEA are doing.

After talking with Mary Jane Hatcher, I came away deeply impressed by her dignity, strength, and courage. As long as our Nation has brave and valiant individuals like Everett and Mary Jane, I am convinced that we will start to turn the tide on this blight of drugs. I intend to continue turning up the heat on these dealers of death. We are going to win this one, Jack, you can count on it.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,



The Honorable John C. Lawn  
Administrator  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20537

bcc: David Bates

890328



11/

18136

**U.S. Department of Justice**  
**Drug Enforcement Administration**

Office of the Administrator

Washington, D.C. 20537

March 16, 1989

to Buter

The Honorable George Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

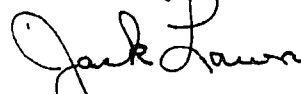
On behalf of the men and women of the Drug Enforcement Administration and their families, I thank you for taking the time to visit our personnel in New York City on Thursday, March 9, 1989. I recently spoke with Mary Jane Hatcher, the wife of Everett, who told me how much her conversation with you meant to her and to her family.

Your visit has also focused greater attention on the dedication, devotion to duty and personal courage of all those men and women who daily commit themselves to the often violent world of drug law enforcement.

While such tragedies as the killing of Everett Hatcher and the death of law enforcement personnel every 57 hours in this country engenders passing citizen support and interest, your personal commitment and dedication in this battle which threatens our institutions, our domestic tranquility and our country's future strengthens our own resolve and sustains our motivation in this difficult job.

Under your leadership and Bill Bennett's determination, we will succeed.

Sincerely,

  
John C. Lawn  
Administrator

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

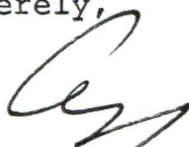
March 27, 1989

Dear Don:

Thanks for the great note and the invitation to come to the Lehigh Valley for the 12th Annual Bethlehem Shad Festival. It would be a great chance to try out my new fishing tackle. Even though I know the schedule is pretty heavy during that time, I've asked Joe Hagin in scheduling to take a good look and get back to us.

In the meantime, Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Don Ritter  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

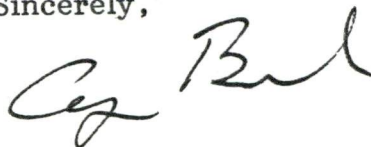
Dear Patrick:

Many thanks for your letter following the Inauguration. My days have been busy since settling into this job, but it's a real boost to learn of your goodwill.

As my Administration looks forward to the opportunities and challenges ahead, I doubt that every headline about our work will be as friendly as yours. But it was a great send-off on a special day.

With appreciation and warm best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ge Bush".

Mr. Patrick Butters  
6964 Old Brentford Road  
Alexandria, Virginia 22310

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

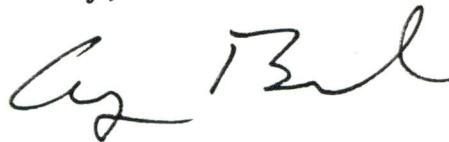
Dear Jeffrey:

I was delighted to hear the news of your birth on March 15th. As the very proud parents of five wonderful children and the grandparents of eleven, Mrs. Bush and I know how thrilled your family is that you have arrived.

America enjoys peace and prosperity, but it is our job as citizens to continue to make it better. As you grow up, I hope you will listen to your parents and learn from them and those around you. Learn what it means to be a loyal friend, a caring person, and a good citizen, and you will then do your part to make this an even better country for the generations to come.

Mrs. Bush and I wish you a long life filled with good health and happiness.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey Powell  
7145 Strawn Court  
Alexandria, Virginia 22306

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Letter	From George Bush to Patricia Hartland Re: Drug Control Policy suggestions [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	03/27/89	(b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Monday, March 27, 1989

<b>Date Closed:</b> 3/16/2009	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90506-007
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
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P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]  
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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Bush Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

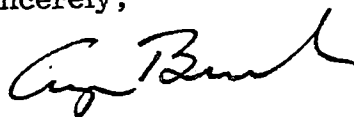
Dear Mrs. Hartland:

(b)(6)

I deeply appreciate your giving me the benefit of your own views on how to stop the flow of drugs into our country. As you know, Bill Bennett is now on the job as my Director of National Drug Control Policy, and I provided a copy of your letter to him. I know he will give your suggestions strong consideration as he works to stop drug abuse across our nation.

God bless you for your courage and faith, and God bless your family.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Patricia Hartland  
646 South Barrington Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90049

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

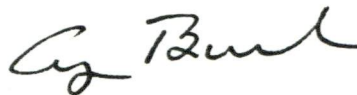
Dear Mr. Dodson:

Barbara and I just want to thank you for that very nice letter. Your words meant a great deal to us, and we'll work to remain worthy of your trust.

Thank you, also, for those kind remarks about our family. We're very proud of our close bonds and can see you share similar closeness with your daughter, Danielle. May she grow up happy, healthy, and as kind and thoughtful as her father.

With our gratitude and best wishes,

Sincerely,



Mr. Mark M. Dodson  
3865 Joshua Circle  
Lexington, Kentucky 40514

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

Dear Ms. Hauser:

Thank you for your heartfelt letter. I appreciate your taking the time to share with me your thoughts as a single parent.

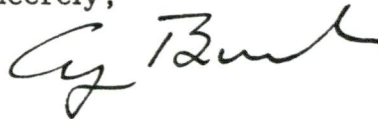
You have eloquently stated your concerns about working mothers with dependent children, and you have given me much insight by describing your own valiant efforts to support your family. Let me assure you that my Administration is fully committed to helping low-income families. I have proposed a new, refundable tax credit of up to \$1,000 per child under age four in these families. If the credit due exceeds a family's Federal income tax liability, the difference would be paid to the family. Under the budget I recently submitted to the Congress, programs such as AFDC, Food Stamps and Child Nutrition are fully funded. I have also advocated an increase in the minimum wage to \$4.25 an hour, an increase of almost 27 percent.

We completely agree on the importance of waging an unrelenting fight against drug abuse -- for the sake of our children, our families, and our Nation's future. My commitment to that fight remains strong. I have asked the Congress for almost \$1 billion to intensify our efforts to eliminate both the demand for and the supply of drugs in this country.

I know that all parents -- especially single parents -- face many challenges. You are a shining example of courage and determination to every parent struggling to meet those challenges, and I want you to know that I hear and understand your concerns. It is my hope that I can renew your faith in our government and be truly worthy of your daughter's "vote."

Thanks for writing, and best wishes to you and your daughter from Mrs. Bush and me.

Sincerely,



Ms. Christine Hauser  
Apartment 1  
1410 Rural Street  
Rockford, Illinois 61007

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

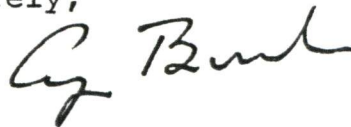
Dear Mr. Pacilli:

Thanks for your thoughtful message and for taking the time to tell me about yourself. I appreciate your kind words of support and greatly enjoyed recalling the story of my bargain with Don Brenner!

Your cheerfulness, confidence and courage in the face of your present challenge must be a source of inspiration to many around you. It certainly is to me.

Barbara and I will be keeping you in our prayers. Take care and God bless you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. Bush".

Mr. Robert C. Pacilli  
Development East  
Suite 400  
6100 Hollywood Boulevard  
Hollywood, Florida 33024

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

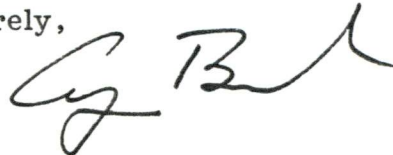
Dear Jack:

Your letter just crossed my desk, and I wanted to write and thank you for your kind words. I can't tell you how much I appreciate the difficult work that you and the dedicated men and women of DEA are doing.

After talking with Mary Jane Hatcher, I came away deeply impressed by her dignity, strength, and courage. As long as our Nation has brave and valiant individuals like Everett and Mary Jane, I am convinced that we will start to turn the tide on this blight of drugs. I intend to continue turning up the heat on these dealers of death. We are going to win this one, Jack, you can count on it.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,



The Honorable John C. Lawn  
Administrator  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20537

bcc: David Bates

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

Dear Mr. Ohm:

A Kettle Moraine High School student has written to let me know of your remarkable influence, as principal, on those who attend your school, and I just wanted to congratulate you on a job well done.

When an educator imparts a love of learning to his students, he gives them a lasting gift. His work endures, long after his students have children of their own. I want to thank you -- and all the teachers at Kettle Moraine -- for your efforts to provide a quality education for the young people who come under your guidance. Each of you faculty members can take pride in knowing that you are making a lasting contribution to your community and to our Nation.

Barbara joins me in sending all of you our best wishes.

Sincerely,



Mr. Richard C. Ohm  
Principal  
Kettle Moraine High School  
Box 901  
349 Oak Crest Drive  
Wales, Wisconsin 53183

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

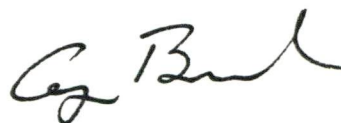
March 27, 1989

Dear Girls and Boys:

Thank you for writing and telling me about your tea tag collection. I enjoyed reading your letters and the newspaper article about you and your class activities. What an interesting and fun way for students from TEAneck to learn the value of one million.

Mrs. Bush joins me in sending our best wishes, along with two White House tea bags. Now you have 262,000 plus 2 -- only 737,998 to go! Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,



Pupils of Miss Ponchick's  
Second Grade Class  
Longfellow School #1  
50 Oakdene Avenue  
Teaneck, New Jersey 07666

THE WHITE HOUSE

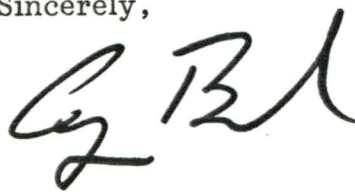
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

Dear Mr. Purcell:

Thank you for your kind letter of support regarding our proposals to resolve the thrift industry problems. I believe most banks share the goal of a strong and stable capital base for the industry, as well as adequate funding for the FDIC. Please don't hesitate to contact Richard Breeden here in the White House regarding any further thoughts or suggestions on how we can improve our proposals.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R. Breeden', written in a cursive style.

Mr. Philip J. Purcell  
Chairman and  
Chief Executive Officer  
Dean Witter Financial  
Services Group Inc.  
66th Floor  
Two World Trade Center  
New York, New York 10048

# George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

**COLLECTION:**

Bush Presidential Records  
Office of the President

**ACCESSION NUMBER:**

1993.0001

FOIA/SYSTEMATIC  
PROCESSING CASE  
NUMBER (if app.):

Transferred During Accessioning

Transferred During Processing

2009-0166-S

The following material was transferred to:

**Audiovisual Collection**     **Book Collection**     **Museum Collection**     **Other**

**Other (Specify):**

**DESCRIPTION:**

White House Photographs: P01613-06 (President & Mrs. Bush w/ Sharon & Ashley Bush), P01634-30A (President & Ellie at Egg Roll), P01634-17A (President & Mrs. Bush w/ Easter Bunny at Egg Roll), P01612-06 (Bush Family with Easter Bunnies at Egg Roll)

When transferring material to the museum collection, complete the following.

**Donor:**

**Donor Org.:**

**Address:**

**Telephone:**

**Book Location:**

**Row:**  **Section:**  **Shelf:**  **Position:**

**Map Case Location:****Series:**

Daily Files

**Box Number:**

7

**Folder Title:**

Monday, March 27, 1989

**OA/ID Number:**

90506-007

**Transferred by:**

Deborah Wheeler

**Date of Transfer:**

3/18/2009

**Received by:**

Mary Finch

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*Mrs. President and  
Mrs. Bush with  
Baron and Ashley  
Bush.*



The President  
and Ellis at the  
Egg Roll.



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The President with  
Ellie LeBlonde.

Sharon & Ashley Bush  
Mrs. Bush

Pierce & Lauren Bush



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

Dear Dawn:

Thank you for your heartfelt letter. I was pleased to learn that you have such respect and admiration for your high school principal, Mr. Richard Ohm.

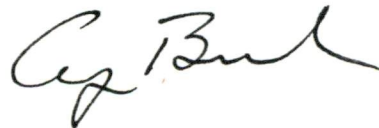
We agree completely on the importance of giving good teachers and school principals the recognition they deserve. The men and women who educate our Nation's children help to shape our Nation's future, and the importance of their work cannot be overestimated.

I'm sure that Mr. Ohm would agree that a teacher's greatest reward is watching his or her students grow and learn and knowing that he or she has made a difference in their lives. I am sure you and your fellow students at Kettle Moraine High School pay tribute to Mr. Ohm every day by letting him know you respect his authority and appreciate his friendship.

Finally, I want you to know that my Administration shares Mr. Ohm's commitment to quality education and will continue to make every effort possible to improve educational opportunities throughout the United States.

Good luck in your studies, Dawn. May God bless you and your classmates.

Sincerely,



Miss Dawn Stanislawski  
Kettle Moraine High School  
Box 901  
349 Oak Crest Drive  
Wales, Wisconsin 53183

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

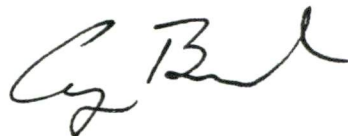
Dear Jason:

I'm here marveling at a photograph your mother sent me. It's of you, wearing a shirt covered with my campaign stickers and holding a "Bush for President" sign. Now, I had heard that I had the support of American youth, but I was delighted to learn it included someone your age. Thanks for the great campaign work!

Your enthusiasm tells me you've got a great future to look forward to -- I'm rooting for you.

With appreciation and friendship,

Sincerely,



Jason Stillion  
116 Linden Avenue  
Cambridge, Ohio 43725

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1989

Dear Admiral Thomson:

Thank you for your recent letter. I couldn't agree more with your suggestion to have regular contact with the non-governmental, representative people from all areas. As of yet, I'm not exactly sure of the format, but I am determined to stay in touch with what "outside the beltway" people think.

Best wishes, and I know I can count on you to be one of those who will "tell it like it is."

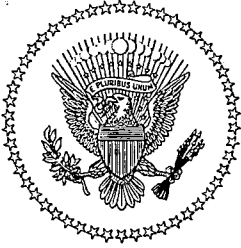
Sincerely,



Rear Admiral Scott Thomson, USNRA  
1570 Las Trampas Road  
Alamo, California 94507

Weekly Compilation of

# Presidential Documents



Monday, March 27, 1989

Volume 25—Number 12

Pages 381-430

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## WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

## PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

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Week Ending Friday, March 24, 1989

**Proclamation 5943—National  
Agriculture Day, 1989**  
*March 18, 1989*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

**A Proclamation**

American agriculture is a vital resource for the world. People around the globe share in our harvests—and our prayers for bountiful crops each year.

Our country is blessed with fertile land, a benevolent climate, and generations of skilled farmers who have the will and the capacity to provide enough food and fiber for this Nation and for much of the rest of the world as well.

As the most efficient agricultural producers in history, Americans appreciate the value of technological and scientific advances in agriculture. We understand the need to conserve soil and water, and to protect the environment.

Today, Americans are determined to build on this proud heritage of productive agriculture. We are determined to promote the industry and commerce that enable our crops to reach and remain competitive in markets at home and abroad.

In recognition of the role of agriculture in our daily life and our life as a Nation, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 117, has designated March 20, 1989, as "National Agriculture Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, **George Bush**, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 20, 1989, as National Agriculture Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of

the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

**George Bush**

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:40 a.m., March 20, 1989]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 20.*

**Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony  
for Thomas R. Pickering as United  
States Representative to the  
United Nations**

*March 20, 1989*

*The President.* We were reminiscing in the Oval Office with the Pickerings. And Barbara and I had visited them in four different posts: Jordan, Israel, Nigeria, and El Salvador. And in all likelihood, we will be visiting them in a fifth post. *[Laughter]*

But this is a proud day, I think, for the country, certainly for Tom and Tom's family, and for the Foreign Service. Ambassador Pickering, as we all know, is a skilled diplomat, a veteran of high-priority tough assignments. He is one of only five FSO's [Foreign Service Officers] that hold the rank of Career Ambassador. He's had extensive global experience, diplomatic experience that includes in a broad sense the Middle East, Central America, Africa. And now he's assuming a very important job.

I take the U.N. very seriously, and I'm pleased with the changes that have been taking place there. I salute, incidentally, his predecessor, my friend Dick Walters, who is with us today, for helping effect some of the changes, particularly on the financial side. I believe that the Secretary-General, an old friend of ours, Javier Perez de Cuellar, is doing a good job; and he deserves our support.

The U.N.'s Nobel Peace Prize for peace-keeping is a sign of new respect for the organization. And the U.N. is on the right track for reform. It is now certainly a more

effective organization, and I expect under Tom's prodding that will continue—that reform momentum. Signs of greater political seriousness must continue. A case in point has been the approach to Cuba and human rights. As a result of the recent U.N. Commission on Human Rights meeting in Geneva, Cuba's human rights record will be in the spotlight. I'd like to have seen a continuation of that mission, but nevertheless, it has been spotlighted there. And I'm counting on Tom Pickering to make sure that the question of human rights in Cuba maintains an appropriately high profile and stays high on the United Nations agenda.

The U.N. can be a force for peace, a forum for resolving conflict. And as proof of this, consider its instrumental role in the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, in the Iran-Iraq war—a very important role there. It's an important place in the international arena. There was a time when a lot of us got pessimistic about the U.N. role in peacekeeping—our interests mainly in the economic and social end. But I think both now are on the track towards significant improvement.

My point man there at the U.N., working with the Secretary and me, will be Tom Pickering, an able, articulate advocate for our administration's foreign policy. And so, it's a delight for me—and I seldom speak for the Secretary of State or the Vice President, but it's a delight for all of us, we three—to join his family and all of you in saluting Tom Pickering. And now, with no further ado, Jim, if you would do the honors, I will grab my toe mark here. [Laughter] Here we are. Here's your toe mark. [Laughter]

[At this point, Ambassador Pickering was sworn in.]

**Ambassador Pickering.** President and Mrs. Bush, Vice President Quayle, Secretary Baker, family and friends. Thank you very much, Mr. President, for your very kind words and your strong and ringing endorsement. And thank you both for being here with me this morning at this very important event in my life and in my hope to serve our country as well as possible.

Your faith and confidence in me and through me and the American Foreign Service is a special mark of honor for me

and for all of us, many of whom are here with me today, who serve in the American Foreign Service. I think I share with Jim Lilley, who will soon be the next Ambassador in Beijing, a unique and historical distinction. We will be the first Ambassadors in American history to serve a President who knows just everything—more about our jobs than we do. [Laughter] That's a heavy load, but I will be on my toes in New York to try to do the best I possibly can in this endeavor. And I think it's symbolic that just a few minutes ago, Mr. President, a number of members of the Cabinet staff took all the dead wood out of this office. [Laughter]

Because this administration has already shown its interest, there is a new excitement in New York at the United Nations. As an institution under the able leadership of the Secretary-General, who was a companion and colleague of yours, it has made real progress over the last few years in peacemaking and in peacekeeping: in Afghanistan, in the Iran-Iraq war, and now in the Angola-Namibia settlement. It has supported free elections everywhere and the benefits of the market economies. It has helped with programs in the area of narcotics, in international terrorism, in human rights, and in national development. And it has begun building a program of far-reaching reforms.

This has been a result not only of our own policies but of changing views in the Soviet Union and elsewhere, and particularly the work of a number of my distinguished predecessors. And I want to mention particularly Dick Walters, who is here with us this morning. He has been a terrific predecessor, a great man to break in a new Ambassador, and—along with the very able staff of the mission in New York and the people who work on this subject at the State Department—has been an enormous help. Mr. Secretary, John Bolton, I look forward to working very closely with you in the days ahead on our policy at the United Nations.

It is a time for us to look ahead, cautiously, but I think optimistically, in New York. U.N. reform can and should continue. Peacemaking in areas as remote, but as important, as Cambodia and the Western

Sahara, and even in Cyprus, now show some sign of progress. Peacekeeping tasks are likely to continue to grow. Help in Central America will certainly be important in verifying a balanced agreement which includes the provisions for democratic processes in Nicaragua, dealing with global climate change with the environment, with human rights. And as you mentioned, Mr. President, especially for Cuba, where for the first time it is prominent in the world's agenda of human rights questions—will be high on my agenda, and I accept your instruction and will certainly proceed to continue to keep it there. Similarly, narcotics and terrorism, chemical weapons, and many other issues will be on our plate in New York.

Mr. Secretary and Mr. President, you are both here in this place sending a special signal, a special signal of support for me and our foreign policies in the U.N. I don't know how this will be received in New York, but I can assure you that for the first time in my history 110 percent of my family has taken this opportunity to attend a swearing-in. [Laughter]

I'm delighted as well to see so many friends here. But I do want to mention one special friend and supporter, without whom this day would not be possible. Alice has been part of a foreign service team with me for many years. She has done a fantastic amount of work around the world, much of it unsung. Indeed, I feel often I get the recognition and she gets the tough jobs. However that may be, I hope you will all consider with me that this is her day today as much as it is anyone else's. And I want to thank her from this platform for all that she has done; because she represents, as many others in the Foreign Service represent, the best in the way of loyalty and devotion to the ideals of the United States in unstinting service to our country. She very much took the oath with me, as she has six times before. And I'm delighted that she is here, and I hope that she will share in the recognition that's being accorded to me here today.

Thank you again, all of you, for being here. Tomorrow we leave for New York to take up a new assignment. I know I can say with safety that we will see all of you there from time to time—[laughter]—and I say

with genuine sincerity that we look forward to seeing you there. Thank you again, very, very much.

*The President.* Barbara and I are going to ask Alice and Tom to come into the Oval Office, and it might be a nicer way to greet all of you that have come over to pay your respects to him. And so, if you don't mind kind of filing through, we'd like to welcome you there, and just a quick handshake and then you'll be summarily thrown out by—[laughter]—Joseph Reed, who knows how to do this because he's been at the U.N. for a long time.

*Note: The President spoke at 10 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Vernon A. Walters, former U.S. Representative to the United Nations, and Joseph Reed, Chief of Protocol-designate at the Department of State and former Under Secretary-General of the United Nations. Secretary of State James A. Baker III administered the oath of office. In his remarks, the Ambassador referred to his wife, Alice Pickering, and to John Bolton, Assistant Secretary of State-designate for International Organizations.*

#### Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at a White House Briefing for the State Legislators Working Group March 20, 1989

*The President.* Well, let me just say in the beginning here I'm delighted to see all of you here—forerunner of things to come in the electoral process—because we do have to shift gears and look ahead to redistricting and to all the political process that you've participated in and in which you have been leaders. And so, we don't want to neglect anything that has to do with building our numbers. I'm glad to see Lee Atwater down there. And I can say that he and Jean—where's Jeannie Austin? Do I see her here? But in any event, they have done a fantastic job getting going at the Republican National Committee. And I'm glad to see Mary here, and of course Deb Anderson here, coming out of your elected ranks, here in the White House now. So, I hope that we'll

have a sensitive White House: a White House sensitive to the political requirements out there from people that are seeking election. And one thing I wanted to urge was recruitment: getting good candidates in the State races, as well as those that are for Federal office. And I wanted to let you know that we want to assist in every way possible on that.

In terms of Washington, DC, I think things are off to a reasonably good start. I got here, and with the help of Governor Sununu down there and many others in this room, why, we addressed ourselves right up front with one of the—I guess the biggest problem, and that is how we feel the deficit should be brought down. And we're going to keep plugging away, working with the Congress. We have to do that, want to do that, will do that to get this problem solved. And it is one that there will be some give-and-take on it but the ideas we've proposed are sensible. They are in keeping with the way I ran for office and the way many of you that ran this time ran for office. And I am convinced that we can get a good deal, project that budget deficit down with finality, and do it without doing what the American people don't want, and that is raising taxes. We've got to do it with holding the line on taxes, not raise them. And I believe that the proposals we made are very sensible in that regard.

But in any event, we're off and running on that. Our Cabinet's in place. We're doing reasonably well in terms of our other agenda. I'm very pleased with the start that our drug czar is making—first testing waters in a sense, because this is a new job. It's a coordinative job. But Bill is a good, strong leader, and he will certainly meet the deadline of coming up with a plan that is required under the law in 6 months. But it's going to be more than that, because in the meantime, we're, as you've seen, taking certain actions in the administration that I think are appropriate in this regard. We're moving forward with legislation on education that I'm pledged to go forward with. I think our environmental leader, Bill Reilly, is off to a good start—went to a conference in Europe, in England, and in a meeting with Margaret Thatcher, put the U.S. out front on the whole CFC [chlorofluorocarbon] question. And so, we're moving. But

we need your suggestions. We are going to be reaching out to you all. And I'm just delighted to see you here. And I'll be glad to take a question or two before we turn the agenda back. John, did I interrupt? Were you in the middle of something?

*Mr. Sununu.* No.

*The President.* But this is an important meeting for us. We want to keep you tuned in, and we want to ask your support and leadership out across the country.

#### *Gubernatorial Races*

*Q.* Mr. President, I'm from Virginia. As you know, Virginia has a very important election this year for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and attorney general. And I know that your high priority is to get back to Virginia and New Jersey this year, but I thought the members of the press might want to know how important you consider this. [*Laughter*]

*The President.* Nice slow ball. [*Laughter*] No, I do, and as you know, there are these two States that have the special timing here. And I've said all along—said it last year before I was elected—the importance that we place on Governors because we believe in the federalist system. Some of the soundest advice in the campaign came from the Governors and from State reps and leaders in the various State legislatures, because they're out on the delivering end. They're out on the cutting edge. And so, this Governors race in Virginia—we have an opportunity to pick up a seat. In New Jersey we want to hold—Tom Kean leaving. So, we will put the proper emphasis from here. Lee Atwater's already begun working on setting our priorities and how much help we can give from the national [committee] on that. But I'm glad you raised it because it is key.

#### *Presidential Appointments/Semiautomatic Assault Rifles/Fight Against Drugs*

*Q.* Mr. President, two things: Number one, as a legislator who in the past has always had the NRA [National Rifle Association] backing, I want to applaud you for the action you've taken on the Federal level. As a State legislator, I think that's the only place that semiautomatic weapons can be dealt with, and I just want to tell you that I think that mainstream America is really

with you on that action. And I hope that it will lead to something further. I don't know exactly what that should be.

The second point I want to make is that, although I think the bread and butter issues are really the women's issues just as much as men, I think many women experience poverty that men do not experience. I think also impressions are reality, perception is reality, as we know in politics. And giving lots of advice in the future with your other appointments—I've been very pleased with the appointments that you've made for women, for minorities. And I just want to encourage you to continue that if the Supreme Court or any openings there—that you would give, and I'm sure you will, enough consideration to other people of color, or a woman, for example. So, it's not just like the one woman on the Supreme Court. Thank goodness that Mr. Reagan put Sandra Day O'Connor there, but that you, too, will continue your efforts to bring women and people of color into your administration.

*The President.* Well, we want to do that. We are doing it. I'd like to be further along. Recognizing that the subject might come up, we did a little homework in terms of an administration in which I proudly served. At this juncture they had—we had, I should say, because I was a part of it, something like 8 percent of the jobs for women—high level jobs—and we're up at about 21. But we want to keep moving. I think we've done about 12 or 15 percent overall of the jobs, so we want to keep our sights set on doing the best possible job on appointments. And I think that is important, and I think—to the degree there is that visibility—I think it'll help in this recruitment that I asked you to engage in. I mean, I think the people see good signs here, and I think that they'll involve themselves—more apt to get into the electoral process. So, I think they are linked.

On the NRA, of which I'm a member—a proud member, I might add—I believe we can find accommodation between the legitimate interest of the sportsman and the interest of the police chiefs in protecting their people who put their lives on the line every single day. And Bill Bennett made this recommendation to me on these shipments coming in. That's well within the

law. What we're doing is enforcing the law, determining the suitability for sporting purposes. That's the way the law reads. And so, I appreciate your support on that.

We haven't found the ideal answer. I know some of your State legislatures are working on this right now—California, having moved out—and I'm interested that you have the NRA support, and I think you'll keep it, given the position you've stated, because the country needs to know that there is some answer to this. And I don't yet know what it is, and I was interested in your frankness saying you don't. And some of the legislators in California that voted for it or opposite the bill—they're not sure where it ought to go. But we're in very different times now, and I am convinced that reasonable men and women can work together to find an answer to the problem of these automated weapons. And I think we've already had some signs in the sporting community that there is support for what we've done, but we're going to keep working it.

I am very serious about this drug fight, and it's going to be fought on all different fronts. And we have got to give the police proper support when they lay their lives on the line for us. And so, we'll find some answer that is constitutionally sound and that also protects the lives, as best one can from Washington, of these officers. I'd like to tell you I think the solution can be found right here, and that'll solve it. But that's not true. It's going to be found in various ways out in the States, in my view. But we have a responsibility, and I appreciate the support for the action that we have taken.

#### *Family Issues*

*Q.* I was particularly pleased of your emphasis on family issues during the campaign. As I said to people, as a legislator working in the area of family and children's issues, that it is really encouraging because it is the first Presidential campaign that has really focused on family issues. While I don't think the Federal Government is the place to solve all those problems. I do think it's important for the Republican Party, and important for women in families in Pennsylvania, though, that those issues remain high priority to the administration and that di-

rection, money is given to the States so that we can deal effectively with some of the issues that are particular, I think, to families today with the breakdown in traditional family structure.

*The President.* Lois, I couldn't agree more. And we are not going to deemphasize the importance that I place on families. And indeed, one of the major tests right now is going to be the question of the approach one takes to child care. And we're talking about choice. We're talking about doing it in a way in which the family is emphasized and is strengthened. And so, there'll be this. There'll be other issues that come along. But I'm glad you raised it, and believe me, I have not diminished my interest in all of this. In fact, as you look at the problems facing society, so much of it gets back to the weakening of the family. So many of the problems are out there because of this new trend towards single-parent families and all of this. And it's a tragic thing in a way.

So, we are not going to depart from the traditional values. We're going to keep emphasizing them, and when it comes to Federal legislation, be sure that what we propose will strengthen, not weaken, the family group. And even things like education—as much choice as possible is a good thing there.

Yes? I've got time for just a couple of more, I've been told here.

#### *Mrs. Bush and the Promotion of Literacy*

*Q.* Yes. Mr. President, I wanted to tell you, first of all, I think those of us who are in the house and senate in the States who are Republican, first of all, would like to tell you that we think one of the biggest assets both the Republican Party and you have is Mrs. Bush.

*The President.* I agree with that.

*Q.* I'm particularly interested in her cause on literacy, and wonder if by any chance there has been any work done in any of the prisons? I have personally gone into our prisons and have found out that about 75 to 80 percent of our prisoners are functionally illiterate and, consequently, cannot be trained to do something. They can't even read the want ad in order to get a job.

*The President.* I don't know that Barbara's done anything on that end of it. She's

starting now a brand new foundation that will help enormously in this whole private sector end. I know our Secretary of Education [Cavazos] is very much interested in the education for the prison population. I don't know that Bar has gotten any of her volunteer work involved in that segment, but I expect she'd love to hear from you on it because she is keeping up that interest.

*Q.* Mr. President, first of all, my daughter asked me to ask you if any of the puppies were left. [Laughter]

*The President.* The demand is intense, let me tell you. [Laughter]

#### *Gasoline Tax*

*Q.* There's a good deal of concern in California, in southern California, where there is high growth, rapid economic growth, but also concern on transportation. And it has been said that there's a possibility that the gasoline tax may be raised in order to help this budget reduction financing. Our concern, of course, is if this were to happen what would happen then to the opportunity for California to go forward with gasoline tax increases in order to support our infrastructure needs, and would this be in conflict and perhaps cause us a problem?

*The President.* There are no plans for that, and I don't know where that is coming from. But the administration has no plans to raise the gasoline tax.

#### *Ocean Dumping*

*Q.* We appreciate your coming to the Jersey shore and just want to report that in this election year for our Governor in New Jersey the environment continues to be the number one issue. And certainly any support you can give us for a tough approach to polluters of our very precious ocean would be appreciated.

*The President.* We're going to continue. And as I say, I have great confidence that Bill Reilly, the new Administrator [Environmental Protection Agency], is going to be good in that sense, very good. And we're following up. I think we even have some legislation now in the mill that will be helpful on that ocean dumping. But I'll keep talking about it. I'll keep encouraging the States in this regard.

One more?

### **Minority Support for the Republican Party**

**Q.** There are many concerns in all of our States, but I think that we must get more Hispanics and blacks involved to run for office. And I think we have to put across to the people throughout the country that the Republican Party is the people's party.

**The President.** You make a good point, and I think that Lee Atwater, Mary, others here agree with you on that. And we've started moving out. How it gets into the recruitment business I would leave to our political people here. But that emphasis is important, and I agree with Lee that much progress can be made. And the issues that we're talking about—including inner-city fight on narcotics—we're on the proper side. These people are outraged by what's happening in their communities. They are concerned, Lois, about the disintegration of family in some of these areas.

And so, I hope it will mean that we can get our message out better by having quality candidates out there. So, we're going to keep trying. I've been pleased with the support so far, though I no longer live and die by the polls like I used to when you and I were working side by side in New Hampshire. But I've been pleased with the open-mindedness in the figures in terms of support for the President from groups where historically we haven't done well. That could change, but I want to keep doing it.

I think some of the reason for that is the beginning that the national committee has made. And so, we will try here, Deb Anderson, Bobbie Kilberg, and me, working with the Chief of Staff, to do what we can from this building to encourage that. But the field is open, there's an open-mindedness in some of these areas—the blacks and Hispanics—and other areas that I think means that our ideas and our direction for the country makes a certain degree of sense. Now, I know we're up against formidable history in this regard. We've got to keep trying; we've got to keep reaching out. And I believe that we can do better—much, much better.

Listen, thank you all very much for your attention and for being here and for what you're doing. And I repeat: I do think it's important. Sam Rayburn, talked about the critics of either him or the President at that

time. He says, "Well, that fella's one of the severest critics." He says, "That guy's problem was he never ran for sheriff." [Laughter] And it was a very profound statement, I mean, because when you are in the arena and you do have to take your case to the people, why, you have a certain sensitivity to the government processes. And so, I think this group can do an awful lot. You all run for sheriff. Indeed, you've been elected—not sheriff, but something else. [Laughter]

So, thank you very, very much for being here today. And we appreciate the support, and we'll work hard to merit your continuing confidence. Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:11 a.m. in the Indian Treaty Room of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Lee Atwater, Jeannie Austin, and Mary Matalin, chairman, cochairman, and chief of staff of the Republican National Committee, respectively; Debra R. Anderson, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; William J. Bennett, Director of National Drug Control Policy; Lois Sherman Hagarty, State representative from Pennsylvania; and Bobbie Kilberg, Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison.*

### **Nomination of Julius L. Katz To Be a Deputy United States Trade Representative**

*March 20, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Julius L. Katz to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador. He would succeed Michael Brackett Smith.

Mr. Katz is a Deputy United States Trade Representative, serving with Sidney Linn Williams and Rufus Hawkins Yerxa. Since 1987, Mr. Katz has been chairman of the Government Research Corp., in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was vice president for the Consultants International Group, Inc., 1985-1987. He was with Donaldson,

Lufkin and Jenrette Futures, Inc., formerly ACLI International Commodity Services, Inc., serving in several capacities, including chairman, 1982–1985; president and chief executive officer, 1981–1982; and senior vice president, 1980–1981. He has also served as Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs at the Department of State, 1976–1979; Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, 1974–1976; and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Resources and Food Policy, 1968–1974. From 1950 to 1968, he served in several positions at the Department of State, including Director of International Trade, Director of International Commodities, and Economic Adviser in the Office of Eastern European Affairs.

Mr. Katz graduated from George Washington University, receiving a bachelor of arts degree.

### **Nomination of Jerry Ralph Curry To Be Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration**

*March 20, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Jerry Ralph Curry to be Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation. He would succeed Diane K. Stead.

Before retiring, General Curry was deputy commanding general of V Corps in Frankfurt, West Germany. He has served as the commanding general of the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command in Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and commanding general of the U.S. Army Military District of Washington, DC. General Curry has also served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.

General Curry received a bachelor's degree in education from the University of Nebraska at Omaha, a master's degree in international relations from Boston University, and a doctorate degree from Luther Rice Seminary. He is a graduate of both the U.S. Army War College and the Command

and General Staff College. He is married, has four children, and resides in Virginia Beach, VA.

### **Executive Order 12672—Interagency Committee on Handicapped Employees**

*March 21, 1989*

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 501(a) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Public Law 93–112), as amended, it is hereby ordered that Section 1 of Executive Order No. 11830 of January 9, 1975, as amended, is further amended by substituting a new subsection (10) stating “Postmaster General of the United States Postal Service” for the current subsection (10) and adding a new subsection (11) stating “Chairman of the President’s Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities” and a new subsection (12) stating “Such other members as the President may designate.”

**George Bush**

The White House,  
March 21, 1989.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:24 a.m., March 22, 1989]*

### **Proclamation 5944—Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy, 1989**

*March 21, 1989*

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### **A Proclamation**

Each year on March 25th, Americans gladly join in celebrating the anniversary of Greek independence—the national day of our long-time friends and allies. The ties between our two nations today have been woven throughout the centuries. Ancient Greece gave the world a profound appre-

ciation for freedom, justice, and democratic government. Our Nation's Founding Fathers drew insight from the classical Greek philosophers, and our own struggle for independence was inspired by the democratic values the Greeks espoused. In 1821, less than a century after the American Revolution, American friends of Greece backed the Greek drive for nationhood. President James Monroe voiced our Nation's support for "the heroic struggle of the Greeks" during his seventh annual address to the Congress.

Greeks and Americans share contemporary bonds as well. Millions of Americans proudly claim Greek descent. Partners in NATO, our two nations are united in the common defense of liberty and democratic government.

On March 25th, one hundred and sixty-eight years ago, the Greek people began their struggle for nationhood and independence. By joining the Greek commemoration of that event, we remember the democratic values that Greece and the United States share and we rededicate ourselves to them.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 64, has designated March 25, 1989, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 25, 1989, as Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy, and I urge all Americans to join in appropriate ceremonies and activities to salute the Greek people and Greek independence.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:36 a.m., March 22, 1989]

## Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony for Dick Cheney as Secretary of Defense

March 21, 1989

*The President.* Mr. Vice President, members of the President's Cabinet, distinguished Members of Congress, the Joint Chiefs, I am very pleased to participate in the administration of the oath of office to our new Secretary of Defense, Dick Cheney.

This is a proud day for Dick's family: his wife, Lynne, who heads a vital effort of another sort—safeguarding our cultural heritage at the National Endowment for the Humanities—and their daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. I also want to welcome Dick's mom and dad, who are here from Wyoming, other family members as well, who came to join Dick on this very important day.

Let me outline some of the crucial responsibilities that Secretary Cheney is taking on in his new assignment: defense strategy and management, procurement reform, the day-to-day operations of our Armed Forces, and the long-range planning that will keep us free and secure into the next century. In a building where it can be a challenge getting from the A Ring to the E Ring without getting lost, the challenges that you'll face, Mr. Secretary, are truly enormous.

Confession time. Dick told me that he's already gotten lost in the garage of this place. [Laughter] But things can only go up from there. [Laughter]

The challenges may be enormous, but so, Mr. Secretary, are the skills and talents that you bring to the job. Dick Cheney knows his way around Washington. He knows how things work on Capitol Hill and in the White House. And he'll draw on that wealth of experience to help make things work right here at the Pentagon. Dick and I worked together in the Ford administration on national security issues—he was the White House Chief of Staff and I was then Director of Central Intelligence—and teamwork paid off then, and he was the best at it. And, Dick, you'll have help from the best Armed Forces in the world and a civilian staff equally dedicated to our national de-

fense. I know they're ready to work with you and for you.

And I'm convinced the international scene today is defined by opportunity: a chance to advance America's interests and ideals, and to strengthen the forces of freedom now gaining a foothold in many places around the world. Dick shares my belief that the chief national security lesson of this decade is simply this: Strength secures peace. That fact remains true, even in the present time of transition in world affairs. Consider the key issue of change in the Soviet Union. I take a very positive view of the changes there, but there are still more questions than answers about the ultimate outcome of those changes.

And until these questions are answered, we should continue our successful policy of flexibility, combined with strength and firm resolve. We must be ready to seize favorable opportunities to improve relations with the Soviet Union, but we must also remain ready and able in any event to secure our national interests. And let me say clearly, now is not the time for America and its allies to make unilateral reductions to relax our defense efforts.

Everyone here knows that we're facing tough choices on defense programs. We must move ahead with plans to modernize our strategic and conventional forces. We must continue to turn the nation's technological capabilities to our strategic advantage, in SDI and other programs. But our need to deal with the deficit means that we're working with limited resources. And, Dick, your task is to sort out those priorities—which programs should continue, which we can't afford in the current fiscal climate. I'm convinced these difficult choices can be made in a way that preserves our defense capabilities.

Close cooperation with the Congress is absolutely essential, and Dick's high standing on Capitol Hill will be an enormous plus. Procurement reform is a case in point. Our aim should be a more stable and streamlined acquisition system. But procurement reform can't be confined to the Pentagon alone. We will work with the Congress, our partners in the process, to move forward with the Packard commission reforms, to adopt a 2-year budget cycle, and

to expand multiyear procurement for major weapons systems.

And stability begins with a commitment to maintain a steady, moderate, and affordable increase in defense spending, an increase we must have in order to maintain and continue to modernize our forces. Following the freeze for 1990, that means growth—1 percent—'91, '92, rising to 2 in '93, 2 percent. For too long, defense spending has ridden a roller coaster: unpredictable ups and downs, a recipe for waste and inefficiencies. Stable spending makes it possible to plan for the long term, and that's the basis of a more efficient and effective defense posture. And that long-term view is the one we must take, with the 21st century only 11 years away.

I'm convinced that in the years ahead the United States can take the lead in building a more peaceful international environment, in laying the foundations for a new American Century, where freedom and democracy will flourish. I am confident that Dick Cheney will play a pivotal part in keeping America strong and secure, free and at peace.

Secretary Cheney, congratulations. You have my complete confidence and my sincere best wishes as you undertake this extraordinarily important task for the greatest country on the face of the Earth.

[At this point, Secretary Cheney was sworn in.]

*Secretary Cheney.* Mr. President, distinguished guests, men and women of America's Armed Forces, ladies and gentlemen, it is a humbling experience to assume office as the Nation's 17th Secretary of Defense. Mr. President, I thank you for the confidence you've placed in me. I will do my best to justify your trust.

This transition comes at a time of significant change, change that may portend a more peaceful and prosperous world in the years ahead. Nations whose political and economic systems, like ours, are based on principles of freedom, democracy, individual liberty, and market economics are thriving. Those nations which derive their legitimacy from the authoritarian suppression of the human spirit are in retreat.

It's become clear in the last few years that freedom works. The Soviet Union is being forced to question its basic assumptions in light of its obvious failure to produce a prosperous economy at home or to enable it to compete abroad. Developing nations no longer look to the Soviets or their allies for a model upon which they can build successful economies. And in place of a hostile Soviet Union seeking to expand its empire by military means, we see an empire beset by difficulties withdrawing from Afghanistan and talking about significant troop reductions in Eastern Europe.

In part, this change is attributable to more realistic leadership inside the Soviet Union. But it is also due in part to the success of the strategy of the United States and our allies. Containment has worked. Deterrence has held. Principle has paid off. Still, dangers abound. There are those who want to declare the Cold War ended. They perceive a significantly lessened threat and want to believe that we can reduce our level of vigilance accordingly. But I believe caution is in order. However real the reform rhetoric coming out of the Kremlin, Moscow's armaments compel caution on our part. To date, there's been no reduction in the strategic systems targeted against the United States. Until we see a significantly lessened military capability on the part of the Soviets, we cannot possibly justify major reductions in our own. We must guard against gambling our nation's security on what may be a temporary aberration in the behavior of our foremost adversary.

Mr. President, the military and civilian professionals of the Department of Defense stand ready to do everything possible to provide for the Nation's security with the resources the American people entrust to us. To that end, our strategy and policies must be carefully calibrated to an ever-changing international landscape. Our force is designed and equipped to meet the full range of likely contingencies, and our needed munitions acquired as efficiently as possible.

Today I would like to address myself to several key groups. To the men and women of America's Armed Forces: I am honored to serve with you in the defense of freedom. Every individual soldier, sailor,

airman, and marine contributes to America's strength, and I pledge to do my utmost to provide you the quality, equipment, and support you must have to do the job we ask you to do for all of us. You, our uniformed men and women, are my number one priority. You and your families are the mind, body, and soul of America's military might.

To America's friends and allies around the world: I look forward to working with you in our common quest. Collective security is the only strategy for our democracies. We, therefore, must deepen our cooperation, especially to stretch scarce defense resources. And where we have differences, we must deal with them in recognition that cohesion is the most potent power and weapon of free nations.

To the United States Congress: Fresh as I am from your ranks, I appreciate your constitutional responsibility for America's defense. I pledge my full cooperation as, together, we wrestle with a shared challenge: too many claims on too few dollars. I've got to make the hard choices, and I seek your support so that these can be the right choices.

To America's defense industry: U.S. national security is vitally dependent on our defense industrial base. We must have top-notch firms willing to compete for defense contracts and able to fulfill those contracts with high-quality work efficiently delivered. Don Atwood and the rest of my staff are anxious to work with the defense industry to improve productivity, reduce costs, and advance new technologies. Defense acquisition is a partnership, and that spirit must guide our actions.

Finally, to the American people: The first obligation of the Federal Government is the defense of the Nation. You support that aim with your tax dollars and the sacrifices of your sons and daughters in uniform. We who are appointed to lead these defense preparations owe you, the American people, a high return on your investment and great care for the lives of your loved ones who serve. I accept that responsibility. And with the support of my family and the President of the United States, and with many other dedicated Americans sharing

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the solemn stewardship, I am ready and eager to serve.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:16 p.m. in the Center Courtyard of the Pentagon. In the Secretary's remarks, he referred to Deputy Secretary of Defense-designate Donald Atwood.*

**Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Establishment of the Outer Continental Shelf Leasing and Development Task Force**

*March 21, 1989*

The President announced today the establishment of the Outer Continental Shelf Leasing and Development Task Force.

In accordance with his address to the joint session of Congress on February 9, 1989, he has directed the establishment of the task force to examine in detail the concerns over adverse impacts of lease sales in three environmentally sensitive areas:

1. Lease sale 91 off the coast of Northern California;
2. Lease sale 95 off the coast of Southern California; and
3. Lease sale 116 off Southern Florida, south of 26 degrees north latitude.

The President feels that oil and gas development of America's offshore areas is necessary to ensure a reliable supply of energy and provide for the Nation's economic and national security. He is committed to continued Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas development in an environmentally sound manner.

The task force will consist of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Energy, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or their designees. The National Academy of Sciences will provide the task force with the necessary scientific and technical analysis. The Secretary of the Interior will serve as Chairman of the task force, which should report its findings to the President by January 1, 1990.

**Nomination of Janice Obuchowski To Be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce**  
*March 21, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Janice Obuchowski to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information. She would succeed Alfred C. Sikes.

Ms. Obuchowski is currently the executive director of international affairs for NYNEX. Prior to this she served in several capacities at the Federal Communications Commission, including Senior Adviser (International Affairs) to the Chairman of the FCC; chief of the FCC's International Policy Division of the Common Carrier Bureau, 1982-1983; and legal assistant to the chief of the Common Carrier Bureau, 1981-1982. Ms. Obuchowski was an associate with the law firm of Bergson, Borkland, Margolis and Adler, 1976-1980. From 1978 to 1980, she chaired the legislation committee of the American Bar Association's litigation section. Ms. Obuchowski is also an adjunct professor of international telecommunications law at Georgetown University Law Center.

Ms. Obuchowski graduated from Wellesley College (B.A., 1973) and Georgetown University Law Center (J.D., 1976). Ms. Obuchowski is married to Albert Halprin, and they reside in McLean, VA.

**Nomination of Daphne Wood Murray To Be Director of the Institute of Museum Services**

*March 21, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Daphne Wood Murray to be Director of the Institute of Museum Services, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. She would succeed Lois Burke Shepard.

Since 1987 Ms. Murray has been director of development for the Houston Museum of Natural Science in Texas, and held various positions with the Contemporary Arts Museum in Houston, 1982 to present. From 1967 to 1987, she served in several capacities for the Museum of Fine Arts in Hous-

ton, including elective trustee, 1975-1986; secretary, 1982-1984; vice chairman, 1977-1980; vice president, 1975-1977; advisory trustee, 1969-1974; and Junior League representative, 1971.

Ms. Murray attended Finch College, 1959-1960; Villa Mercedes, University of Florence, Italy, 1958-1959; and the Master's School, 1958. She was born July 22, 1940, in Houston, TX, where she currently resides.

### White House Fact Sheet on the President's Minimum-Wage Proposal March 21, 1989

#### *The President's Proposal*

- A 27-percent increase in the minimum wage over 3 years to \$4.25 for most workers.
- Maintaining the current \$3.35 minimum for all new employees of a firm on the job for less than 6 months, regardless of age or previous employment.
- An increase in the small business exemption to include *all* firms, not just retail and service establishments, with gross sales under \$500,000, up from the current \$362,500.
- An increase in the tip credit from 40 percent to 50 percent.

#### *Fundamental Principles Guiding the President's Proposal*

- Provide higher earnings for long-term minimum wage employees.
- Minimize the adverse economic impact of an across-the-board increase in the minimum wage.
- Maximize job opportunities for those who need it most, particularly young people, those with limited work experience or skills, and members of minority groups.
- Provide sensible exemptions to minimize the burden of the minimum wage on small businesses and on service firms, where tips are an important part of compensation.

#### *Why Not Increase the Minimum Wage to \$4.65?*

- TO SAVE JOBS. An increase in the minimum wage to \$4.65 would cost 650,000 job opportunities.
- The President's proposal would save well over 400,000 of these job opportunities. The smaller increase, to \$4.25, saves 200,000 job opportunities. The training wage saves up to an additional 170,000 job opportunities. The tip credit and small business changes save 54,000 job opportunities.

#### *What Other Economic Effects Would Result From a \$4.65 Minimum Wage?*

- The 40-cent increase between \$4.25 and \$4.65 would mean a \$0.6 billion increase in the Federal deficit.
- The 40-cent increase between \$4.25 and \$4.65 would increase costs to the consumer by \$6.5 billion.
- Chairman Greenspan of the Federal Reserve has stated that raising the minimum wage would make the battle against inflation more difficult. A higher minimum wage could result in higher interest rates.
- A higher minimum wage would raise production costs, thus reducing the competitiveness of American manufacturers in international markets.
- A higher minimum wage would have an additional effect on employment costs, as many fringe benefits costs are tied to wages.

#### *Why Have a Six-Month Training Wage?*

- TO SAVE JOBS. Under the President's proposal, the 6-month training wage could save 170,000 job opportunities.
- A 3-month training wage would save only half as many job opportunities.
- An increase in the minimum wage without an adequate training wage provision means that many potential workers will have much greater difficulty getting their feet on the ladder of economic opportunity. Employers would be discouraged from creating new jobs at a higher wage for inexperienced workers.

- Those hurt the most without a training wage are the poor, many of whom are young, and minorities.

***Why Not Have the Training Wage Apply Only to a Worker's First Job Instead of Each New Job?***

- TO SAVE JOBS. A new hire training wage, such as the President proposed, could save *four times as many job opportunities* as would a first job training wage: 170,000 vs. 40,000.
- New jobs require new skills. Someone who may have spent a few months on a different job may need time to learn new skills.

***Why Not Limit the Training Wage to Teenagers?***

- TO SAVE JOBS. Many new workers, including people trying to escape from welfare, are in their twenties or older.
- The President's universal approach is administratively simpler and less likely to foster compliance problems.

***Won't An Even Higher Minimum Wage Help Cure Poverty?***

- The minimum wage population and the poverty population are composed largely of different people. Sixty percent of those earning the minimum wage are young people. Sixty-six percent work part time. Seventy-two percent are single.
- Only 336,000 heads of households living in poverty earned the minimum wage. That is less than 2 percent of the working-age poverty population.
- The job opportunity losses from a universal \$4.65 minimum wage may actually *increase poverty* by denying jobs to members of families living in poverty. Poor families would also be forced to pay the higher consumer and other costs associated with a higher minimum wage.

***Won't a Higher Minimum Wage Increase Job Opportunities and Wages?***

- Since 1982, with no increase in the minimum wage, the economy has added more than 19 million jobs. Yet the number of minimum-wage jobs has declined by 2.6 million, or 40 percent.

- In the last 7 years, 18.4 million jobs (an increase of 80 percent) paying more than \$10 per hour have been added. Five million jobs paying between \$5 and \$10 have been added. The number of jobs paying less than \$5 per hour has declined by 30 percent.
- With a constant minimum wage, the unemployment rate has been reduced to 5.1 percent, the lowest in 15 years.
- A higher minimum wage hurts small business the most. These firms are the key to future employment growth and opportunity for the economy.

**Statement on the Death of John J. McCloy**

March 21, 1989

Barbara and I extend our sincere condolences to the family and many friends of John J. McCloy. We share your loss. The American people join you in mourning the passing of one of the giants and true heroes of this country.

John J. McCloy helped shape American policy and perspectives during the past fifty years—in public service and in private life—as few others have. He was a trusted adviser of American Presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Ronald Reagan. I shall miss the privilege of his counsel. But he also never flagged in pursuing the public good in the many private trusts he held. His energy and interests were boundless. So were his accomplishments.

Recalling his work as chairman of the Ford Foundation, of the Council of Foreign Relations, of the Salk foundation, of the Fund for Modern Courts in New York State, and of the American Council on Germany—to name but a few of his responsibilities—one cannot but stand in awe of this great man of humble origins. Not only his talents and experience, but also his dedication and sense of fair play, were rare indeed. We are poorer for his passing. But we as a country are so much richer for having had him with us for 93 years.

John J. McCloy was not only a prominent American, but also a citizen of the world. He served as President of the World Bank at a crucial time in that institution's history. In later years he became intensely involved with the United Nations Development Corporation.

He was also a pioneer in the field of arms control. In addition to being President Kennedy's chief disarmament adviser and negotiator, John J. McCloy served for dozen years as Chairman of the General Advisory Committee on Disarmament Agency. His aim—which now is the long-established position of the West as well as part of the declared “new thinking” in the East—was to establish security at lower levels of armament.

But perhaps John J. McCloy's greatest mark was left by his service in Germany. I know he believed it was among the most important of his assignments. As the United States Military Governor and then High Commissioner from 1949 to 1953, John J. McCloy helped rebuild the economic structure of a nation in rubble, directly touching and assisting millions of Germans living in a country devastated by war. In perhaps his most lasting contribution, he helped establish the democratic tradition of the Federal Republic of Germany and the unbreakable bonds of friendship and solidarity between the German and American peoples.

As Chancellor Helmut Kohl has written of John J. McCloy: “He deserves much of the credit for the high quality of German-American relations which we today take for granted, but which at that time only a trusting friend of our people like John McCloy could see as an objective worth pursuing.”

Friend of Germany, friend of Europe, friend of peace, America's friend to the world: John McCloy is a friend who will be missed.

George Bush

*Note: The original was not available for verification of the content of this statement.*

## Remarks to the Students and Faculty of Conestoga Valley High School in Lancaster, Pennsylvania

March 22, 1989

Chad, thank you, and Mr. Wirth, thank you, sir, for having us here. I'm sorry we had a little bad weather a week or two ago, and postponing this visit. Thinking back, regrettably quite a few years, to my own school days, I can imagine one thought that might have run through your mind: I hope he comes back—anything to get out of class. [Laughter] So, I apologize for any inconvenience on the tests. But I want to thank the students; the parents; the teachers here; Mr. Wirth, your principal; and Chad Weaver, the student body president. Listening to him and his poise up here, I don't know how Senator Specter or Governor Casey or even I might feel. This guy might run against us someday. He sounds terrific—[laughter]—pretty tough.

I am particularly grateful to the Governor of the Commonwealth for being here with us and Senator Specter, a most respected leader in the United States Senate, for taking the time out to come here. Your own Congressman has a vote, an important vote, on our side of the aisle—his side—today that keeps determining the leadership there that keeps him. I think he planned to be with us if that vote hadn't taken place. But I do want to pay my respects to Bob Walker. And then my special introduction to you—one who you know well and who has been a symbol of propriety and leadership and enthusiasm for Pennsylvania—and that, of course, is your own ex-Governor and now the Attorney General of the United States, Dick Thornburgh. What a job he is doing. And the other—I'm not sure he's been here, but he's been almost every place else. I expect he's been to Lancaster. But Bill Bennett, a former Secretary of Education, is now the first drug czar. Why in the United States we use the word “czar” to establish a real leader I don't know. But he's tough as the czars were, and he is going to help us whip the scourge of drugs. And here he is, Bill Bennett. [Applause]

You know we often think of drug abuse as an urban, inner-city phenomenon. Millions of Americans think of their own communi-

ties, and they say, It can't happen here. Well, the people of rural Pennsylvania know that's not true. And in the past couple of years, drug abuse has escalated here. And the good news is you're fighting back. Your community is too proud, your traditions here too deeply rooted for an invader to threaten your safety and well-being without a fight. And when drugs come here to the Conestoga Valley, that's proof that the drug epidemic is a national problem. Look, Lancaster is a strong community, a place where small town values is not a cliché. It's a way of life. And you know what matters: family and faith and being a good neighbor and a member of the community. The rising problem here simply shows how vulnerable every American city and town is to the menace of drug abuse. And recognizing this fact is the first step towards finding a solution. And Lancaster is on its way.

This morning you heard from Thomas Hipple and Peter True, two young men who for reasons of their own have made a commitment to help others understand the lasting damage that drugs can do and prevent their peers from making what can be a life-shattering choice. What Tom and Peter are doing takes tremendous courage and commitment. And I'm here to say that you're not alone in this—battling the drug problem. You have partners in your community and in others across the United States, and you have partners in the war on drugs in Washington, right there on Pennsylvania Avenue. And as I said in my Inaugural Address—and I will keep saying it because I feel driven by this commitment—I am committed to the ending of the scourge of drugs across the United States of America, and I need your help.

Our task is not just to deplore the drug problem but to take action against it. What the banners that I've seen here say to me is that this valley and the people of Lancaster are ready to take action to stop the drug scourge. And one of the most powerful weapons against drug use is education.

And of course, there's another side to the drug program. I'm going to be going down with Dick Thornburgh and Bill Bennett, down to Wilmington later on, on my way back to Washington. And there we'll be talking about interdiction, stopping drugs from coming in, and also enforcement, the

law enforcement side that Dick Thornburgh has the responsibility for—our effort to stop the illegal drugs, shut down the trade. But this morning, I want to talk to you all on the means of prevention, on drying up the demand for illegal drugs.

Antidrug education and awareness can help provide the kids and the young adults with both the reasons and the willpower to resist the lure of drugs. And that's the aim of an antidrug education program called DARE—D-A-R-E—Drug Abuse Resistance Education, and that's helping, as the people involved with DARE like to say, "drug-proof" our children. The program was pioneered, incidentally, by the Los Angeles Police Department and the L.A. public school system. I've been out there and witnessed the program in action, and DARE sends these police officers into the classroom to work with the kids, build their self-esteem, teach them that they can refuse when they're pressured to try drugs. And the DARE program is teaching youngsters something else: that the police and their schools are united in a common effort to stop drug abuse. In the 6 years since the program began in California, DARE has caught on nationwide. And this year, in 1,200 communities in 45 States, 3 million children will participate.

DARE is just one example of the kind of program that can provide our children both the reasons and the willpower to resist the lure of drugs. There is no one right answer when it comes to battling drug abuse. Each community will find what works best, and we'll learn from each other.

I'm told that right here in Lancaster you have a program called High-Risk Youth in the elementary schools and another called SCIP, the School Community Intervention Program, in place—that one's in the high schools and in the junior highs. And they aim at identifying young people whose circumstances and family situations make them most vulnerable to the lure of drugs. Targeting these youth for special attention is crucial, and with High-Risk Youth and SCIP, you're doing something to stop drug problems before they begin.

For my part, I'm going to see that drug education receives the funding it needs. Most of the funding, as you know, comes

from local school boards and States. I think it's 7 percent of the funding is Federal. But our budget this year for 1990 calls for a full \$1.1 billion for drug prevention and anti-drug education activity. And even in these tight budget times, that's up 16 percent over 1989. I've urged Congress to provide \$392 million for the Drug Free Schools and Communities program, funds that go to the States and institutions of higher education.

And then as I mentioned earlier with great pride, and I'll say it again, I have selected Bill Bennett to serve as the Director—this is his official title, I told you the nickname—the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to map the strategy and oversee the antidrug campaign. And I'll tell you, I picked him because he's knowledgeable, he's tough, and he is determined and, most importantly though, he cares deeply about the young people of this country.

These initiatives are important, and they're going to have an impact. But there's a role for each of us in the war on drugs, and I hope you'll join me in asking what you can do to help, especially to advance the antidrug education and awareness. You know, we can all play a part in increasing awareness about the ravages of drug dependency. We must get the message across that drugs are not a form of entertainment or a helpless, harmless means of escape. Drugs are a poison, to users and to our communities. But a widespread awareness of the dangers of drug abuse depends on sending consistent signals, on sending a clear message that using drugs is not fashionable, is not fun, and above all else, it is not safe.

For too long—and this isn't the fault of the young people here—because for too long, our culture, our popular culture glorified drug use. I think that's changing now, and that's a real change for the better. Consider the antidrug abuse campaign on television. Not long ago, I was told a story about a little girl, 4 years old, who's getting the message. She got up from in front of the television to tell her parents something important. "Drugs," she said, "fry your brain like an egg." We've all seen that commercial the little girl was talking about. Whether you're 4 or 14 or 40, the message gets across. And let's carry that message, all

of us. And I would say right here: I hope that the movie producers and the movie directors and those involved in the entertainment business will stop, will put an end to the glorification or its humorous treatment of narcotics.

And let's shed some of the perceptions about the drug problem that are comforting, but are completely incorrect. There's no room for saying, Drug abuse doesn't affect me. Think about the costs of drug abuse: the lost time, the waste, the crime, the accidents that can be traced to the influence of drugs. Twenty-three million Americans used illegal drugs last year. Countless thousands died. And the fact is that none of us—none of us—is immune to the problems that drug abuse can cause. So, together, let's you and me send a message on drug abuse to the so-called casual user: Face up to the fact that your so-called recreational drug use contributes to the drug culture—to the crime, the death, and degradation associated with the drug trade.

The other day I was in New York, and I talked to a group of DEA agents, drug enforcement agents, who lay their lives on the line for us, as they try to interdict narcotics and stop it right there in the street. But there was a team that had worked in a white-collar business, in the brokerage business, of all things, down on Wall Street. They looked like they belonged on Wall Street—nice clean-cut guys, you know—a wonderful looking young man and a young woman. And they said that in that culture there, if people stayed over and worked overtime, their reward might be some cocaine to stay on a little later in the office. It isn't just the impoverished. It isn't just those who are fighting trauma in their lives. There's this whole concept that recreational drug use has been condoned, and we've got to stop it. We have got to make people understand, whatever walk of life you're in, that drug use is bad, it's death, it is degradation. And so, the fight is not going to be just in the ghettos, where the impoverished and the hopeless are; it's going to be all across-the-board.

To parents: Your children know more than you realize about drugs. Make it your business as a parent to know about drug abuse yourself. Educate yourselves. Don't

hide from the reality of drug abuse in our communities and then hope for the best—hope that someone else will solve the problem. Your children depend on you to help separate the fact from the fiction, to help them make a choice and then stick with it, when it comes to resisting drugs.

To the kids: Let's send the message that drugs are dangerous; that you don't need drugs to feel good about yourself or to win approval from others; that your parents, the people in your schools and your community care. But most of all, you must understand that the decision against drugs is yours to make, no one else's. When it's time to draw the line against drugs, the final choice is yours.

I get a lot of mail. Some of it is very serious. Some of it very disturbing. And some of it quite amusing. Get a lot of letters from school kids. I got one not long ago from a girl in California—fifth grader. She told me how she wanted to change the world—wonderfully idealistic—and that making the world a better place meant putting an end to drug abuse. And then she wrote, "I don't know if I can do it all by myself. I need your help." Well, she does, and she's going to get it. And, yes, I can help, and so can all of you. And that's the answer we owe our children. But there's something else that the little girl who wrote that letter needs to know. There is something that she can do, that all of us here can do, to bring ourselves one step closer to winning the war on drugs: We can take a stand and say, We don't do drugs. And anytime anyone of us takes that stand, that is another battle won. As a community, we must work to make it as easy as possible for our children to make the choice against drugs. We can do it by creating an environment—a safe, secure space, if you will—where our kids can acquire a sense of self and self-confidence so secure that no amount of peer group pressure can push them into taking drugs.

I mentioned that I'm going to talk about enforcement later on today, but I don't want to leave here without saying to you the enforcement side of this equation is absolutely essential, whether it's in the corridors of this outstanding high achievement school or whether it's downtown Lancaster or wherever it is. The authorities must en-

force the law, and we must make an example of those who are pushing drugs on to the lives of the others around here. You know, most Americans want to see their towns restored to a time when drugs came in from the prescriptions from the local doctor. But with your hard work and commitment, that day will come sooner. It must come.

So, my message to you today is: Don't do drugs. Keep fighting back. Fight for your community, for your children. The war on drugs will ultimately be won one day, one battle at a time—the battles each and every one of us wage to keep our families and communities free from drug abuse. We've learned a hard lesson. Unless we join together and fight, it can happen here. But if we do work as a team and as a community, it won't.

And so, let these banners be a battle cry—and that Conestoga Valley, in Lancaster, in communities like yours all over the country, we will join together, turn the tide, and bring the drug epidemic to an end with finality—over—history. Now, we need your help.

Thank you very much. Thank you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:17 a.m. in the school gymnasium. He was introduced by Chad Weaver, president of the student body. Prior to the remarks, the President met with participants in a drug rehabilitation program and their families.*

### Remarks at a Meeting With Amish and Mennonite Leaders in Lancaster, Pennsylvania

March 22, 1989

*The President.* Let me say in the beginning I appreciate you all taking time from your busy day. And one of the reasons I want to come here, accompanied by our Attorney General and former Secretary of Education, who has been charged with the whole program on fighting drugs, Bill Bennett, is to salute you, because as we look at a national drug problem, we find that in communities such as yours, because of your adherence to family values and faith, the

problem appears to be close to nonexistent, hopefully nonexistent. And I have been over at the school talking there, and met with some kids where regrettably it isn't nonexistent. And I said in my comments there that these values of neighborhood and family and faith—somehow they come back to me, anyway, if we engage in this national crusade, to be fundamentally important. So, I wanted to start by saying that, though this is an antinarcotics swing, this stop is to maybe hear from you all as to how your community manages to stave off the scourge of drugs. And anyway, that was one of the things. I don't know who wants to take the lead here, but we're very pleased to be with you.

*Mennonite leader.* We thank you for coming here. First of all, we wish the Lord to bless our meeting here. And we are happy to have you here, but we are also somewhat saddened that it takes the drug issue and alcohol to bring you here.

My wife and I have eight children, two of which are married. And two are with a youth group. Three are going to school here. Our 18-year-old son was driving with a man one time, and he said, "Do you mind if I smoke pot?"

*The President.* Your kid was driving with—yes.

*Mennonite leader.* In a pickup, he was driving along with the pickup—and "Do you mind if I smoke pot? Will you tell the boss?" He said, "I sure will."

So, it makes me almost quiver in my boots when I think that that youth could have been tempted to do that because he was exposed to it. And it's by the grace of God that we have what we have what we have as values, that you were just talking about, handed down to us from our fathers. When they came to this country, it was the Indians and the bears that they feared for life. Now it's the highway with alcohol and the drug influence. When we drive down the road, we don't know what shape that man is that's coming towards us.

And we are concerned. What could we do as Christians to maintain that value? We do not want to uphold ourselves that we have something that we worked for and that we deserve, but it is by the grace of God that we have been given it through our parents and have withstood—took their

stand to this day. And we would like to ask you what we could do as Christians to help to stop that flow from Lancaster County.

*The President.* Well, in terms of the interdiction of the flow, I would think that that would largely be the responsibility, to some degree, of local law enforcement, because I'm told that even in a marvelous rural community, some of the fields are used for illicit drops. And you know, they signal the plane, and the plane goes on. So, in that area, encouraging your local law enforcement people would be very important.

We realize that we have—the three of us and Senator Specter here and our Chief of Staff, John Sununu—a disproportionate responsibility in the interdiction. I say "we," the Federal Government, because we're talking about at the borders. And Dick Thornburgh is just back from meeting with various heads of government in Central America, where a lot of the crops, as you know, are grown.

But I guess what I'd say—and then I'd like to ask Bill Bennett, who, as you know, was formerly our Secretary of Education, to say a word—but I guess what I'd say is: keeping moral underpinnings with your community and then, hopefully, having others see that as an example. I don't want to argue with you because you're too good a host, but I think it is important I'm here because it gives us a chance to have a conversation like this and to understand a little better why it is—and you've already touched on it—faith—why it is that you all have been able to withstand the pressure when others have not.

*Mennonite leader.* My concern is how can we maintain that? We have a preschool son, four-year-old. When he is 18 and the problem is exploding, so to speak—

*The President.* Exactly. Well, that's what our whole new—I don't want to say the word "crusade," that's a little like a cliché—but I view it as that in terms of both the demand and the supply side. You mentioned interdiction, and that's the supply. But the whole demand side—I have gotten to use the White House as a bully pulpit to argue and to encourage people all across the country on the demand side.

*Mennonite leader.* We appreciate your concern.

**The President.** We met with some kids—we've got to do it.

But, Bill, now, you've fought this in the education role and now as our drug czar. Why don't you add some to that?

**Secretary Bennett.** Well, I just—

**The President.** That was a very good question you raised.

**Secretary Bennett.** —wonder what your children say or your grandchildren say about this. Is it their sense that—as they report to you—that things are better, worse, or more temptation to do this out there, or less? What are the kinds of things that they report on this? As you see this threat—I think we all take it very seriously—but for me, a lot of the way I see the threat is through the eyes of young people. They are really there on the line.

**Mennonite leader.** They're concerned.

**Secretary Bennett.** And I wonder what they are telling you in terms of things. Are things better than they were 5 years ago? Are they worse than they are?

**Mennonite leader.** In my opinion, it would be worse, because our two oldest sons work at public places and they both were exposed to drugs and had opportunity to buy. Now, what I'm concerned about is, like I said, the four-year-old. By the time he comes of age, will he be able to say no?

**Secretary Bennett.** Yes.

**Mennonite leader.** Will he continue to maintain that value that we are trying to plant into our children that was implanted into us, as President Bush just said about values. This is what we uphold more than money. I don't want to take much of your time, but we want to teach our children there's more of a greater value to go to bed with a clear conscience than to make money on drugs or to get high on it.

**Secretary Bennett.** Well, we have found in all the drug studies that the best community, the best protection for a young person, is what one of the people writing has called the internal compass in the sense of high aspiration: deeply rooted values, faith, and a closeness to family. These are the things, if you wanted to design a system which would protect the children.

And I don't think, whatever kind of drug we see, whatever kind of onslaught you see, that those rules will change. It seems to me that has been the case throughout history in

terms of the best things we can do for our young people. One of the things that we see is a very strong affirmation on the part of young people who have experimented with drugs, in many cases, have almost been destroyed—they come back and reaffirm what we've seen. They tell us, having gone through the trial, having gone through the fire, that what was missing in their lives was this.

**The President.** May I tell you one other additional—this gets a little bit off, but it gives you an idea of how we're looking at this. I don't want to see Federal legislation that diminishes the family. We've got a big, new thing on child care now. And I think the Federal Government does have some responsible role in child care. But our approach is to give the families the choice, to give the families—well, put it this way, some religious institutions are new day-care services. I don't want to see the Federal law defined so narrowly by the bureaucracy in Washington that it erodes out the community, religious institutions, or family from child care. And yet I do think the Federal Government has a role in helping the private sector, helping the States in the question of child care.

So, philosophically, you say, What does this have to do with drugs? Because I think you are a shining example of what family and faith can do. Where we have responsibilities at the Federal level, we must see that inadvertently we don't weaken the role of family or weaken the role of, I'd say, faith in our country. I believe in separation of church and state; but I don't want to see the church people get together in a church community and take care of the other guy's kids—work from whatever it is, and then have them denied that because of Federal money serving as a magnet that has to go into some federally certified, rubber-stamped institution down the street. So, we will be working at the Federal level to see that we don't impose on communities legislation that, even though it isn't intended that way, would diminish and weaken the family. And it isn't easy, but there are other areas, I think, where we're going to be able to—Dick, you want to say something?

**The Attorney General.** Well, I, as you know, am in the law enforcement side of

the effort to deal with drugs. President Bush—I'm sure you've heard it said—has established a goal of providing a kinder and gentler America. And I think that's one that we support to a man or woman throughout this country. But a kinder, gentler America is not one where drugs are abused and where drug traffickers rule the streets of some of our communities. I've told the President that if we're going to have a kinder, gentler America, we're going to have to be rougher and tougher with some Americans: those who are drug traffickers, those who are the urban terrorists that have captured so many of our communities. And that's a job for law enforcement. The President's supporting tougher laws. He's supporting more resources for our police and prosecutors, and supporting a tougher attitude toward those countries in the international community where these substances are grown and produced. And we'll do our share in helping to interrupt the flow of drugs into your community.

But for my two cents' worth, I just want to underscore what the President has said: even from a law enforcement view, how important it is for the types of values that you've enunciated and practiced in your communities to gain currency in every community across the United States so that the appetite for drugs and the consumption of drugs, the demand for drugs, is diminished to a point where we don't have this problem.

But we're very grateful for the opportunity to visit with you, learn from you, and carry the message that's exemplified by your communities elsewhere. Thank you.

*Mennonite leader.* We're very happy for your concern and what you're doing for the sake of the young people of the U.S. And I think the fact that we have no trouble with drug addiction is because of the close family ties; and the children are taught obedience at a very young age and self-denial, that they don't have everything they wish as they're growing up; and because they are taught of God, and urged to pray, and in school have prayer and Bible reading. And as they grow up, they have a sense of value that they're not just out seeking thrills and drugs or any other. We appreciate it much for the warnings on the tobacco ads: harmful to the body—wish it were on the alco-

holic drinks. And we surely appreciate your efforts.

Another thing that I think why we have no drug problem is for things we do not do. We do not have television, radio; and as I understand, almost—coming into the homes of sexual things and robbers, and children growing up in that atmosphere. It's just that they're at a disadvantage, I think.

You read in the Bible of the people who do not seek after God, and that God is not in all their thoughts. I think that is why the young people of America are going astray with drugs. We wish God would be more in their thoughts, and you respond to a higher power.

*Mennonite leader.* I also welcome President Bush. We feel kind of honored to be here. And as for us, as a people, as we are—it's one advantage that we have strived for, and that is like Aaron there said, that we don't have television and recorded music. We feel sorry that our Constitution or our courts have taken the prayer and Bible reading out of schools. Then, after that has left, we also have this rock music. And those things just enter into the mind, that the child will do things that they had not intended to do, and then they are turned to drugs. It leads to that.

Now, if our moral fiber—not ruin it through removing the prayer and Bible, we'd have a stronger America today. But that is the thing. This is why we feel what we have is because we try to avoid this recorded music, rock music, and those things that the child has control—the spirit can be—rather than it being entertained by the music of the world and some of the—as you all know, that hard music is—well, you know all about it. And that's where we shy away strongly, because it just does something to a person. And that's from our stand of viewpoint. That's where we feel we have some advantage with our children, because they are not exposed to that point, that they have more self-control.

*The President.* You know, it's interesting on the music. I think of the action that Susan Baker, who is the wife of our Secretary of State, and Tipper Gore, who is the wife of a man who ran for President last year and a United States Senator—they got outraged by just some of the really bad

lyrics in this music. And they took their fight—aware of the right of people to speak out and the freedom of speech amendment—but they took this fight to the public, and indeed they were ridiculed for this in a lot of high, sophisticated quarters, even though the lyrics were so bad and so awful that they would challenge any family. And they went through a real tough time, but they have not let up on it. And they've got the most sophisticated, liberal communities—get all over them, thinking that they're violating somebody's right to speak. And I was quite supportive in talking to them and know what they're doing.

I think we have an obligation as President—you do have to be careful of violating somebody's freedom of speech. But I think there are some certain excesses that have cropped in now that we've come to condone, that under the same Constitution would have been condemned years ago.

So, I think these are interesting warnings you're putting out here. I want to preserve freedom of speech and freedom of expression. But I think it's fine when citizens are up in arms about it and try to express their viewpoint. Maybe we've gone too far in some things. I mean, I don't like seeing the American flag down on the floor, either. I know how this President looks at it. But maybe that's a little reactionary, but that's exactly the way I feel about it. And so, we'll see.

*Mennonite leader.* President Bush, of course, we don't want you to leave here feeling we are making demands or telling the bad side. We also wanted to express appreciation for what you and former Presidents have done for us in the past. We want you to realize that we do feel grateful for what has been done for us. I thought maybe we could just relate a thought that seemed to be some of our teaching, that the hand that rocks the cradle, it rules the Nation. Not only speaking to the young people, maybe the parents; if they could somehow—that parents could plant this in their children at a younger age—would often go a far way.

*Mennonite leader.* We are not so politically involved as some groups are, but we spiritually support our country, and we pray for them at every church service. We pray for our government and thank God for the

freedom we have in religion and so forth. And I'm afraid we do not appreciate this as much in our thoughts or in our actions as far as confessing to be Christians in our way of looking at things.

*Secretary Bennett.* If I may, I know you wouldn't say it—I think that we could all take pride—I'm not sure there's ever been a President or a First Lady who were better parents to teach by their example what it means to be parents and grandparents. And I think this is a lesson in all these areas, whether you're talking about drugs or alcohol or anything else. I know I learned at the Department of Education—not every teacher is a parent, but every parent is a teacher, a child's first teacher. So, I think we have a special blessing that this President and this First Lady are as splendid parents, very splendid teachers, as well—if you'll allow me, Mr. President.

*The President.* These things are important, and you have to find the balance, I mean, in the Presidency or in the responsibility as an Attorney General. And now we don't want to be disrespectful of people's right to differ and people's right, as I say—a freedom of expression. But I know, I am absolutely certain, that family values and community and faith—where those abound, the problems that we're talking about over in that school, of fighting narcotics, the fight is easier and the problem less big.

No one's immune. You mentioned the kid of yours, driving along with the pressure. Who knows who's going to succumb, no matter how strong their faith. And this is what—I mean, everybody's waxing philosophical here, but when you see kids born into this world with really one-part family with very little love and very little hope—I mean, it's tough for a child. Then off in the school system, and it's very, very tough. I'm not suggesting that it's easy and that everybody that is not blessed with the faith of your community should automatically be perfect. But somehow, we have got to find ways to strengthen the American concept of family and faith. And it can't be legislated. Once we start legislating, there's a threat to you in that kind of thing, threat to your kind of community. But somehow we've got to find ways to point out our nation's historic reliance on these things.

Did I interrupt? You were going to say something.

*Amish leader.* No.

*The President.* No? Anybody else?

*Amish leader.* I think perhaps the public should be urged, as well as ourselves, to probably get back to the Bible.

*Amish leader.* I'm about worn out. I'm 90 years old. But I thank you for coming to Pennsylvania, Lancaster County. The President visits Lancaster County—I thank you.

*The President.* Don't sound worn out at all.

*Mennonite leader.* He can't understand much.

*The President.* Really? That's loud and clear. There's something about the Presidency—leave out the fact that George Bush is President—that when you go around in that big automobile and you see people who may vote for you or may have not voted for you turning out to salute the Presidency, it is a very emotional experience, and it's a wonderful thing. I remember as a young guy, rushing out to see Presidents of another party. It has nothing to do with party. It has to do with the respect for the institution or an emotional commitment to the institution of the Presidency.

So, when we see those kids and those signs—we were talking about that coming over with the Senator and the Governor and the Secretary and John Sununu—it's very emotional. You almost get tears in your eyes. But it always has to be that. It always has to be—we fight in these elections and then we come together as a country. And as you mentioned coming here, sir—but it's a great pleasure for us to be here.

*Amish leader.* That's my father.

*The President.* Is that your dad? Ninety years old. Well, my mother is 87. She's going pretty strong, not quite as strong, as you are, though.

*Mennonite leader.* I think the fact—going across the U.S.—that you're against drugs will help a lot. Just that fact. We just hope the people will stand to you. Years ago, Israel had a good King Solomon—the Lord spoke to the people: "My people that are called by my name, humble themselves and

pray and seek my face and confess—and turn away from their sins, then I will hear from in Heaven and heal their name." I think a great responsibility is in the families to help you along in your wonderful work.

*The President.* You know, I'll share with you something. We're getting philosophical near the end of our visit here. But Barbara and I went to China as your emissary—not ambassador then, because we didn't have, as you remember, full relations with China. And we went there in 1974, and then I was there in '75. And we had wondered about the family in China—Communist country, totalitarian—and the common perception was that there had been an erosion of the strength of family. We knew that there had been a banning—almost entire banning on practicing and teaching Christianity. That was a given. But I wondered more fundamentally about family.

Then we got there. And then you'd see on their festival days—you'd see the granddad and the grandson and the sons and daughters all together—strong. And finally, when they dared talk to you—and they didn't do much then because this was right after the Cultural Revolution—they kept separating out from Westerners—but when you did, when you'd get a little glimpse of it through sports or through somebody—my language teacher—it was family. My son is sick; we care about that. My husband is in the hospital. I mean, it was a family thing.

And we'd go to a little church service there. Indeed, our daughter was christened in a church service where there was maybe 10 or 12 Westerners and 5 or 6 faithful Chinese who were permitted in what used to be the YMCA to have this Sunday service, mainly for diplomats, you see. Now, that was in 1975 that she was christened there. In 1989 I went back there as President of the United States. The church had moved even. Now it was in what they call a *hutongs*, an alley. But it moved into an even bigger building. There was close to 1,000 people in it. The choir had vestments. They were able to have hymn books. And the Bible was read from. And the message that I got from all of this is not that there's freedom of worship in China yet—there's not—but that it is moving. The family has

never been weakened in China; it's always been strong. A totalitarian state can't stamp that out, and that faith can't be crushed by a state doctrine. It can't be crushed by it. And you're beginning to see more expressions of worship there. And I am absolutely convinced it's going to continue. And you see it in the Soviet Union.

So, what molds you together in the community, your family and your faith, is something that transcends—my point is: It transcends liberal-conservative, Republican-Democrat, American-Soviet. I mean, it is there, and it is strong. And maybe it's what you said, sir: We've got to keep talking about values, and hopefully, that will help the enforcement end and the education end and the interdiction and all these kinds of things that we have to continue to do on the drug fight.

But that China thing—every family has experienced something that sticks in their hearts. And this one is something that—I tell you, when I got up to speak there, I was all choked up. They welcomed me back, and they said, How is our sister, Dorothy, who had been—that's our daughter who was baptized in that faith. And it was a great lesson for me: the strength of faith. Somehow it just keeps coming up.

*Amish leader.* We appreciate that feeling for our leader of the country.

*The President.* Well, thank you all.

*The Attorney General.* Mr. President, my fellow Pennsylvanians and I have a sentiment that I think they would permit me to share with you during your visit. *Astan un freund* in Pennsylvania.

*The President.* I understand that. I studied German I, II in school. But "You have a friend in Pennsylvania." [Laughter]

*Amish leader.* A lot of friends in Pennsylvania.

*The President.* Thank you all for taking the time.

*Mennonite leader.* Say "hello" to the Fletcher family. They came—my parents—one that's the head of the shuttle.

*The President.* Oh, Jim Fletcher.

*Amish leader.* Make a greeting to Mrs. Bush.

*The President.* Well, she is working hard, and she's into—works a lot with the Secretary on literacy. Learned a lot from him, and now she is continuing her interest in literacy because, again, it gets down to how you appreciate these things. When you can't read, it's pretty hard to—

*Mennonite leader.* We want to appreciate our government more than we ever did because of your interest.

*The President.* Well, we want to give you something to be proud of. We want to set examples where we can. We've talked about some of the problem areas, but we're living in tough fiscal times and all of that. I think we're in optimistic times in terms of peace. If we can keep ourselves vigilant, I think we have a good chance now, with the changes in the Pacific, but in the Soviet Union—that if we find a way to move properly, I think we could ensure the kid you were talking about and the other seven a more peaceful future. And that, of course, a President has to be thinking about.

*Mennonite leader.* God bless you, those in the family. The family that prays together stays together.

*The President.* That's right.

*Mennonite leader.* We want to keep that theme, "In God We Trust," which is stamped on our money.

*The President.* It's staying there. Nobody can knock that off. And I very openly advocated the fact of prayer in the schools. And it's got to be voluntary so some minority kid doesn't feel discriminated against. It's got to be obviously nondictated by the state. But I am not going to change my mind about it. I'm absolutely convinced that it is right. It drives political opponents right up the wall. They just don't understand it. But I feel strongly about it. End of speech. Thank you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 10 a.m. in the meeting room at Penn Johns Elementary School. In his opening remarks, he referred to Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh.*

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With Participants in the Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse Program in Wilmington, Delaware

March 22, 1989

*Mr. Mustafa.* Mr. President, I'm sure the kids have some questions they'd like to ask you, so why don't you have a seat.

*The President.* Okay, now, what's happening here, you guys? Who's got a question, or tell me something about how this is working. I mean, this is wonderful.

*Drug Abuse and Trafficking*

*Q.* What can I do to stop drugs?

*The President.* Well, that's a good question, and the answer is to stand—I mean for your individual self—is to avoid the pressure that comes when those guys come around with the drugs, I mean, just to encourage yourself and the guys like this that are in training here to stay away from it—to stay totally away from it. And then get other friends, and get them to turn down drugs. So, when the guy comes into the neighborhood peddling the drugs, why, you take a role like an individual leader, and you say, No, I'm not going to do that. I'm going to go the clean way. I'm going to go that—and then you want to help other guys do it.

And what we've got to do in the Government—like in Washington and then Governor Castle here and the State government and your mayor, and the local police guys—we've got to help as private citizens. We've got to help you in the law enforcement side of things. And then, our drug czar, who is with us today, Bill Bennett—he's the big guy over here, and he was in education. He was the Secretary of Education and in charge for the Federal Government in education. And he's going to help work with the schools and others in terms of the education side for all kids, in the classrooms, to just say, Look, this is wrong. This is bad. Don't come in here telling me it's okay.

You've got to listen to Rashid, your able instructor here. It's his whole life. He's given a lot out of his own life to not only train you and discipline you guys but help on the education side himself, just by his time that he gives you guys. So, it's kind of

hard for one individual, but every guy can make a difference. And if somebody in your family does it, you've got to say, Hey, that's wrong. Even sometimes when it's unpopular. You know, they say, Hey, come on, you. What's the matter with you? Come on. And you've got to be the guy that stands up to it, says, No, I don't want that. Come on over here and work out and do what you've got to do.

*Q.* Have you ever been offered drugs?

*The President.* No. See, you know, I'll tell you something. They had drugs around when I was a little guy, but I hate to tell you how old I am. It wasn't as much—there wasn't the pressure on the kids in schools. It's just kind of come in more lately, you know? And so, when I was your age, the pressures and the temptations on all kids was much less in terms of the drug threat you guys face up to now. Have you ever been offered them?

*Q.* Yes, once.

*The President.* Did you? Did you tell the guy to bug off?

*Q.* Yes.

*The President's Childhood*

*Q.* When you were younger, have you ever been in an activity like karate or a different—other things—basketball, gym?

*The President.* A lot of athletics, not karate. I watched you guys. I'm not sure I could have done that. [Laughter] That was pretty good. And—

*Q.* Do you know where drugs come from?

*The President.* Yes, I know that. I'll get to that one in a minute. But sports—yes, I love sports—still do play. I love to play baseball, and I played soccer. I don't know whether you've ever played that, but I did a little bit of football in grade school. So, sports I think helps. It keeps your body going good and keeps your mind cleaned out for you.

What did you say?

*Drug Abuse and Trafficking*

*Q.* Do you know where drugs come from?

*The President.* Yes. They come from all over the world, unfortunately. Picture a map and see where you are in Delaware. And then you go way down south to the Rio Grande River, and then on down south into South America. A lot of them come from down there.

And our Attorney General [Richard L. Thornburgh] right here, he can tell you where he was for some of this. Tell him where you were, Dick, just recently.

**The Attorney General.** I was in three countries where they grow drugs. If you look at the map of South America, one of them is Bolivia—high in the Andes Mountains. And then right next door to that is Peru. And then just north of that is Colombia. In all three of those countries, they grow the plants that produce the materials that are made into drugs, and they sell them for a lot of money in this country. But they wouldn't be able to sell any of them if nobody wanted to use drugs. And that's what the President is saying. He says the best thing we can do is to turn our back on those people who want us to use drugs and put the money into the pockets of the crooks who handle the drugs.

**The President.** Some people, they grow it here, sometimes in the United States, too. It's terrible. So, then the law enforcement guys have to go out and try to crack down on them and stuff.

**Q.** Are they legal in the other countries?

**The President.** I don't think they're ever legal. I don't know for sure. Bill, maybe you can tell them. I don't think they're legal. They turn their back on it in some places and condone it—well, we did in this country for a while.

**The Attorney General.** There are 108 countries that signed the U.N. drug convention, Mr. President, and that means there are 108 countries that are your working partners in the effort to deal with the drug problem around the world. There aren't many places where the drug dealers or the drug traffickers are going to get much in the way of approval.

**The President.** Here's another one for this guy. How about these quiet guys down there? Go ahead.

**Q.** Mr. President, as I learned as I was in school, they took a lot of drugs that were good, like narcotics and stuff that heal some people's wounds, like cocaine and stuff that numbs.

**The President.** Yes. Like morphine to keep the pain away and stuff.

**Q.** Yes, keep your pain away, and sometimes marijuana for different things. But as my teacher told me, drugs were good until

somebody took them and abused the drugs. They used them on their body as the wrong thing.

**The President.** Good point. Good point. You know, when a guy lying out on the battlefield was shot, fighting for his country or something, and they'd give him a shot of morphine to take the pain down, well, that was some kind of narcotic effect on them. And so, there are some uses—very narrow medical uses—that people, well, doctors would say, This could help save a life or help a person bear the pain of a wound. But then it got abused. Your teacher was absolutely right about that.

**Q.** Do you know exactly how long the drugs have been around?

**The President.** No, because you go back in history and you look in the opium wars that go over into China years ago, and you've got—so, I don't know, but I expect long, long ago in history it started. But whether society condones it, whether there's a growing—what they call permitting it—permissiveness that permits that to happen to a society. You know, you go back into ancient history now—Rome, and when Rome got corrupt with a lot of alcohol abuse and that kind of thing. And so, it isn't something brand-new in our history, but it's something that's become because people have just turned the other cheek and just kind of let it happen in their neighborhoods. And then, when parents do it, why, then it's hard for the kid, even though he's taught the right things, right in this very room, right over there on those mats—taught the right thing. In the home, maybe the pressures are tough on you at home, and it's hard for a little guy to stand up. That's why you need to be company on this—stand together in fighting against it.

**Q.** Have you ever been offered drugs?

**The President.** I haven't. No. No, I haven't been offered that. Have you?

**Q.** No.

**The President.** Never did? How about you?

**Q.** Where do drugs come from?

**The President.** Well, you didn't hear. He asked it. A lot of the basic plants are grown in South America, sometimes over in Burma and in what they call the Golden Triangle over there. And some right here in this

country—marijuana plants illegally grown out in the forests and out in the woods. And Alabama—the Governor was in to see me the other day—the Governor of that State. And he said it's hard to find the plants because people sneak out and cultivate them. And then it's hard. You have to find them from helicopters. So, a wide array of places they come from.

**Mr. Mustafa.** Well, Mr. President, I'd like to make a comment. I'd like to say that the WACASA program, or Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse here in this State—we have made a pledge to live a drug-free lifestyle and to help these youth become the hope for the future. And they understand that a mind is a terrible thing to waste and that they are the hope of the future and that their present thoughts determine their future actions. And they all have made that pledge to live that lifestyle.

**The President.** That's wonderful, Rashid.

**Q.** Our teacher said when he was growing up, when he was a little kid—

**The President.** Yes, a little guy?

**Q.** Yes. He said while other little kids were wanting to buy drugs and they couldn't—he said they used to go to the store and buy airplane glue and sniff it.

**The President.** They did. That's right. Duco—what was it called? Something like that? Yes. And it would give you some drug effect. That's true.

**The Attorney General.** It's not good for you.

**The President.** No. And then they'd damage their brain, and it would be very bad.

#### **Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse**

**Q.** Mr. President, how do you feel about the WACASA program?

**The President.** Well, I'm going to talk about it at lunch. I don't know all of the details of it. But I feel that programs like that—and I'm going to mention it because the Governor and others have told us that it's making a real move, being successful—that that is—in there lies a lot of the answer. Federal Government—Washington, DC—they can't design all these programs. I mean, what works here is good. Nobody can tell your instructor here, You're going to have to do this nationwide. Everybody at 2

o'clock in the afternoon, or whatever it is, is going to have a karate lesson. But it's all different kinds of answers.

I talked about the concept of 1,000 points of light—1,000 different programs, multiplied by 1,000, all working in their own way and in their own community. So, I would just say, Hey, go for it. Participate. Get others to do it, too. And that's part of it.

**Q.** Do you think the WACASA program would be in existence at least another 4 or 5 years?

**The President.** Yes, because I don't think this whole program is going to be whipped. I mean, the whole drug thing is—I wish I could tell you differently, but we're going to make some moves. I've got 4 years as President, and I want to be able to look back—and not just for the country, but also I'd like to be able to say to my grandchildren, about the age of some of these guys here, We worked hard to make it better. It's not going to be solved. We need to keep these programs going.

#### **Drug Abuse and Trafficking**

**Q.** Mr. President, how can I, one person, help?

**The President.** Out at schools and everywhere? Yes, you've got to encourage others not to use them. You've got to participate in the programs. And other kids that are down there, other kids in the neighborhoods, they'll see this, and they'll see you working out here, and they'll say, Hey, maybe these guys have got something.

**Q.** Mr. President, have you ever went to anybody's funeral that used drugs?

**The President.** Went to a funeral where the person died from drugs? I don't think so, but I've been to ceremonies honoring people whose lives were taken by the drug pushers and the drug criminals, like law enforcement people. And you go, and you give a medal—like when I was Vice President—you give a medal to a family, a widow, a woman whose husband had been killed trying to protect your neighborhood and mine from drugs. And that's sad, I'll tell you—people to give their lives to fight so you guys can have a good environment. And we all can.

What's that guy's name?

**Q.** Mr. President, what do you do to keep drugs out of your life?

**The President.** Keep them out of your life? Well, kind of getting along in my level of life here, the pressures aren't quite that big. You don't have a lot of guys coming up to you in daily life, saying, Hey, So, I don't have the temptations and the pressures that you've got, like young guys in school and all of that. But I think if I did I'd try to do what you're doing: I'd try to have that life-style going in such a way and helping the education programs and helping the law enforcement so people wouldn't be tempted to offer up those narcotics.

But I'm not saying it's the same. Now, like I'm President. It would be pretty hard for some drug guy to come into the White House and start offering it up, you know. It's different. We've got a lot of Secret Service guys there. Hey, throw them right out of there. But it's different in a school or a community. And so, the pressures—I think I understand them, but I can't say that it's the same when you're in this job on that kind of thing. But I bet if they did, I hope I would say, Hey, get lost. We don't want any of that.

**Mr. Smith.** Besides the program they have set up here in Delaware, I think that you've really set the example by appointing one person in charge of it, which nobody has ever done before—to have somebody of the caliber of William Bennett, with his track record that he's done in education, to be in charge of it. I think he's going to inspire more people to start—

**The President.** And your Senators here, both Senator Roth and Senator Biden, have been in the forefront of that kind of battle. And so, it's a new office. And it's a tough deal for Bill because the statutory authority is blurred. Attorney General Thornburgh has direct responsibility as Attorney General, and yet, he's got to work cooperatively with the drug czar, the new leader of the fight. So, it's a job that is just being defined. This man is the first man in the whole country to have the responsibility under the law for coordinating all this drug policy and setting the policy. How would you like such a big job as that? [Applause]

Rashid, can I give you these to give to these kids? I guess we've got to go on. I'd

much rather talk to you guys, I think. But that was wonderful.

Did you ever get kicked with a flying heel there when you're out there on the mat or anything? I'll be honest. I was a little nervous when I first got here, although I knew he wouldn't let you boot me around. Thanks a lot.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:55 a.m. in the gymnasium at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). Rashid Mustafa and Jeff Smith are karate instructors and counselors of the Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse program. Prior to his remarks, the President viewed a karate demonstration. The President gave Mr. Mustafa patches that read "Kick Drugs Out of Your Life" for each of the children.*

### Remarks to the Members of the Law Enforcement Community in Wilmington, Delaware

March 22, 1989

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you all. Honored guests, thank you all very much. Thank you, Governor Castle, for the introduction, and all of you for the pleasure of your company. And let me say what an honor it is to be here among Delaware's finest and among friends.

I want to pay my respects to Lieutenant Governor Dale Wolf, and in particular, I want to salute four friends who share this platform. Bill Roth, your senior Senator—he's been a force for peace and prosperity. He and I were classmates in the Congress, both elected on the same day in 1966. We've been friends ever since, and I've been watching him in action. And not only is he known for his economic prowess and knowledge but he has been strong in fighting the use of crack and cocaine and other narcotics. [Attorney General] Dick Thornburgh, America's chief law enforcement official, is here—say more about that in a minute. Our first Drug Control Policy Director—I'm trying not to say czar. [Laughter] There is something—I don't want to say un-American about it, but—[laughter]—it just doesn't ring why we set up a czar of

baseball or a czar of the narcotics battle. But nevertheless, we've got a strong, tough guy; and if we were electing a czar, he might well qualify. [Laughter] But nevertheless, you're going to see him in action over the next 4 years. Both Dick and Bill are combating this menace which endangers us all. And then as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, your own Senator, Joe Biden. He was one of the principal architects of the legislation that created this new drug post. And he's been a tireless fighter out there, leading the way in the Senate. So, Bill and—Bill Roth, Bill Bennett [Director of National Drug Control Policy]—Bill Roth, Dick Thornburgh, Joe Biden, and I will work together to shape this drug strategy to really try to nurture a safer, fairer, and more decent land. I told Bill Roth, incidentally, if he didn't tell the ostrich joke, I wouldn't make him hear about Millie and the puppies. [Laughter]

Earlier today, several of us were up over in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. And then I've just come right here now from your Y, from the Wilmington YMCA, where kids are learning karate and learning to avoid drugs through the Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse program. And the message there in that group is: "Kick drugs out of your life." And sure enough, there they were. I almost got hit by a couple of heels flying by me. [Laughter] But I got a kick out of those kids. And come to think of it, the karate out there reminded me of a family dinner at Kennebunkport with our 11 grandchildren. I've never seen so much mayhem. [Laughter]

But there was a stronger message from those kids. You know, here they are, perhaps some of them out of underprivileged backgrounds, joined together, led by volunteers and others out there, teaching them to stay out of the drug culture. And I don't care whether you're President of the United States, a worthy citizen of Wilmington, just a plain guy coming off the street somewhere, it couldn't help but make a tremendous impression on anyone if you had a chance to see that program, see these little guys out there with discipline and energy and spirit, trying to do their part in this fight on drugs. It was an inspiration to me, and I won't forget it.

Getting ready for this visit, I thought of a poem that captured the spirit of this gathering in the true genius of America. The poet was Carl Sandburg, the poem entitled, "The People, Yes."

"The People, Yes." They're retired laborers, textile workers, and pillars of the law.

"The People, Yes." They live on the prairies in Nebraska, in the central valley of California, in the small burgs and factory towns of the first State of Delaware. "The People, Yes."

These Americans support their police and respect our legal system. And they cherish the decent stability which makes justice possible and our lives secure. My friends, nothing—nothing—threatens the stability of our families and our nation more than the scourge of drug abuse. And as a candidate for the office I now hold, I pledged to undertake a mission to try to make America free from drugs. Well, my selection of Secretary Bennett to direct the newly created Office of the National Drug Control Policy shows that I meant exactly what I said. As Secretary of Education, Bill was a crusader for excellence, challenging the educators all across this country to do better. And as America's first Drug Control Policy Director, he's engaged in an even greater struggle: America's war on drugs. He's going to do just fine.

This war seeks to educate all Americans on the inherent evils of drug abuse, and it'll encourage those caught in the trap of drug addiction to get clean and stay clean. And this war pledges increased support for those tasked with the dangerous job of stopping the flow of drugs into America. And it vows to enforce our drug laws.

Last month before a joint session of Congress, I spoke about four critical areas in the war on drugs: education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. And I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays—to nearly \$6 billion in 1990 to escalate this war. Some money will be used to expand treatment to the poor and addicted young mothers. Some money will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment and to help urban schools where the emergency is the

greatest. And \$1.1 billion of my request will go for education.

And here in Delaware, you have shown the way. And it hasn't been easy. After all, Interstate I-95 is a major, major avenue of illicit drug trafficking—intersects the greater Wilmington area right here. But Delaware law enforcement officers—like one who is with us today, I'm told, Delaware State Police Corporal Durnan and many of you—are aggressively fighting this war. Where is the Corporal? And all the rest of them. I single him out, but I know he'd say it's everybody here, and all across this State, that are waging this fight.

Under Governor Castle, your "Above the Influence" campaign is combating alcohol and drug abuse. And the Wilmington Cluster program aims to pull students together and help the communities help themselves. And for that, I congratulate you.

Delaware is waging war against drugs. And it's a war we must and will win. For while more than 200 million Americans didn't use illegal drugs last year, over 23 million Americans did. And that means we must stop those who produce and buy and traffic drugs. And that, in turn, means an all-out fight in enforcement and interdiction.

As you know, in the last year, the global production of coca and marijuana, opium poppies, hashish, increased sharply. And that supply abroad imperils our kids at home. It threatens countries like those that have been long friendly to the United States, and it reaffirms the need to stop drugs before they reach our borders and to eradicate them at their source.

I mentioned Bill Bennett, but let me just say a word about your neighbor, Mike Castle's former compadre, Governor Thornburgh. He's been on the cutting edge as the Governor, you see, fighting the problem at the State level. And the Governors are those out there delivering the services and working the problems of backing their law enforcement people. So, he's been through all that. And there is no one I can think of in the United States better suited now to be the chief law enforcement officer of the United States than Dick Thornburgh, your neighbor and our friend.

Two weeks ago, I asked Attorney General Thornburgh to go to South America to

meet with the Presidents and top officials in Colombia and Bolivia and Peru. And the topic? How to curb drug production and arrest, convict, and destroy trafficking cartels. He came back with a very interesting and, in ways, troubling report. The Presidents may want to cooperate, and yet some of their communities are so wrecked by crime that it is extraordinarily difficult for them, no matter how good their intentions, to stand up against these illegal cartels and these armed gangs that seem to control the crops that destroy the lives of our kids. We hope to work more closely with our hemispheric neighbors in this vital effort. We're not going to give up on that at all. And I'm glad to tell you that Dick reported to me that in these countries—and then through his contacts in others—they are much more eager now to get on with the task. Heretofore, I believe that the Presidents of the South American countries always felt that it was our problem and if it weren't for the rich Nord Americanos consuming the product, that then the problem would go away. But today, sadly, their own societies are adversely affected by drug use. And so, it isn't just the consuming United States. We are in this with our friends south of the border, and we're going to fight it in an international multilateral concept. We've got to destroy the crops and the labs that process the crops in these drug-producing countries. We've got to protect our borders; and that isn't easy, as you know, given the enormous length of the borders.

Our budget proposes \$690 million for Coast Guard drug interdiction, which plays a major role in coordinating the identification and search of suspicious planes and vessels. We've also proposed more than \$300 million in interdiction funds for the Department of Defense. All told, fully 70 percent of our drug budget is for law enforcement purposes. In particular, we want to significantly increase funding for Federal prisons. Why? Because prison overcrowding has caused too many convicts to go scot-free. And I will act also—and I'll need your help and backing—to enforce tougher sentences.

You know, I've talked a lot about zero tolerance. "Zero tolerance" is not a catchword. It means, quite simply, if you do crime, you do time. And that means judges

who strictly apply the law to convicted drug offenders and severe sentences for dealers who hire children. And it means increasing Federal drug prosecutions. And, yes, it means strict enforcement—and I mean strict enforcement—of the Antidrug Abuse Act of 1988. I want increased prison sentences for drug-related crimes and, yes, the death penalty for drug kingpins and those who commit these drug-related murders. We owe our police officers nothing less than that. I was very pleased that yesterday the Supreme Court validated drug testing. I hope this will help achieve our goal of a drug-free workplace.

A secure community is the right of every American. Toward the end, guns can be imported under current law only if they are adapted for sporting purposes. That's the way the law reads now. We've recently taken a step and temporarily suspended the import of these AK-47's and certain other semiautomatic weapons into this country, as we continue to search for a solution to this difficult and complex problem.

I do believe—and I expect many in the room like me are sportsmen—I do believe in the legitimate right of sportsmen and others who own guns. But I also believe in supporting our police officers who lay their lives on the line. And I am convinced that the vast majority of sportsmen want to find a way to support our law enforcement officers, and I want to be with them in finding a solution to this problem. I said yesterday that I'm a member of the NRA [National Rifle Association], and I am. I have nothing to be ashamed of there. But I happen to believe that the vast majority of NRA members support the position I've just taken: that the time has come to do something about these automated weapons that are threatening the lives of these people behind me. And I'm going to see that it takes place.

You know, many issues involve shades of gray. Crime is not among them. Drug trade is not among them. It involves good guys and bad guys, white hats and black hats, good and evil. And many of you, I'm sure, have heard of Everett Hatcher. I'll bet these guys have—Federal agent involved in an undercover drug investigation. He was only 46 years old, the father of two. Barely 3 weeks ago, an hour after radioing col-

leagues that he was driving to a new site to meet a drug dealer, he was found shot to death in Staten Island. And earlier this month I met with his widow, Mary Jane—a very emotional moment. And we have offered \$250,000 for information leading to the apprehension of the man wanted in connection with this murder. But it brought it home to me, loud and clear: We have got to win the war on drugs for Everett Hatcher and all those of your profession who have given their lives to free America of drug abuse.

To build a better life, to make tomorrow free of drugs, will require the will and spirit of the American people. People like Everett Hatcher. People like Corporal Durnan. People like you. And of this I am certain: As Americans, nothing lies beyond our reach. The people, yes. The future, yes. By serving one, let us seize the other.

And thank you for inviting me and for your many kindnesses. And God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:35 p.m. in the Delaware Ballroom at the Radisson Hotel. He was introduced by Gov. Michael N. Castle. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

**Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater  
on President Bush's Telephone  
Conversation With Newly Elected  
President Alfredo Cristiani of El  
Salvador**

*March 22, 1989*

President Bush spoke earlier today with Alfredo Cristiani, the winner of the Salvadoran Presidential election, to congratulate him on his victory. The President assured Mr. Cristiani that the United States would continue to work closely with El Salvador to help the Salvadorans create and protect a durable democracy there. Mr. Cristiani affirmed his recent public statements that he and his administration will be committed to respect for human rights. President Bush invited Mr. Cristiani to visit Washington at an early date.

On Sunday, March 19, hundreds of thousands of Salvadoran peasants, working people, business men and women, and citizens from every walk of life defied threats of death and terror from Marxist guerrillas to vote in that country's Presidential election. This was the sixth national election El Salvador has held under international supervision in the last 7 years. What we witnessed last Sunday should leave no doubt: The people of El Salvador are passionately committed to the democratic rights and liberties they have fought for and won with U.S. support in recent years.

Our policy in El Salvador, forged through bipartisan consensus and with bipartisan support, is clear: We are committed to continue democratic progress and the defense of human rights. There must be no turning back to the dark and terrible past. We expect, and the Salvadoran people clearly desire, continued steady progress toward establishing the rule of law, an effective judicial system, and security against political violence from either the right or the left. There is also a message for the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] guerrillas in Sunday's election: The Salvadoran people clearly yearn for an end to the terrible violence to which they have been subjected.

The time has come to end the violence and secure an honorable peace that will protect the rights and security of all Salvadorans, regardless of their political views, to participate in a safe and fair political process. If the FMLN would embrace that goal, we are confident that this tragic war can come to an end. The President welcomes Mr. Cristiani's stated commitment to continue the dialog with the FMLN guerrillas and hope the guerrillas accept his offer. Moreover, the guerrillas will not succeed in obtaining the political victory in the United States that they cannot win among the people of El Salvador. The United States is committed to the defense of democracy and human rights in El Salvador. So long as El Salvador continues on that path, the United States will remain a firm and steady ally.

A final note: Last Sunday's election heralds the final months of the Presidency of José Napoleón Duarte, a great patriot and champion of democracy. The President salutes President Duarte for his courage, his

patriotism, his steadfast commitment to democracy, and for his enormous and lasting contribution to building an authentic democratic process in his country.

### **Nomination of Quincy Mellon Krosby To Be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce**

*March 22, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Quincy Mellon Krosby to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce (Export Enforcement). She would succeed G. Philip Hughes.

Since 1982 Mrs. Krosby has been with the Department of State, serving in several capacities, including economic officer (energy attaché) for the U.S. Embassy in London; Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology; Special Assistant to the Counselor of the Department; economic counselor for the U.S. Embassy in Bulgaria; and political/economic officer in the Office of East European and Yugoslav Affairs. Between 1973 and 1981, she was a consultant in London and Oslo for private firms and U.S. Government agencies and served as an adjunct college teacher for Union College, University of Minnesota, the London School of Economics, and Oslo University.

Mrs. Krosby received a bachelor of arts and a master of arts degree from the University of Minnesota and the London School of Economics and Political Science (Ph.D., 1979).

### **Nomination of Kenneth W. Gideon To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury**

*March 22, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Kenneth W. Gideon to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Tax Policy). He would succeed O. Donaldson Chapoton.

Since 1986 Mr. Gideon has been a partner with Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver, and Jacobson in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was in practice with Fulbright and Jaworski, 1983-1986. He served as Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service, 1981-1983. Mr. Gideon has served in several capacities on the American Bar Association including council member elected for a term to end 1990; chairman of the committee on government relations, 1984-1986; and chairman of the committee on court procedure, 1979-1981. He was the cochair of the task force on civil tax penalties, 1988.

Mr. Gideon graduated from Harvard University (B.A., 1968) and Yale Law School (J.D., 1971). Mr. Gideon resides in Washington, DC.

### **Nomination of Edward Martin Emmett To Be a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission**

*March 22, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Edward Martin Emmett to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for a term expiring on December 31, 1992. He would succeed Frederic N. Andre.

Since 1986 Mr. Emmett has been executive director of the Texas Association to Improve Distribution. Prior to this he was executive director for the North Houston Association, 1983-1986. From 1979 to 1983, he was the owner of the Public Affairs Group. He was a State representative from Texas, 1979-1987, serving as chairman of the House Committee on Energy, 1985-1987, and a member of the House Committee on Transportation, 1979-1987. From 1976 to 1979, he was a policy analyst for Exxon Corp.

Mr. Emmett graduated from Rice University (B.A., 1971) and the University of Texas at Austin (M.A., 1974). He was born August 14, 1949, in New London, TX. Mr. Emmett is married, has four children, and resides in Round Rock, TX.

### **Nomination of Shirley D. Peterson To Be an Assistant Attorney General**

*March 23, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Shirley D. Peterson to be Assistant Attorney General (Tax Division). She would succeed William S. Rose, Jr.

Since 1969 Mrs. Peterson has been in practice with Steptoe and Johnson and has been a partner since 1978. She currently serves in several capacities on the American Bar Association, including chair of the estate and gift tax committee of the tax section and member of the real property, probate and trust law section committee. She is also a fellow of the American College of Probate Counsel, serving on the board of regents, the nominating committee, the estate and gift tax committee, and as chair of the transfer tax study committee. In addition, Mrs. Peterson served on the Assistant Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Tax Litigation, Department of Justice, 1982-1984.

Mrs. Peterson graduated from Bryn Mawr (A.B., 1963) and New York University School of Law (LL.B., 1967). She was born September 3, 1941, in Holly, CO. Mrs. Peterson is married, has two children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

### **Nomination of E. Patrick Coady To Be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

*March 23, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate E. Patrick Coady to be U.S. Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of 2 years. He would succeed Robert Brendon Keating.

Mr. Coady was chief financial officer for the Acacia Group in Washington, DC, 1985-1988. Prior to this he was managing general partner with the investment banking firm of Coady and Co. in New York City, 1981-1985. Mr. Coady was senior vice president with Dillon, Read and Co., Inc., in New York City, 1966-1980.

Mr. Coady graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (B.S., 1960) and Harvard Graduate School of Business (M.B.A., 1966). He served in the U.S. Navy, 1960-1964. He is married, has three children, and resides in Great Falls, VA.

### Remarks at the National Association of Manufacturers Congress of American Industry

March 23, 1989

Thank you, Dick, and thank all of you. Thank you very much for that warm welcome. Thank you for that warm welcome back. And Dick, thank you, sir, for introducing me and for what you're doing leading the NAM. I want to pay my respects to your president, former secretary "Sandy" Trowbridge, who continues to do an outstanding job. Harry Truman used to say: "If you want a friend in Washington, buy a dog." [Laughter] And I'm here to disagree with him, because I feel in Dick, your chairman, and in "Sandy," your president, and in the membership of this illustrious organization, that our administration has a friend not only in Washington but all across the country. And I am very grateful for that, and I normally would not dare to speak for our new illustrious Secretary of Commerce, Bob Mosbacher, but in this regard I expect I'm saying exactly what he feels. And I might say to you, the members of the NAM, it is a wonderful thing to have him at my side, a successful businessman who knows what it means to take risks, knows what it means to try to keep the costs down, and knows what it means to add to the productivity of this country. And Bob Mosbacher is already doing a superb job.

After one tough football game, somebody asked Knute Rockne why Notre Dame had lost. And he answered, "I won't know until my barber tells me on Monday." [Laughter] Well, nobody is second-guessing American manufacturing anymore. And clearly, you all are playing a winning game.

And I'm here today to tell you that deindustrialization that we read about is a myth. And manufacturing, as a share of our national output, is as strong today as it has

ever been. And I think many people in this room deserve great credit for that. Thanks to the hard work of you people, who are the brains and the muscle of our basic industries, we're producing more products with a smaller percentage of our population than ever before. And that, my friends, is productivity. And that is why since 1982 our manufacturing output has gone up twice as fast as Western Europe and has kept pace with Japan. You're the producers—is somebody's heart beating very fast over there or what the heck's going on? [Laughter]

[The President referred to a thumping noise coming from the back of the room.]

In the technological age in which we're living, I'm sure we can—[laughter]. No, but you are the producers who are building a better America. And I think that your presence demonstrates that you are fighting to win the international struggle for continued growth. You've demonstrated that you can make America more competitive and that you can keep America more competitive.

So, I'm not saying you're going to have to do it alone. There's a role for government; sometimes political leadership is needed, for example, to keep international trade free and fair. But I will tell you that this government will not confuse involvement with interference.

And there's a lot of talk about competitiveness going around these days, and in a way that's a very good thing. But competitiveness is more than just the latest trade figures or the latest quarterly earnings or the latest poll or the latest election, for that matter. Surely our success can be measured by better methods than these. This is a good time for us to look towards a larger horizon. And we stand at a special moment in our history. We're prosperous. We are at peace. And at such a point, we've got to set our sights higher. And we must look farther ahead. It's hard for us to believe, but the 21st century is only 11 years from now.

And you've called this conference the New Leadership Summit. Leadership is certainly found in those like you who keep the great engines of American industry turning. In creating jobs and building businesses and meeting needs, our nation's manufacturers

have shown the qualities that will carry us into the future: And make no mistake, the challenges we face will test your vision and your capacity to define an agenda for action. So, today I'd like to address that very point by outlining my agenda for the next American Century.

To build a better America, one of the most important priorities for this government will be to encourage savings and long-term investment, to get our fiscal house in order—and that means, priority, bringing down the Federal budget deficit.

And last month, one of the very first things we did was to submit a budget to Congress with a clear agenda to cut the Federal deficit and enhance business' ability to plan, expand, and build. And next year, under current law—there are no changes in the revenue laws—the economic growth we are currently enjoying will increase Federal revenues by more than \$80 billion without increasing the tax rates. And our plan will hold the line on spending, using some of those new revenues to slash the deficit by more than 40 percent and meeting those Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets.

To encourage long-range investment in businesses of all sizes, it's time that we restored the capital gains differential by reducing the capital gains rate to 15 percent on long-held assets. And this really is a case where less means more: more revenue to the Federal Government. The Treasury now estimates that my proposal would bring in \$4.8 billion of new revenues in 1990. That's the Treasury estimate. And the critics all say, and have climbed on us in saying, "This is a tax cut for the rich." I say, Cut the capital gains rate, and you'll have more jobs for the poor and others, and more growth and opportunity for the whole country. Competitiveness, opportunity, saving and investing for the long-term—this is why we need a capital gains tax rate cut. And it's why we need one now. And I am going to keep on fighting to see that the Congress gives the people that which they deserve: more opportunity and more jobs.

To spur investment in basic research, we've proposed a permanent research and experimentation tax credit. We've also proposed a 13-percent increase for science and technology programs and intend to double the National Science Foundation's budget

by 1993 to guarantee that America's technology is number one.

A strong economy needs a safe and secure banking system. And that's why we proposed a comprehensive plan to solve the difficulties of our savings and loan industry, and I'm delighted that our very able Secretary of the Treasury, Nick Brady, was over here this morning talking to you about the broad principles of that plan. Frankly, the plan has been pretty darn well-received on both sides of the aisle on Capitol Hill. And in my speech to the Congress I challenged the Congress to act within 45 days. This is a matter of considerable national urgency.

We want to ease the pressures now building on the most important organization in America—the family—by promoting choice on issues like child care. So, last week I sent legislation to Congress that puts money and options in the hands of parents rather than in the hands of the bureaucracies. And we are going to keep on pushing for that concept. I do not want to have my administration identified with one single initiative that diminishes parental choice or in any way weakens the family. The Government must do what it can to strengthen family.

I'd say, though, that the most powerful key to long-term competitiveness is education. A strengthened education system is the essential ingredient for America's prosperity into the next decade, into the next century. But no one suggests that education is a minor matter on the national agenda. It is vital to everything we are and can become. Make no mistake about it, I understand the historic role of the communities and of the States, and I understand the limited role that is properly assigned the Federal Government. So, I don't want you to feel that I'm moving towards centralizing control over our schools in Washington, DC.

There are no quick fixes in education. Like most of the long-term issues on the national agenda, American education won't be fixed with a bolt of lightning or a puff of smoke. It's going to take collective effort at all levels, public and private, to get it right. And those businesses that are involved with local schools—developing the work force at its source—are making fail-safe investments. And they stand to reap the greatest rewards.

I wish Barbara were here to talk to you a little bit about her interest in literacy and to salute as she does the business community for its involvement. I talk about a thousand points of light. And if there's ever an example of that; it is the wide array of business people and business interests that are out there helping in the field of education. I didn't much like it when I talked about a thousand points of light and some cynic around here made some reference: What he really is talking about is a thousand pints of Lite. [Laughter]

But I do salute you for your outreach. For those workers that are already on the line, we must build new skills and flexibility, as jobs change, through training and retraining. The NAM policy position that you adopted last year said that "investment in human resources is at least as important as investment in equipment and technology." And you're absolutely right on that one. Machinery and technology alone don't improve productivity; people do.

Another issue where we plan to play for keeps—we're determined, and we are going to keep working at this one—to get the drugs out of the workplace. Drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace costs \$60 billion every year, putting productivity and lives at risk.

Drug abuse in America really must stop, and we're off to a fast start. Last month I talked to the Congress about four decisive issues: education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. And I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays—to nearly \$6 billion in 1990—to escalate this effort. But we'll also be looking to you to set effective, well-reasoned drug policies in your businesses.

Employers can teach their people to recognize the signs of substance abuse in their coworkers and understand how drug abuse hurts the nonusers on the line. I've called for a drug-free workplace. And Tuesday's Supreme Court decision, one that just came down the day before yesterday, affirms drug testing. And that's going to give this concept of a drug-free workplace a much better chance of success.

Any long-term agenda must also ask how we can leave the Earth we've inherited a little better than when we found it. And I was delighted to see Russ Train here, Bill

Ruckelshaus here, and I understand they did a first-class job in addressing themselves, with their background of experience, to this question.

We've got to devise answers to the problems of ozone depletion and global warming and acid rain. We've already joined with other nations to call for the elimination of CFC's [chlorofluorocarbons] and the development of environmentally safe substitutes as well as adopting a tough new policy on the export of hazardous waste. We can do these things without stifling the economic growth that is necessary, indeed, essential for our nation's economic health. The time has come to set aside partisan approaches to these and these other enormous environmental questions. We've got to ensure that our grandchildren can fish on the same lakes we've enjoyed.

And in this agenda for the new American Century, I've asked you to consider a broad vision, a vision that relies on the dynamic spirit that is America: the spirit that says, Buildings should not stand empty while people lack shelter; jobs should not go unfilled while young men and women stand idle on the street corners; no one should go hungry in the richest Nation on the face of the Earth. And we must promote local efforts to assure that every American can seize a share of this prosperity and help to create more of it, whether through the constellation of local community groups already at work or through new ideas, like our program to encourage our nation's youth to become involved in community service. I'm absolutely convinced that with the proper leadership from the White House and across the business community and elsewhere we can encourage those young people who are more fortunate than some of their peers to pitch in and help those that are less fortunate. We're going to rely less on the collective wallet—we have to, to do what I told you I want to do on the budget—less on the collective wallet and more on the collective will. But this does not mean lowering our sights or our expectations. It's just exactly the opposite of that. In the era of tight budgets, we're not going to simply "make do with less." We're going to learn how to do more with less—and do it better. In the

factory, you call it productivity. Across our country, I call it the national spirit.

And, yes, we're a prosperous country, and we are at peace. But such quiet moments often become pivotal in the Nation's history. The choices we make now are going to determine whether the door to the next American Century is closing or opening wide, for all who dare to dream.

Thank you for your leadership. Thank you for the support of our administration. And aren't we lucky to be living in 1989 in the United States of America, the best, the freest, the greatest country on the face of the Earth? Thank you all, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:23 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Mayflower Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Richard E. Heckert and Alexander (Sandy) B. Trowbridge, chairman and president of the association, respectively, and Russell E. Train and William D. Ruckelshaus, former Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency.*

#### **Nomination of Walter J.P. Curley To Be United States Ambassador to France** *March 23, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Walter J.P. Curley to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to France. He would succeed Joe M. Rodgers.

Since 1977 Ambassador Curley has been with W.J.P. Curley, Venture Capital in New York City. Prior to this he was U.S. Ambassador to Ireland, 1975-1977. From 1958 to 1975, Ambassador Curley was with J.H. Whitney and Co., Venture Capital in New York City. He was with California Texas Oil Co. in India and Italy, 1948-1957. Ambassador Curley has also served as commissioner of public events and chief of protocol for New York City, 1973-1974.

Ambassador Curley attended Yale University (B.A., 1944); the University of Oslo in Norway, 1947; Harvard University (M.B.A., 1948); and Trinity College (LL.D., 1976). He

served as a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps, 1943-1946. He is married, has four children, and resides in Bedford Village, NY.

#### **Nomination of Franklin Eugene Bailey To Be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture** *March 23, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Franklin Eugene Bailey to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (Government and Public Affairs). He would succeed Wilmer D. Mizell, Sr.

Since 1987 Mr. Bailey has been a government relations representative of the National Cotton Council of America in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was executive director of the southeast area for the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, DC, 1985-1987; Deputy Director of Administration, Personnel Policies and Budget, 1983-1985; Agricultural Programs Coordinator, 1981-1983; and a Senior Policy Specialist, 1978-1981.

Mr. Bailey received a bachelor of science degree and a master of public administration degree from James Mason University. He was born July 31, 1949, in Phenix, VA. He is married, has two children, and resides in Fredericksburg, VA.

#### **Nomination of Jo Ann D. Smith To Be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture** *March 23, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Jo Ann D. Smith to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (Marketing and Inspection). She would succeed Kenneth A. Gilles.

Since 1958 Mrs. Smith has been an operating partner, secretary, and treasurer of Smith Brothers Farming and Ranching in Wacahoota, FL. In addition she served as vice president of Smith Construction Co., 1962-1988, and as a marketing and public relations consultant for White Meat Packers,

1981–1988. Mrs. Smith served as chairman of the Cattlemen's Beef Promotion and Research Board from 1986 to 1988 and president of the National Cattlemen's Association in 1985. She has also served as chairman of the board for the Federal Reserve Bank of Jacksonville, FL, 1984–1986, and as a member of the board of governors for the Chicago Mercantile Board of Trade, 1985–1987. She was a member of the U.S. Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations, 1985–1987, and a member of the Governor's Task Force on the Future of Florida Agriculture, 1984–1986. Mrs. Smith has served on the executive committee of the National Cattlemen's Association, 1982–1988.

Mrs. Smith was born May 9, 1939, in Gainesville, FL. She is married, has two children, and currently resides in Micanopy, FL.

#### **Nomination of James E. Cason To Be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture**

*March 23, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate James E. Cason to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (Special Services). He would succeed George S. Dunlop.

Since 1985 Mr. Cason has been Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management at the Department of the Interior in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was Special Assistant to the Director for the Bureau of Land Management, 1982–1985. Mr. Cason was operations manager for Fred Meyer, Inc., in Portland, OR, 1981–1982; a partner, office manager, and salesman for ACM Real Estate, Inc., 1979–1981; and campaign manager with the committee to elect Lynn Engdahl, 1979–1980. Mr. Cason has also served as vice president for Cascade Overview Development Enterprises, Inc., 1978–1979, and project manager with the Western Environmental Trade Association, 1976–1978.

Mr. Cason graduated from Pacific University (B.A., 1976). He currently resides in Falls Church, VA.

#### **Executive Order 12673—Delegation of Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Functions**

*March 23, 1989*

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.*), and in order to conform delegations of authority to recent legislation, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1.** Section 4–203 of Executive Order No. 12148 is amended to read:

**Section 4–203.** The functions vested in the President by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.*), except those functions vested in the President by Section 401 (relating to the declaration of major disasters and emergencies), Section 501 (relating to the declaration of emergencies), Section 405 (relating to the repair, reconstruction, restoration, or replacement of Federal facilities), and Section 412 (relating to food coupons and distribution), are hereby delegated to the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

**Sec. 2.** Section 3 of Executive Order No. 11795 is amended by removing the words "Section 409" and inserting "Section 412" in place thereof.

**Sec. 3.** The functions vested in the President by Section 103(e)(2) of the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100–707 (relating to the transmission of a report to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate), are hereby delegated to the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

**Sec. 4.** The functions vested in the President by Section 110 of the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100–707, are hereby delegated to the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

**Sec. 5.** The functions vested in the President by Section 113 of the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Amendments of

1988, Public Law 100-707, are hereby delegated to the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

*Sec. 6.* The amendments to Executive Order No. 12148 that are made by Section 1 of this Executive Order shall not affect the administration of any assistance for major disasters or emergencies declared by the President before the effective date of "The Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Amendments of 1988."

George Bush

The White House,  
March 23, 1989.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:24 p.m., March 24, 1989]

*Note: The Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 24.*

### Remarks Announcing the Bipartisan Accord on Central America

March 24, 1989

*The President.* Well, let me first welcome the congressional leadership—Speaker, majority leader, and Senator Dole, Senator Michel, Congressman Foley—to the White House.

In my Inaugural Address, I advocated a bipartisan foreign policy; and today we, the Executive and the Congress, Republicans and Democrats, will be speaking with one voice on an extremely important foreign policy issue: Central America. We've signed today in the Cabinet Room a bipartisan accord on Central America which sets out the broad outlines of U.S. policy toward the region. We're seeking the same goals as those of the people of Central America: democracy, security, and peace.

In order to meet the challenge of realizing those goals, we must work together with Latin American democratic leaders, with the support of our European friends. Under the Esquipulas accord, insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into

their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights, and that is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance.

To achieve our objectives the bipartisan leadership of Congress has agreed to support my request for continued humanitarian assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua scheduled for February 28, 1990. We do not claim the right to order the politics of Nicaragua; that is for the Nicaraguan people to decide. The Esquipulas accord requires a free, open political process in which all groups can participate. The playing field must be level. The burden of proof is on the Sandinista government to comply with the promises that it has made since 1979. And if they comply, we have an opportunity to start a new day in Central America.

The Soviet Union also has an obligation and an opportunity to demonstrate its "new thinking." In other regional conflicts, it's adopted a welcome new approach, but in Central America, what we've seen to date is only "old thinking." The Soviet Union has no legitimate security interests in Central America; the United States has many. We reject any doctrine of equivalence in the region. The Soviet Union and Cuba have an obligation to stop violating the provisions of Esquipulas.

Some see violence and despair in Central America, but I have a different view of its future. I can see a democratic Central America in which all nations in the region live in peace, where resources are devoted to social ends instead of military defense. I hope the Esquipulas accord and the bipartisan accord that we've signed here will someday be seen as the first step toward that future.

And now I'd like to ask Secretary Baker to say a word, and then I think the leaders would each like to say something. And they will respond to your questions.

Mr. Secretary, and thank you gentlemen, very much. Mr. Speaker, thank you, sir.

*Speaker Wright.* It's been a pleasure.

*The President.* Bob, thank you.

*Reporter.* Mr. President, does this mean the end of the war in Nicaragua?

*The President.* I'd refer the questions to the leadership and to the Secretary of State.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:25 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.*

### **Bipartisan Accord on Central America** *March 24, 1989*

The Executive and the Congress are united today in support of democracy, peace, and security in Central America. The United States supports the peace and democratization process and the goals of the Central American Presidents embodied in the Esquipulas Accord. The United States is committed to working in good faith with the democratic leaders of Central America and Latin America to translate the bright promises of Esquipulas II into concrete realities on the ground.

With regard to Nicaragua, the United States is united in its goals: democratization; an end to subversion and destabilization of its neighbors; an end to Soviet bloc military ties that threaten U.S. and regional security. Today the Executive and the Congress are united on a policy to achieve those goals.

To be successful the Central American peace process cannot be based on promises alone. It must be based on credible standards of compliance, strict timetables for enforcement, and effective on-going means to verify both the democratic and security requirements of those agreements. We support the use of incentives and disincentives to achieve U.S. policy objectives.

We also endorse an open, consultative process with bipartisanship as the watchword for the development and success of a unified policy towards Central America. The Congress recognizes the need for consistency and continuity in policy and the responsibility of the Executive to administer and carry out that policy, the programs based upon it, and to conduct American diplomacy in the region. The Executive will consult regularly and report to the Congress on progress in meeting the goals of the peace and democratization process, including the use of assistance as outlined in this Accord.

Under Esquipulas II and the El Salvador Accord, insurgent forces are supposed to voluntarily reintegrate into their homeland

under safe, democratic conditions. The United States shall encourage the Government of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Resistance to continue the cessation of hostilities currently in effect.

To implement our purposes, the Executive will propose and the bipartisan leadership of the Congress will act promptly after the Easter Recess to extend humanitarian assistance at current levels to the Resistance through February 28, 1990, noting that the Government of Nicaragua has agreed to hold new elections under international supervision just prior to that date. Those funds shall also be available to support voluntary reintegration or voluntary regional relocation by the Nicaraguan Resistance. Such voluntary reintegration or voluntary regional relocation assistance shall be provided in a manner supportive of the goals of the Central American nations, as expressed in the Esquipulas II agreement and the El Salvador Accord, including the goal of democratization within Nicaragua, and the reintegration plan to be developed pursuant to those accords.

We believe that democratization should continue throughout Central America in those nations in which it is not yet complete with progress towards strengthening of civilian leadership, the defense of human rights, the rule of law and functioning judicial systems, and consolidation of free, open, safe, political processes in which all groups and individuals can fairly compete for political leadership. We believe that democracy and peace in Central America can create the conditions for economic integration and development that can benefit all the people of the region and pledge ourselves to examine new ideas to further those worthy goals.

While the Soviet Union and Cuba both publicly endorsed the Esquipulas Agreement, their continued aid and support of violence and subversion in Central America is in direct violation of that regional agreement. The United States believes that President Gorbachev's impending visit to Cuba represents an important opportunity for both the Soviet Union and Cuba to end all aid that supports subversion and destabilization in Central America as President Arias has requested and as the Central American peace process demands.

The United States Government retains ultimate responsibility to define its national interests and foreign policy, and nothing in this Accord shall be interpreted to infringe on that responsibility. The United States need not spell out in advance the nature or type of action that would be undertaken in response to threats to U.S. national security interests. Rather it should be sufficient to simply make clear that such threats will be met by any appropriate Constitutional means. The spirit of trust, bipartisanship, and common purpose expressed in this Accord between the Executive and the Congress shall continue to be the foundation for its full implementation and the achievement of democracy, security, and peace in Central America.

**George Bush**

President of the United States

**James C. Wright, Jr.**  
Speaker of the House

**George J. Mitchell**  
Senate Majority Leader

**Thomas S. Foley**  
House Majority Leader

**Robert Dole**  
Senate Republican Leader

**Robert H. Michel**  
House Republican Leader

The White House,  
March 24, 1989.

**Statement on the Bipartisan Accord on  
Central America**  
*March 24, 1989*

The President of a Central American democracy was asked recently what is the most important step the United States can take. He said: "Speak with one voice." Today, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, are speaking with one voice about Central America.

In my inaugural address I reached out my hand to the leadership of Congress in both parties asking them to join with me to rebuild a bipartisan foreign policy based on trust and common purpose. Today I am

gratified that the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders of the Senate and House have extended their hands back to me.

We have signed today together a Bipartisan Accord on Central America. It sets out the broad outlines of U.S. policy towards that troubled region and commits both the Executive and Congress to work together to achieve it.

The goals we seek are the goals which the people of Central America yearn for: democracy, security, and peace. Those are the pledges made by the Central American Presidents in the Esquipulas II accord. That agreement is an integrated whole: All of its provisions must move forward together if any of them are to be fulfilled. Our challenge now is to turn those promises into concrete realities on the ground.

The only way we can meet that challenge is if Latin democratic leaders and the United States work together, with the support of our European friends and allies, as true partners with candor and mutual respect. I believe Latin leaders are asking for that kind of relationship as we confront together the many challenges facing our hemisphere. As President, I pledge the United States is ready to respond.

Under this Central America agreement, insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. It is what they are fighting for. We hope and believe it can be achieved through a concerted diplomatic effort to enforce this regional agreement. To achieve these goals, the bipartisan leadership of Congress has agreed to support my request for continued humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan resistance through the elections scheduled in Nicaragua for February 28, 1990.

There will be extensive consultations and review with respect to these funds effective November 30, 1989 by the bipartisan leadership and relevant committees. However, I have been assured that the leadership in both Houses supports the extension of this assistance through the Nicaraguan elections, barring unforeseen circumstances.

There is no shortcut to democracy, no quick fix. The next weeks and months will demand patience and perseverance by the democratic community and the hard, technical work of ensuring compliance with the Esquipulas accord. The United States will work in good faith to support that kind of diplomatic effort, but we will not support a paper agreement that sells out the Nicaraguan people's right to be free.

We do not claim the right to order the politics of that country; that is for the people of Nicaragua to decide. We support what the Esquipulas accord requires: free, open political processes in which all groups can fairly and safely compete for political leadership. That means the playing field must be level; all, including the current government, must respect the majority's decision in the end; and the losers must also retain the political rights to operate as a legal opposition and contest again for political authority in the next recurring election contest.

The burden of proof is on the Sandinista government to do something it has steadfastly refused to do from 1979 to 1989: to keep its promises to the Nicaraguan people to permit real democracy, keep its promises to its neighbors not to support subversion in Central America, and keep its obligation to this hemisphere not to permit the establishment of Soviet-bloc bases in Central America. If those promises are kept, we have an opportunity to start a new day in Central America, but if those pledges continue to be violated, we hope and expect that other nations will find ways to join us to condemn those actions and reverse those processes.

The Soviet Union also has an obligation and an opportunity: to demonstrate that its proclaimed commitment to "new thinking" is more than a tactical response to temporary setbacks, but represents instead a new principled approach to foreign policy. In other regional conflicts around the world, the Soviet Union has adopted a welcome new approach that has helped resolve long-standing problems in constructive ways. In Central America, what we have seen from the Soviet Union and Cuba can only be described as "old thinking."

In the last decade, the Soviet bloc has poured at least \$50 billion in aid into Cuba

and Nicaragua. Soviet and Cuban aid is building in Nicaragua a military machine larger than all the armies of the other Central American nations combined and continues to finance violence, revolution, and destruction against the democratically elected government of El Salvador. Indeed, Soviet-bloc military support for the Marxist guerrillas has increased since the United States ended military support for the Nicaraguan resistance, and Soviet military aid to the Government of Nicaragua continues at levels wholly uncalled for by any legitimate defensive needs. The continuation of these levels of Soviet-bloc aid into Central America raises serious questions about Soviet attitudes and intentions towards the United States.

The Soviet Union has no legitimate security interest in Central America, and the United States has many. We reject any doctrine of equivalence of interest in this region as a basis for negotiations. Instead, the Soviet Union and Cuba have an obligation to the leaders of Central America to stop violating the provisions of the Esquipulas accord, which the Soviet Union and Cuba both pledged to uphold. The time to begin is now.

In signing the Esquipulas accord, President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica said: "Without democracy, there can be no peace in Central America." He is right. But with democracy and peace in Central America can come new hope for economic development in which all of the people of the region can share. One can look at the terrible violence ravaging Central America and despair, but I have a different vision of its future. I can see a democratic Central America in which all of the Nations of the region live in peace with each other; where the citizens of the region are safe from the violence of the state or from revolutionary guerrillas; where resources now devoted to military defense could be channeled to build hospitals, homes, and schools. That is not a dream if all the people and nations of the Americas will it to be true. I hope the Esquipulas accord and perhaps, also, the bipartisan accord will someday be seen as the first step toward its fulfillment.

## Remarks on Greeting the Crew of the Space Shuttle *Discovery*

March 24, 1989

*The President.* Dr. Fletcher and Admiral Truly, Commander Mike Coats, and crew, friends and families: First, let me just take a second to salute Dr. Fletcher, whose name has become almost synonymous with NASA's [National Aeronautics and Space Administration]. And as you know, he will be retiring on April 8th, and I want to thank him for his example, for his leadership, and for his commitment to this space program. He's been an inspiration to everybody not just in this administration and in government but all across the country, and we all owe him a vote of great thanks. [Applause]

And I think Jim, like these gentlemen with me, show that America is a family. And there are moments when we celebrate as a family would: moments of remembrance and moments of pride. And last Saturday, nearly half a million people welcomed these gentlemen's return to Andrews—Andrews—Freudian slip—[laughter]—Edwards Air Force Base. And they were there to pay America's respects to your courage and to your enterprise. And today, we, too, salute the story that you've written. You've shown once again that teamwork works. And in a sense, though, your triumph is personal. After all, it's you who braved the elements and performed the tasks which made this mission such a success.

But in a larger sense, the story of *Discovery* is as American as "Opening Day," timeless as our history. And it says that to Americans: Nothing lies beyond our reach. It speaks to our capacity to dare and to dream the impossible. My friends, this quality has graced every great moment of the American story. And by enriching our lives and our children's lives, it can shape America's dreams of the 21st century.

On the flight of *Discovery*, you showed anew America's genius in science and technology. By conducting the protein crystal growth experiments, you furthered advancements in medical research. And you used the IMAX camera to study this planet's environmental damage. And I hope that this will lead—I'm confident it will—to

our knowledge base and that that, in turn, will lead to reducing the threat to our Earth's environment. And you launch a TADR satellite, which completes the Satellite Communications Network that will allow us more effectively and efficiently to relay data from all of our scientific satellites to Earth. And in short, you showed exactly where we are going and why. And we're exploring the new horizons of this nation's technological future. For as Americans, we are driven always by a restlessness to do better. This desire links the generations and has pushed back the frontiers of research and exploration.

For evidence, I point to two students here today. They show how tomorrow's technological promise lies in the youth of today. John Vellinger was in ninth grade when he started work on an experiment using chicken embryos to study how tissues develop in weightlessness. And last week his experiment flew on shuttle *Discovery*. And so did the work of Andrew Fras. His experiment studied microgravity's effect on the healing of bones. John and Andrew show how America's future will depend, in space and on Earth, on our most precious resource: our youth.

You know, Adlai Stevenson once spoke of the awful majesty of outer space. This voyage of the shuttle *Discovery* is over, but its spirit lives, linking the majesty of outer space with the greatness of America. And we're going to forge even stronger links as we reaffirm our commitment to the shuttle program, as our science missions open up new horizons of knowledge, and as space station *Freedom* symbolizes the promise of man. As we do, we will honor the spirit of *Discovery*, the spirit which throws open the possibilities of tomorrow and which points us toward the stars.

Gentlemen, your mission is accomplished. Your nation says, well done, thank you, God bless you, and God bless America. Thank you, fellas.

*Commander Coats.* Well, thank you, Mr. President. We deeply appreciate your words of support for our country's space program. We represent thousands of people that work very hard to get the shuttle off the ground each time. And the encouragement you've shown is deeply appreciated.

We also appreciate your words talking about family and the importance of youth. All of us on this crew are very proud of our wives and of our children. And when we're not working in the space program, we're talking about our families. And it's been very encouraging to us to see you and Mrs. Bush and the emphasis that you place on family. We think it's wonderful, and we applaud that, sir.

We presented Mrs. Bush with a gold shuttle charm on a necklace earlier this morning. When it became obvious that we would be flying the first flight of this administration, we had a lot of discussion about what to fly for the President. And it became apparent quickly that we really wanted to fly something for Mrs. Bush as well. She's obviously a very special lady and she's very special to us. And we presented that with her this morning, and we'd like to thank you for a very special First Lady. When we discussed what to fly for our new President, most of us, of course, being home-ported in Houston, Texas, wanted to fly a Texas flag. It became obvious that, as proud as we are of our new President being from Texas, it probably wasn't appropriate to give you a Texas flag, sir, since you're now President of all these United States. So, we did fly a United States flag, and we'd like to present that to you right now, sir. And with it goes this plaque that says, "Presented to the President of the United States of America, George Bush. This United States flag was flown in the official flight kit aboard the orbiter *Discovery*, STS 29, March 13th through 18th, 1989." And each of the crew members have signed it. Sir, thank you very much.

*The President.* That's lovely. Well, thank you for the special—that actually went? Thank you all. Let me get the wives to come up. Come up here, ladies, so they can get a fitting group picture here. Pick out a husband. [Laughter]

I'd like to ask the Members of Congress that are here to come and say hello to these gentlemen before they head on back to Houston, Texas, which I understand they're fixing to do right after this. So, I see some right here.

Come on, you guys. Jim, Jamie, and the Senator—come on. We'll just say a quick hello to these people, because I don't know

if they're going to have the chance—Congress is out—to go up to the Hill. Here's Jim Sensenbrenner here. This is the chairman. Be nice to this guy. [Laughter]

*Note: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his closing remarks, he referred to Representatives F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., of Wisconsin and Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi, and Senator Quentin N. Burdick of North Dakota. The space shuttle "Discovery" was launched on March 13 from the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, FL, and returned to Edwards Air Force Base, CA, on March 18. The members of the crew included: Capt. Michael L. Coats, USN, flight commander; Col. John E. Blaha, USAF, mission pilot; Col. James F. Buchli and Col. Robert C. Springer, USMC, mission specialists; and James P. Bagian, physician and mission specialist.*

### **Nomination of William H. Taft IV To Be United States Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council** *March 24, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate William H. Taft IV to be the U.S. Permanent Representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. He would succeed Alton Keel.

Since 1984 Mr. Taft has been Deputy Secretary of Defense in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was General Counsel at the Department of Defense, 1981–1984. Mr. Taft was a partner with the law firm of Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin and Oppenheimer in Washington, DC, 1977–1981; General Counsel at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1973–1976; Executive Assistant to the Director in the Office of Management and Budget, 1972–1973; and Special Assistant to the Deputy Director in the Office of Management and Budget, 1970–1972. He was attorney adviser to the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, 1970, and an associate with

Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts of New York City, 1969–1970.

Mr. Taft graduated from Yale College (B.A., 1966) and Harvard Law School (J.D., 1969). He was born September 13, 1945, in Washington, DC. He is married, has three children, and resides in Lorton, VA.

### **Proclamation 5945—Women's History Month, 1989 and 1990**

*March 24, 1989*

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### ***A Proclamation***

Women have written many proud pages in the history of the United States, throughout all areas of our national life. Women's History Month is a time to recognize those contributions and the critical role they have played in the preservation of the principles and values that all Americans hold dear.

Women have served with distinction in all professions; they have contributed to our Nation's prosperity in all fields of business; they have served our country with courage in time of conflict; they have educated and inspired our children; and they have figured prominently in all our great struggles for political and social reform. Today women play a major role in our public life—they can be found working in the Congress, in the Cabinet, on the Supreme Court, and in our embassies around the world. Every aspect of our national life has been touched by the leadership, energy, and insight of outstanding American women.

This month, as we recall the achievements of prominent women in U.S. history, we also remember the quiet yet lasting contributions women have made to our society through the family, as volunteers in local charities or relief organizations, and as leaders in our churches. Women have demonstrated their great love for this country and have made that love real by their engagement in the lives of others. If any definition of a successful life must include service to others, countless women live successful lives. Through their tireless service on a

daily basis, the women of our Nation have woven the fabric of families and communities. For it is the family and the local community that have always been our Nation's stronghold, the first and greatest source of Americans' civic pride and sense of duty. The women who have sustained these institutions throughout America's history have strengthened this country beyond measure.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 148, has designated the month of March 1989 and the month of March 1990 as "Women's History Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of the events.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 1989 and March 1990 as Women's History Month. I call upon all Americans to observe these months with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

**George Bush**

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:25 p.m., March 24, 1989]*

### **Nomination of Joseph B. Gildenhorn To Be United States Ambassador to Switzerland**

*March 24, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Joseph B. Gildenhorn to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Switzerland. He would succeed Philip D. Winn.

Since 1962 Mr. Gildenhorn has served as president and director of JBG Real Estate Associates, Inc., in Washington, DC. He has also been a senior partner with Brown, Gildenhorn, and Jacobs in Washington, DC, 1958 to present. Prior to this Mr. Gildenhorn served as an attorney with the Office of the General Counsel of the Securities

and Exchange Commission in Washington, DC, 1956-1958. Mr. Gildenhorn has served in several capacities with the United Jewish Appeal Federation of Greater Washington, including president, 1987-1989; vice president, 1986-1987; and major gifts chairman, 1981-1983.

Mr. Gildenhorn graduated from the University of Maryland (B.S., 1951) and Yale University Law School (LL.B. and J.D., 1954). Mr. Gildenhorn was born September 17, 1929, in Washington, DC. He is married, has two children, and currently resides in Washington, DC.

**Nomination of Paul Matthews Cleveland To Be United States Ambassador to Malaysia**

*March 24, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Paul Matthews Cleveland to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Malaysia. He would succeed John Cameron Monjo.

Since 1986 Mr. Cleveland has served as Ambassador to New Zealand and Ambassador to Western Samoa. Prior to this Mr. Cleveland served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, South Korea. Mr. Cleveland has served in several capacities at the Department of State, including Director of Korean Affairs, 1981-1982; Director of Thai Affairs, 1980-1981; Deputy Director and Director of Regional Affairs, East Asian Bureau, 1977-1980; political counselor in Seoul, South Korea 1973-1977; Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for East Asian Affairs, 1970-1973; economic officer at the office of fuels and energy, 1968-1970; and economic officer in Jakarta, Indonesia, 1965-1968.

Mr. Cleveland graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1953) and Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (M.A., 1965). He was born on August 25, 1931, in Boston, MA. Mr. Cleveland is married, has four children, and resides in McLean, VA.

**Nomination of Chic Hecht To Be United States Ambassador to the Bahamas**

*March 24, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Senator Chic Hecht to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. He would succeed Carol Boyd Hallett.

Senator Hecht served in the United States Senate, representing the State of Nevada from 1983 to 1989. Senator Hecht served in the Nevada State senate and was senate minority leader, 1967-1975. He also served as a special agent in the U.S. Army Intelligence Corps, 1951-1953.

Senator Hecht graduated from Washington University (B.S., 1949). He was born November 30, 1928, in Cape Girardeau, MO. He is married, has two children, and resides in Las Vegas, NV.

**Nomination of Richard H. Solomon To Be an Assistant Secretary of State**

*March 24, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard H. Solomon to be Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs). He would succeed Gaston Joseph Sigur, Jr. Richard L. Armitage, who was previously announced for the position as Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs), has been asked by the President to remain at the Department of Defense in a senior position which will be announced at a later date.

Since 1986, Dr. Solomon has been the director of the policy planning staff of the Department of State. He previously served from 1976 to 1986 as head of the Rand Corporation's political science department and also directed the corporation's research program on international security policy from 1977 to 1983. From 1971 to 1973 he was Senior Staff member for Asian Affairs on the National Security Council and was professor of political science at the University of Michigan from 1966 to 1971.

Dr. Solomon graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (S.B., 1960 and Ph.D., 1966). He was an international affairs fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1971 and served as a consultant to the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies from 1978 to 1980.

**Accordance of the Personal Rank of Ambassador to John J. Maresca While Serving as Chief of the United States Delegation to the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe**  
*March 24, 1989*

The President today accorded the personal rank of Ambassador to John J. Maresca, of Connecticut, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, in his capacity as Chief of the United States Delegation to the Negotiations on Confidence and Security Building Measures.

Since 1986 he has been serving as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for European and NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] Policy at the Department of Defense. Mr. Maresca graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1959). He served in the U.S. Navy from 1959 to 1965, and his foreign languages are French, Italian, and Dutch. Mr. Maresca is married, has one child, and resides in Chevy Chase, MD.

**Nomination of Edward Noonan Ney To Be United States Ambassador to Canada**  
*March 24, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Edward Noonan Ney to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Canada. He would succeed Thomas Michael Tolliver Niles.

Since 1986 Mr. Ney has served as the chairman of PaineWebber/Young & Rubicam Ventures and vice chairman of PaineWebber, Inc. Prior to this he was

chairman, president, and chief executive officer of Young and Rubicam, Inc. In April 1984, Mr. Ney was appointed to the Board for International Broadcasting. He was a member of the Grace commission and the Commission on National Elections. He is a member of the services policy advisory committee of the United States Trade Representative and serves on the advisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Mr. Ney graduated from Amherst College and served as an ensign in the Navy Air Corps during World War II. He currently resides in New York City.

**Nomination of Charles Edgar Redman To Be United States Ambassador to Sweden**  
*March 24, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles Edgar Redman to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Sweden. He would succeed Gregory J. Newell.

Since 1986 Mr. Redman has served as the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. Mr. Redman entered the Foreign Service in June 1974. He served first in the State Department Operations Center and then as staff assistant in the Bureau of European Affairs. In December 1976 he began a tour of duty as political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Paris. He then served from 1979 to 1982 on the NATO international staff as Deputy Director of the Private Office of the Secretary-General of NATO. Following a 2-year assignment as political officer in Algiers, he returned to Washington in August 1984 to become Deputy Director, and then Acting Director, of the Office of European Security and Political Affairs. Since July 1985 Mr. Redman has served as Deputy Spokesman for the Department of State. On October 12, 1986, he also became the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs at the Department of State.

Mr. Redman graduated from the United States Air Force Academy (B.S., 1966) and

Harvard University (M.A., 1968). He served in the U.S. Air Force until 1974, including assignments in Vietnam and on the air staff in Washington as Special Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. Mr. Redman was born December 24, 1943, in Waukegan, IL. He is married, has three children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

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### Digest of Other White House Announcements

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*The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.*

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#### March 20

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Nicholas Platt and Gov. Guy Hunt of Alabama, to discuss drug abuse and trafficking;
- Cardinal Casaroli of the Vatican;
- Foreign Secretary Fernando Solana of Mexico;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted a reception in the Residence at the White House for U.S. Roman Catholic Cardinals.

#### March 21

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- Archbishop Iakovos of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South

America, for the observance of Greek Independence Day;

- the Tennessee State University basketball team;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President;
- Secretary of Labor Elizabeth H. Dole, to discuss the minimum wage.

The President announced that Secretary of State James A. Baker III will serve as his personal representative to attend the funeral of John J. McCloy. Accompanying Secretary Baker as official representatives of the President will be:

*Mrs. Dean Acheson*, widow of former Secretary of State Acheson

*Representative E. Thomas Coleman*, of Missouri, vice chairman, Congressional Study Group on Germany

*Ambassador Martin J. Hillenbrand*, former Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany

*Former Senator Charles McC. Mathias*, of Maryland, chairman of the American Council on Germany

*Ambassador George C. McGhee*, former Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany

*Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed*, Chief of Protocol

*Ambassador Vernon A. Walters*, Ambassador-designate to the Federal Republic of Germany

#### March 22

The President met at the White House with John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted a reception in the Residence at the White House for the Inaugural Family Housing Group.

#### March 23

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- children with life-threatening illnesses, as part of the Make a Wish Program;
- administration officials, to discuss the budget;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

**March 24**

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- Members of Congress;
- Darryl Waltrip, 1989 Daytona 500 winner;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III, for lunch.

In the morning, the President and Mrs. Bush attended Good Friday services at St. Johns Church at Lafayette Square.

The President sent to the Congress requests for additional appropriations totaling \$2.2 billion in budget authority: \$892.4 million in appropriations to liquidate contract authority and \$144.6 million in transfer authority for fiscal year 1989 and \$444.5 million in budget authority and \$62.5 million in appropriations to liquidate contract authority in fiscal year 1990. Most of the increases for fiscal year 1989 are required by law for mandatory Federal programs. All outlays resulting from fiscal year 1989 requests for discretionary programs would be offset mainly through a percentage reduction to be applied to a set of programs identified in a report to be transmitted to the Congress with this package. This transmittal also includes fiscal year 1989 and 1990 appropriation requests for the legislative branch and the judiciary.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush left the White House to visit President José Napoleón Duarte Fuentes of El Salvador at Walter Reed Army Hospital. Following the visit, the President and Mrs. Bush went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

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**Nominations  
Submitted to the Senate**

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*Note: No nominations were submitted to the Senate during the period covered by this issue.*

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**Checklist  
of White House Press Releases**

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**Released March 21**

Fact sheet:  
The President's minimum wage proposal

**Released March 22**

Advance text:  
Remarks to the students and faculty of Conestoga Valley High School in Lancaster, PA

Advance text:  
Remarks to the law enforcement community in Wilmington, DE

**Released March 23**

Advance text:  
Remarks at the National Association of Manufacturers Congress of American Industry

**Released March 24**

Transcript:  
Press briefing on the Bipartisan Accord on Central America—by Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives; George Mitchell and Robert Dole, majority and minority leaders of the Senate, respectively; Thomas S. Foley and Robert H. Michel, majority and minority leaders of the House of Representatives, respectively.

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**Acts Approved  
by the President**

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**Approved March 21**

S.J. Res. 64 / Public Law 101-3  
To designate March 25, 1989, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy"

*Administration of George Bush, 1989*

***Approved March 23***

H.J. Res. 117 / Public Law 101-4  
To proclaim March 20, 1989, as "National  
Agriculture Day"

H.J. Res. 167 / Public Law 101-5  
To designate March 16, 1989, as "Freedom  
of Information Day"

***Approved March 24***

H.J. Res 148 / Public Law 101-6  
Designating the month of March in both  
1989 and 1990 as "Women's History  
Month"

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- AIDS. *See* Health and medical care
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## Administration of George Bush, 1989

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