

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.**

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

OA/ID Number: 90507
Folder ID Number: 90507-008

Folder Title:
Friday, April 7, 1989

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	11	2	1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	04/07/89	(b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6]	
02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [Eastern Daylight-Time] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	04/07/89	(b)(6)	
02b. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	04/07/89	(b)(6)	
02c. Log	White House Telephone Log [Eastern Daylight-Time] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	04/07/89	(b)(6)	
02d. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	04/07/89	(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: Friday, April 7, 1989

Pinksheet Number: dw1289

OA/ID Number: 90507-008

Date Closed: 3/27/2009

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

From the desk of
George Bush

Box 3

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

[Located on Front of Folder]

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy



SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Friday, April 7, 1989

8:00 am (15 min)		<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> <u>(Scowcroft/Sununu)</u>		Oval Office
8:15 am (30 min)		<u>National Security Briefing</u> <u>(Scowcroft/Sununu)</u>		Oval Office
8:45 am (30 min)		<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>		Oval Office
9:25 am (5 min)		<u>Photo with Carol Cleveland</u> <u>(Newman)</u>	(TAB A)	Oval Office
9:30 am (10 min)	B	<u>Presentation of Presidential</u> <u>Inaugural Medals</u> <u>(Studdert)</u>	(TAB B)	Roosevelt Room
9:40 min (20 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
10:00 am (15 min)		<u>Meeting with Ray Chambers' Group</u> <u>(Petersmeyer)</u>	(TAB C)	Roosevelt Room
10:15 am (45 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u> PRE BRIEF		Oval Office
	10:30	STATEMENT IN PRES ROOM		
11:00 am (10 min)		<u>Staff Time</u> <u>(Demarest)</u>	(TAB D)	Oval Office
11:15 am (30 min)		<u>Interview with "Learning in America"</u> <u>a PBS Special Report on Education</u> <u>(Demarest)</u>	(TAB E)	Map Room
11:45 am (15 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
	11:50	DR. FLETCHER PHOTO		OVAL
12:00 noon (75 min)		<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
1:15 pm (15 min)		<u>Meeting with Texas Governor Clements</u> <u>(Anderson)</u>	(TAB F)	Oval Office
1:30 pm (30 min)		<u>Meeting with Secretary Baker</u>		Oval Office
2:00 pm (30 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
2:30 pm (30 min)		<u>Meeting with Alfredo Cristiani,</u> <u>President-elect of El Salvador</u> <u>(Scowcroft)</u>	(Distributed Separately)	Oval Office
3:10 pm (10 min)	B	<u>Drop-by Reception for Folger Library</u> <u>(Firestone)</u>	(TAB G)	Residence
3:30 pm	B	<u>Depart for Camp David</u>		South Lawn

UNP 04/06/89
4:00 pm

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	04/07/89	(b)(3)[50 USC 403g, Sec 6]	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, April 7, 1989

Date Closed: 3/27/2009	OA/ID Number: 90507-008
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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.

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) 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

7:23 Potus arr Oval 8:05 add Gates DCI,

(b)(3)
[50 USC 403g,
Sec 6]

8:06 add Sununu 8:20 VP into Oval 8:25 DCI &

8:50 Gates out 9:06 Fitzwater to Oval 9:13 Fitzwater out

9:26 Fitzwater into Oval 9:27 Fitzwater out

Bush Library Photocopy

10:07 add Cicconi 10:08 Potus to Ross Room 10:27 to Oval ~~10:28 arr Oval~~
~~10:28 arr Oval~~ 10:28 arr Oval join Shiner, Cheney, Sununu,

10:31 add Bates Breiden; Shiner out 10:35 Potus et al to Cabinet Room
join Sen. Stivers, Sen. Murkowski
and Cong. Yang + 12 or more
USCG & DOD personnel

10:45 Potus dpt Cale. Room 10:46 announced to Press Brief Rm 11:08 Potus to Oval
w/ Sununu

11:13 Demerut, Taylor, Kristal, & Roper? to Oval

11:20 Potus others dpt to Map Room 11:22 arr Map Room 11:47 dpt Map Room

11:48 arr Oval 11:49 Potus to Fitzwater off 11:53 dpt Fitzwater off 11:53 arr Oval

11:54 add Dr. James Fletcher 11:59 Fletcher out

12:04 add Sununu 12:06 Sununu out 12:27 add Gov. Clements +
Deb Anderson

12:30 Potus Clements Anderson + Sununu to mess 12:33 arr Mess

1:32 dpt Mess 1:33 arr Oval w/ Sununu; add Baker + Gates

1:38 add Fitzwater 1:41 Fitzwater out 2:10 Sununu + Gates out

2:11 Add D. Anderson + W. Dale Miller 2:16 Anderson + Miller out

2:22 Baker out 2:29 Gates, Sununu Fitzwater into Oval 2:30 add Baker
Christiani et al
to Oval

2:55 Baker out 3:05 Christiani et al out 3:10 Cond Hagin into Oval

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [Eastern Daylight-Time] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	04/07/89	(b)(6)	

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Office: Office of the President

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Subseries:

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File Location: Friday, April 7, 1989

Date Closed: 3/27/2009	OA/ID Number: 90507-008
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bush Library Photocopy

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

EASTERN DAYLIGHT-TIME
PRESIDENT-BUSH

APRIL 7th

, 19 89

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
(OUT)	7:33 (AM)	7:43	(BRO.) JOHN BUSH (b)(6)	TALKED OK 7:34A
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	7:48 (AM)	8:05	MR. LEE ATWATER WASHINGTON, D.C. 638-8327	IN MEETING TALKED OK 8:02AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	7:51 (AM)	8:00	SECR. BAKER OFFICE-WASHINGTON, D.C. 647-4910	TALKED OK
(INC)	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	8:00 (AM)	9:24	ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARD THORNBURGH OFFICE-WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 426	LEFT WORD RETURNED CALL 8:09A - PRESIDENT IN MEETING. TOLD PATTY PRESOCK. TALKED OK 9:20A
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	9:59 (AM)	10:05	JOHN E. "JEB" BUSH (b)(6)	TALKED OK
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	11:10 (AM)		MR. PETER UEBERROTH OFFICE-NEW YORK CITY 212-906-1234	TOLD PATTY PRESOCK GOV. SUNUNU RETURNED CALL OK'd 2:23P TOLD PATTY PRESOCK
(INC)	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

EASTERN DAYLIGHT-TIME
PRESIDENT-BUSH

APRIL 7th

, 19 89

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
(OUT)	AM		DEBRA ANDERSON OFFICE-WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 2577	
INC	12:04 (PM)	12:06		TALKED OK
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	AM		MR. ROGER AILES OFFICE-NEW YORK CITY 212-563-1970	
INC	12:21 (PM)	12:27		TALKED OK
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	AM		MR. JOHN E. "JEB" BUSH (b)(6)	OUT OF THE OFFICE EXPECTED AT 2:30p PASSED TO PATTY PRE- SOCK. LEFT WORD RETURNED CALL 2:30P TALKED OK TO PATTY PRESOCK
INC	2:08 (PM)	2:31		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	AM		SEN. CLAYBORNE PELL OFFICE-PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 401-769-7500 EXT. 14	LEFT WORD PASSED TO CAMP-DAVID COMPLETED BY CAMP DAVID OPR. #3
INC	3:08 (PM)	5:02		TALKED OK 5:00PM
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	AM		MRS. TERRY LACEY OFFICE-HOUSTON, TEXAS 713-220-4200	
INC	5:01 (PM)	5:08		TALKED OK 5:06PM.
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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02b. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	04/07/89	(b)(6)	

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Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Friday, April 7, 1989

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bush Library Photocopy

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

April 7, 1989

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		Mr. John E. Bush	LW with Ms. Diaz 4:43 PM
INC	4:42 PM	4:49	(b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 4:48 PM
OUT	AM		MSl Cheryl J. Minnie Aspen Cabin, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1630	Tlkd-ok 5:40 PM
INC	5:39 PM	5:40		
OUT	AM		Mr. Marlin M. Fitzwater Office, Washington, D.C. 456-2974	PRESUS Cancel 6:37 PM
INC	6:33 PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Sean T. Walsh Office, Washington, D.C. 456-2100	Tlkd-ok 6:41 PM
INC	6:37 PM	6:42		
OUT	AM		Mr. James N. Allison Aspen Cabin, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1631	Tlkd-ok 10:05 PM
INC	10:04 PM	10:05		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

EASTERN DAYLIGHT-TIME
PRESIDENT-BUSH

APRIL 7th

, 19⁸⁹

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
(OUT)	7:33 (AM)	7:43	(BRO.) JOHN BUSH (b)(6)	TALKED OK 7:34A
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	7:48 (AM)	8:05	MR. LEE ATWATER WASHINGTON, D.C. 638-8327	IN MEETING TALKED OK 8:02AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	7:51 (AM)	8:00	SECR. BAKER OFFICE-WASHINGTON, D.C. 647-4910	TALKED OK
(INC)	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
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INC	PM			
(OUT)	9:59 (AM)	10:05	JOHN E. "JEB" BUSH (b)(6)	TALKED OK
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	11:10 (AM)		MR. PETER UEBERROTH OFFICE-NEW YORK CITY 212-906-1234	TOLD PATTY PRESOCK GOV. SUNUNU RETURNED CALL OK'd 2:23P TOLD PATTY PRESOCK
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THE WHITE HOUSE
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INC	12:04 (PM)	12:06		TALKED OK
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	AM		MR. ROGER AILES OFFICE-NEW YORK CITY 212-563-1970	
INC	12:21 (PM)	12:27		TALKED OK
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
(OUT)	AM		MR. JOHN E. "JEB" BUSH (b)(6)	OUT OF THE OFFICE EXPECTED AT 2:30p PASSED TO PATTY PRE SOCK. LEFT WORD
INC	2:08 (PM)	2:31		RETURNED CALL 2:30P
OUT	AM			TALKED OK TO PATTY PRESOCK
INC	PM			
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OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
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INC	5:01 (PM)	5:08		TALKED OK 5:06PM
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Bush Library Photocopy

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

April 7, 1989

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		Mr. John E. Bush	LW with Ms. Diaz
INC	4:42 PM	4:49	(b)(6)	4:43 PM Tlkd-ok 4:48 PM
OUT	AM		MSl Cheryl J. Minnie	Tlkd-ok
INC	5:39 PM	5:40	Aspen Cabin, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1630	5:40 PM
OUT	AM		Mr. Marlin M. Fitzwater	PRESUS Cancel
INC	6:33 PM		Office, Washington, D.C. 456-2974	6:37 PM
OUT	AM		Mr. Sean T. Walsh	Tlkd-ok
INC	6:37 PM	6:42	Office, Washington, D.C. 456-2100	6:41 PM
OUT	AM		Mr. James N. Allison	Tlkd-ok
INC	10:04 PM	10:05	Aspen Cabin, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1631	10:05 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

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Friday
April 7, 1989

PHONE CALL FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ambassador Chris Phillips
333-4996

Wants to meet with the President
"one little thing to talk about"
"purely personal".... (I couldn't get
him to elaborate)

He said if he couldn't meet w/ the
President, he would like to talk to him
on the phone.

(former deputy to Mr. Bush at the U.N)_

get him 4-10
9:55 AM

- ① Letter in Feb. — ~~Patty Blasego~~ get it
- ② "Appointee Posts" want to serve
- ③ Love to go abroad - Bruner
even
- ④ Wanted UN and sec-gen
interested UNDP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Friday
April 7, 1989

PHONE CALL FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ambassador Chris Phillips
333-4996

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"one little thing to talk about"
"purely personal".... (I couldn't get
him to elaborate)

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President, he would like to talk to him
on the phone.

(former deputy to Mr. Bush at the U.N.)_

got him 4-10
953 PM

- ① Letter in Feb. — ~~Patty Blesock~~ you got it
② "Appointion Posts" want to serve
③ Love to go abroad - Brumer
even
④ Wanted UN and sec-gen
interested UNDP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Friday
April 7, 1989
11:10 a.m.

PHONE CALL FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER UEBERROTH

Has two unrelated matters that he
would like to discuss with the
President. Both "personal".

GUIDANCE:

Governor
Sumnu
Handled the
call P.

Patty Presock

P/ *phon*
file
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: *4-7-89*

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To:

Weyrich may have
requested from me
received request to for
put

1) *might have been*
some action under
Meece.

2) *the order*

From the desk of
George Bush

4-9

file

*I called Teb
asked him not
to go on Delegation
to Panama elections*

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

intent

Brent

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: -

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: Jeb

Dennis
Rep.
Labor
I O U

1 asked to be head of
election delegation

2 Republican Int'l Inst. Int'l
& Public Affairs

ex de
Pete
Stinchcomb
Rich Bond
called
did meet
RNC
Lee Atkeson
Lynn Orr

supported a) priv.
b) + Natl Endow Democracy

3 Each Institute send
22 people
12 overseas
10 domestic
3 days in Panama

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: *Talk to*
JS
JAB
Bob Gates

all agree "no"

I'll call Jeb

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1000 APR 11 1989
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL BY THE PRESIDENT

TO: SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL (D-RI)

DATE: April 7, 1989

RECOMMENDED BY: Frederick D. McClure *fm*

PURPOSE: To thank him for coming down to the Rose Garden ceremony on Wednesday and to thank him for co-sponsoring the education initiative (S. 695) you have endorsed.

BACKGROUND: Senator Pell, Chairman of the Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee, attended the ceremony on Wednesday. Although he was not a co-sponsor at the time, he decided to do so after listening to your remarks in the Rose Garden.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: April 6, 1989

ACTION:

4/7/89 3:10 p.m. - out 1

① got him Woonsochut R.I.
April 7
he's co-sponsoring plus
will have more of his own
ideas - *es*

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D.C.
Camp David, Maryland

DATE 7 April 1989

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0723	South Grounds
0725	Oval Office
0937	Roosevelt Room
0949	Oval Office
0950	South Grounds
1049	Lower Press Lobby
1113	Oval Office
1124	Map Room
1150	Oval Office
1235	Navy Staff Dining Facility
1335	Oval Office
1525	State Floor
1543	South Grounds
1547	Depart South Grounds via Marine One
1614	Arrive Camp David, Maryland

Friday, April 7

5:50 Breakfast for the Fisher's
6:00 Breakfast for President and Mrs. Bush
6:05 Mrs. Bush to the South Grounds
6:13 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor
6:19 The Fisher's depart via the South Grounds
7:21 The President to the South Grounds, to the Oval Office
8:20 Breakfast for Laura Bush and Lynn Munn
9:27 Mrs. Bush to the West Wing
9:56 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor
10:30 Audrey Hepburn and two guests to the Second Floor
11:10 Mrs. Bush escorts Audrey Hepburn and guests to the South
Ground to bid farewell
11:22 The President to the Map Room for Radio Interview
11:24 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor
11:45 The President to the South Grounds, to the Oval Office
12:15 Mrs. Bush and puppies to the Ground Floor
12:19 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor
12:30 Lunch for Mrs. Bush in the West Hall
2:15 Laura Bush and Lynn Munn to the Second Floor
3:08 Mrs. Bush to the State Floor
3:10 Laura Bush and Lynn Munn to the State Floor
3:25 The President to the State Floor
3:33 Laura Bush and Lynn Munn to the Ground Floor
4:15 The President and Mrs. Bush depart via South Grounds
with Laura Bush and Lynn Munn



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1989 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Shamir Proposes Elections As Part Of Peace Plan -- Prime Minister Shamir proposed elections for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories Thursday as part of a peace plan greeted by increased U.S. pressure to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. (Boston Globe, Washington Post, AP, UPI)

Gorbachev Criticizes Lack Of U.S. Policy -- Soviet leader Gorbachev expressed apprehension here today that the Bush administration's "hesitation" in developing its own policy toward the Soviet Union could imperil the momentum in superpower relations that began nearly three years ago, according to a Soviet spokesman. (Boston Globe, Washington Post, AP)

Reagan, Bush Worked To Solicit Aid For Contras During Congressional Ban -- President Reagan and his senior associates orchestrated elaborate efforts to induce third countries to give military support to the Nicaraguan contras in return for favors and aid from the U.S. at a time when Congress had banned direct military aid to the rebels. (Washington Post, Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Thursday evening)

SHAMIR -- Secretary Baker said talks between Prime Minister Shamir and President Bush were encouraging.

NORTH TRIAL -- Then-Vice President Bush played a role in funneling secret aid to the contras through a third country, according to a document filed by the defense.

EASTERN -- Peter Ueberroth has purchased Eastern Airlines.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-2

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-9

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SHAMIR PROPOSES ELECTIONS FOR SPOKESMEN OF PALESTINIANS Limited Self-Rule Would Be Negotiated

Israeli Prime Minister Shamir yesterday proposed elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to choose "interlocutors" who would represent the 1.7 million Palestinians there in negotiations with Israel for limited self-government.

President Bush endorsed the idea on the condition that whatever interim arrangement emerges be followed by broad-based negotiations among the various parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict to determine the final status of the territories.

Following a White House meeting between the two leaders, Bush said he plans "in the days and weeks ahead" to work closely with efforts to get "Israel and the Palestinians to arrive at a mutually acceptable formula for elections." He stressed, though, that the U.S. considers such elections "not the end of the road" but the beginning of a process that will lead ultimately to resolution of the territorial dispute and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A1)

Shamir Proposes Elections As Part Of Peace Plan

Prime Minister Shamir proposed elections for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories Thursday as part of a peace plan greeted by increased U.S. pressure to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting at the White House, Shamir and President Bush reaffirmed their shared desire to move the Middle East peace process forward while baring differences that have made the goal so elusive.

Shamir, for example, offered to "sit with anyone, anytime, anywhere, without preconditions, if we thought it would advance the cause of peace." But in the same breath, he ruled out any solution that creates a Palestinian state.

For his part, Bush underscored U.S. opposition to an independent Palestinian state, but also said the U.S. would not condone "Israeli sovereignty or permanent occupation" in the territories.

(Norman Sandler, UPI)

Bush Gives Qualified Backing To Shamir's Idea For Elections

President Bush gave qualified support to Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's idea for elections among Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza. The President emphasized that Israel must eventually give up the occupied lands.

Bush said he told Shamir "we do not support an independent Palestinian state, nor Israeli sovereignty over or permanent occupation of the West Bank and Gaza," which Israel won in the 1967 Six-Day War.

By mentioning Israeli "sovereignty," Bush went a step beyond his statement Monday that Israel must end the "occupation" of the seized territory.

Bush, standing alongside Shamir and reporting on their talks, said he was confident an "acceptable formula" could be produced for holding elections in the West Bank and Gaza.

(Terence Hunt, AP)

Bush Endorses Shamir Proposal

President Bush Thursday endorsed a proposal by Israeli Prime Minister Shamir for local elections in the [occupied territories]. But he qualified his backing publicly, and sources said the two men privately had "disagreements on basic points."

In addition, Bush prodded Israel by saying that it ought to talk with the Palestinians and, for the second time this week, that it should withdraw from the territories. And Shamir later seemed to reject major aspects of U.S. policy on Middle East peace negotiations.

Bush and other top U.S. officials said they were encouraged by aspects of Shamir's suggestions, particularly his stated willingness to negotiate the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with Palestinian representatives chosen in elections. Some officials said they were disappointed Shamir had not brought a more comprehensive plan but, in the words of one, "This is only a starting point, and a lot of details need to be fleshed out." (Adam Pertman, Boston Globe)

PALESTINIANS CRITICIZE NEW ISRAELI PEACE PLAN

JERUSALEM -- Palestinians criticized Prime Minister Shamir's new peace proposals unveiled in Washington, saying they ignored the central issue of their political rights....

While some Palestinians did not immediately rule out the idea of elections under certain conditions, they said the plan did not address the heart of their complaints.

"He (Shamir) raised four points and he did not mention anything about the political rights of Palestinians or the efforts of the PLO. Really, he is not serious," said Saed Kenaan, a Palestinian leader in the West Bank town of Nablus.

Palestinians also also said they were disappointed Bush had not expressed support for a Palestinian state, though he said the Israeli occupation of the territories must end.

"I am afraid that Mr. Bush is very cautious in his words," said Ibrahim Dakkak of the Arabic Thought Forum in Jerusalem.

"If you drop the idea completely of a Palestinian state, then there is no benchmark to direct yourself to a final solution."

(Sharon Waxman, Reuter)

AMERICANS POLLED URGE ISRAELI-PLO TALKS

Most Americans believe Israel should negotiate directly with the PLO and an even larger majority say peace in the Middle East is impossible without direct talks between PLO and Israeli leaders, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

The survey found support for Israel has rebounded in recent weeks, and is now about as high as it was before the Palestinian uprising began 18 months ago....

Yet about half of all Americans remain critical of some aspects of Israel's response to the (uprising)....

And half of those interviewed said they support the establishment of a homeland for the Palestinians in territory occupied by Israel, a move strongly opposed by the Israeli government.

(Richard Morin, Washington Post, A17)

TERRORIST ATTACK IN U.S. SEEN SOMEWHAT LIKELY

Most Americans say a major terrorist attack is at least somewhat likely in the U.S. in the near future, according to the latest Washington Post-ABC News poll.

The survey also found that nine out of ten persons interviewed suspect that their government frequently withholds information about terrorist attacks on civilians, and four in ten say that withholding such information is unjustified under any circumstance. (Washington Post, A17)

GORBACHEV CRITICIZES LACK OF U.S. POLICY

Soviet, In London, Expresses Impatience
With Bush's 'Prolonged' Review Of Options

LONDON -- Soviet leader Gorbachev expressed apprehension here today that the Bush administration's "hesitation" in developing its own policy toward the Soviet Union could imperil the momentum in superpower relations that began nearly three years ago, according to a Soviet spokesman.

In talks here with British Prime Minister Thatcher, Gorbachev said that while the atmosphere now is generally favorable for further negotiations on conventional and nuclear arms reduction, the Bush administration's "prolonged" evaluation of superpower relations could, the spokesman said, "put us back at square number one." ...

"We understand that the new administration needs time to develop policy," [Soviet spokesman Gennadi] Gerasimov said. "There are new faces there, and some of them don't know what foreign policy is about.

"But I think the new administration tries to please everybody, and that's not easy...The new administration has not decided yet what position to take, what philosophical position to take.

"Continuity is the name of the game," Gerasimov added. "Time has its limits."

He said that when Secretary Baker visits Moscow next month there "could" be discussion of a superpower summit.

(David Remnick & Jonathan Randal, Washington Post, A14)

Thatcher Accuses Gorbachev Of Supplying Libya With Fighter-Bombers

LONDON -- British Prime Minister Thatcher Thursday raised U.S. charges with Gorbachev that the Soviet Union is supplying Libya with new fighter-bombers, but the Soviet leader reportedly did not answer directly during a four-hour session.

Later, the two leaders described their meeting as "deep, wide ranging and very friendly."

The Libyan issue led to a sharper exchange at the foreign minister level, however, when it was raised by Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Sir Geoffrey's Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, did not deny the bomber sales, according to British sources. Instead, he threw the question back and noted that the West was selling missiles and other weapons in the Middle East.

Sir Geoffrey responded that he thought Libya and its leader, Col. Khadafy, represented a special case, and then the subject was changed.

(Gordon McKibben, Boston Globe)

Gorbachev, Thatcher Hold 'Passionate' But Friendly Talks

LONDON -- Mikhail Gorbachev and Prime Minister Thatcher argued passionately Thursday in talks that covered weapons sales to the Middle East and disarmament, officials said.

The leaders described their private morning talks as friendly, but a British spokesman said they argued energetically over the Soviets' reported sale of long-range bombers to Libya and a possible negotiated ban on chemical weapons.

A Soviet spokesman said Gorbachev complained to Thatcher, a staunch U.S. ally, that President Bush's review of foreign policy is threatening to stall the momentum of nuclear arms reduction talks.

In a toast at a dinner honoring Gorbachev, Thatcher made clear she is unshaken in her belief that at least some nuclear weapons are necessary to deter war in Europe. Gorbachev replied he could not accept that view.

He said the prime minister considers him a romantic for advocating a nuclear-free world, but he contended his position "reflects the harsh realities of our time."
(Michael Putzel, AP)

U.S. IS URGED TO RESPOND TO SOVIET INITIATIVES

As startling actions and proposals by the Soviet Union and some of its allies spread around the world, pressures are mounting on the Bush administration to abandon its passive posture and respond to Moscow's initiatives....

Publicly, the administration routinely explains its lack of substantive response to Soviet initiatives by pointing to its comprehensive review of foreign policy, for which the President has set a mid-May deadline, so he can digest the findings and discuss them with NATO leaders on his trip to Western Europe in May and June.

Privately, senior officials assert that there is no need to rush in any case. They argue that Soviet leader Gorbachev has no choice but to continue the process of liberalization, regardless of what the U.S. does in the short term. One policy maker commented this week that "all this is being driven by Soviet internal politics, not by what we might decide."

But outside the top ranks of the administration, experts here are asking how long Washington can successfully play the tortoise to Moscow's hare.
(R.W. Apple, New York Times, A8)

U.S., SOVIETS TO MEET, WEIGHT JOINT ANTI-TERROR ACTION

In the first breakthrough on international terrorism, the U.S. and the Soviet Union are making plans to meet in Moscow this spring to explore areas of mutual interest and possible joint action.

After Moscow in January proposed expanding U.S.-Soviet Union dialogue to include international terrorism, Secretary Baker signaled the Bush administration's "readiness" for formal discussions during talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze on March 7, according to State Department officials....

"As a starting point, we will try to get the Soviets to share information they have, especially about their own client (states), which may be difficult for the Soviets to do," said one official close to the planning.

"We would like to see the relationship evolve into some sort of arrangement where we share information about impending terrorist attacks and where we join forces to prevent things from happening."

(Robin Wright, Los Angeles Times, A6)

-more-

Joint CIA-KGB Targeting Of Terrorism Talked About

CIA Director Webster said yesterday that the governments of the U.S. and the Soviet Union have discussed establishing a joint CIA-KGB cooperative effort to combat international terrorism.

"I'm not lobbying for it," Webster told selected reporters at a breakfast meeting. "It is increasingly being suggested and hinted at, and at some point we'll be asked to make a recommendation on it." ...

Joint CIA-KGB cooperation in terrorism would pose problems because of the need to protect intelligence sources, Webster said.

(Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A4)

Soviets Agree To Discuss Terrorism, Drugs And Environmental Issues

The Soviet Union has agreed to meet with the U.S. to discuss cooperation between the two governments on the issues of terrorism, narcotics trafficking and protection of the environment, administration officials said Thursday.

"The secretary popped the question on Shevardnadze [at a meeting in Vienna] and he said, 'Fine, let's do it,'" an administration official said.

(Stephen Engelberg, New York Times, A6)

**BUSH IS ACCUSED OF BACKING AWAY
FROM PROMISE ON 1988 ARMS PACT**

The Bush administration, citing budget constraints, does not plan to modernize the nation's surveillance satellites despite President Reagan's promise to do so, the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee said Thursday.

That promise, made last year, was a condition for Senate approval of the [IMF] treaty....

Sen. Boren...said a failure to uphold the commitment "would seriously jeopardize our own near-term national security interests and could slow down completion of a strategic arms reduction treaty."

(Susan Rasky, New York Times, A1)

**REAGAN, BUSH WORKED TO SOLICIT AID
FOR CONTRAS DURING CONGRESSIONAL BAN**

President Reagan and his senior associates orchestrated elaborate efforts to induce third countries to give military support to the Nicaraguan contras in return for favors and aid from the U.S. at a time when Congress had banned direct military aid to the rebels, according to a government document released yesterday [at Oliver North's trial]....

The 42-page document said that President Bush...served as Reagan's emissary to the president of Honduras in March 1985 in one of several "quid pro quo" deals. Bush secretly informed President Suazo that Reagan had ordered an increase and an acceleration of American aid to Honduras, steps U.S. officials had agreed on as "incentives" to win Honduran support for the contras. Days earlier, Honduran officials had assured the U.S. that they would continue to help the Nicaraguan rebels....

Senate Majority Leader Mitchell said yesterday that the quid pro quo arrangements described in the document "were clearly inappropriate, possibly illegal and involved the United States in a way in which our country should not be involved."

(Joe Pichirallo, Washington Post, A1)

-more-

Bush Carried 1985 Tradeoff Deal To Hondurans

At a high-level White House meeting on whether to seek third-country aid for the Nicaraguan contra rebels in June 1984, then-Vice President Bush spoke up in favor of the idea. "The only problem that might come up," Bush told President Reagan and other senior officials, "is if the United States were to promise to give these third parties something in return so that some people might interpret this as some kind of an exchange," according to minutes of the meeting.

Nine months later, Bush played a central role in just such a deal with Honduras, according to a document made public yesterday in the trial of Oliver North.

The court document for the first time identified Bush as the emissary from the U.S. who informed Honduran President Suazo that the Reagan administration was expecting delivery of more than \$110 million in economic and military aid to the country. (David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

Noriega Sought Deal With U.S. In Offer To Slay Top Sandinistas

Panamanian strongman Gen. Noriega offered in 1986 to assassinate Nicaragua's Sandinista leaders in exchange for U.S. help in cleaning up his bad image, the jury in the Oliver North trial was told yesterday.

Noriega, who had assisted in blowing up a Sandinista arsenal in 1985, made the offer through a representative. Administration officials ruled out assassination, but said "sabotage would be another story" and agreed to a secret meeting with Noriega in London.

(Mary Belcher, Washington Times, A1)

NORTH TESTIFIES THAT HE NEVER ACTED ON HIS OWN

Oliver North, taking the witness stand in his own defense, swore yesterday that he "never made a single trip...never made a single contact" in his work with the contras "without the express permission" of former National Security Adviser McFarlane or his successor, John Poindexter.

Usually, North added, he obtained "the concurrence" of the late CIA director William Casey.

Testifying for the first time in the Iran-contra scandal without a grant of immunity, North told the jurors in federal court here how he gradually became "the one to replace the CIA" in the Reagan administration's secret war against the Sandinistas...between 1984 and 1986 when Congress had barred U.S. assistance to the contras.

(George Lardner, Washington Post, A1)

BAKER PERSUADES COMMITTEE TO BACK CONTRA AID PLAN

Secretary Baker made an unexpected appearance at a meeting of House Republicans yesterday and persuaded them to table a statement rejecting the Bush administration's compromise plan on Nicaragua....

"It's a strange process, but we believe the secretary of state was sincere when he said he got the best deal he could get," said [Rep.] Dornan, adding that the RSC statement was tabled for a week pending further consultations. (Peter LaBarbera, Washington Times, A3)

SANCTIONS AGAINST PANAMA EXTENDED ONE YEAR BY BUSH

President Bush extended economic sanctions against Panama for one year on Thursday, calling the government of military leader Noriega "corrupt, repressive and inept."

In an executive order, Bush said that the "actions and policies of the (Noriega) regime in Panama continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States."...

However, the sanctions could be modified depending on the outcome of Panama's May 7 presidential election. "After the election, we'll take a look at the situation there and see if there's any cause for change," said an administration official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

(Tom Raum, AP)

EL SALVADOR'S REBEL LEADERS APPEAL FOR 'TRANSITION' RULE

FMLN Urges President-Elect Christiani
To Open Talks On Cease-Fire, New Elections

El Salvador's leftist guerrilla opposition called upon President-elect Christiani to declare his incoming government one "of transition" and open negotiations for a cease-fire and new elections to bring an end to the civil war there.

Speaking the day before Christiani meets at the White House with President Bush, three representatives from the political wing of the FMLN said at a news conference that there could be no hope for peace "unless there are negotiations."

(David Ottaway, Washington Post, A8)

HAITIAN LEADER ASKS ARMY'S LOYALTY

U.S. Expresses Support For Avril As Negotiations Continue

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti -- President Lt. Gen. Prosper Avril appealed for the loyalty of his Army today, saying it risked being "torn to pieces" by successive mutinies....

He said the rebellion was the work of a few superior officers seeking to overthrow him and reestablish former dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier.

That view was endorsed in a statement by U.S. Ambassador Brunson McKinley. "It now appears likely that exiles connected to the former regime were involved in the coup attempt," McKinley's statement said. "It would have been a disaster for the Haitian people if the coup had succeeded."

(Alan Tomlinson, Washington Post, A14)

BRAZIL ANGRILY UNVEILS PLAN FOR THE AMAZON

Sarney Rebukes Foreign Critics

BRASILIA -- President Sarney today unveiled a plan for protecting the Amazon rain forest, strongly rebuking the "international community" for its criticism of Brazil's past environmental efforts and making clear that the government views the issue strictly as an internal one.

"The Amazon is ours.... After all, it is situated in our territory," Sarney said. He blasted "great powers or international organizations... that would come to dictate to us how to defend what is ours to defend."

Sarney flatly ruled out the use of so-called "debt-for-nature" swaps in which some of Brazil's \$115 billion foreign debt -- the largest in the Third World -- might be exchanged for preservation of tracts of forest. "We accept international help, but we cannot accept conditions," Sarney said.

(Eugene Robinson, Washington Post, A1)

-more-

NATIONAL NEWS

BUSH NOT BUDGING ON MINIMUM WAGE

Senate Democrats Scaling Back Plan In Attempt To Avert Veto

President Bush vowed to move "not one penny" beyond his proposal for a modest increase in the minimum wage yesterday as Senate Democrats planned to scale back their plan for a larger increase in hopes of reaching a compromise and avoiding a presidential veto.

Bush's latest veto warning came as the Senate opened debate on the minimum-wage controversy....

Passing lightly over the veto threats, Democrats welcomed Bush's embrace of some increase in the wage floor, which then-President Reagan fended off for eight years, as an indication that an eventual compromise is feasible.

"Eight years of stonewalling against the minimum wage has ended," said Sen. Kennedy, chief sponsor of the Democratic plan. "We may differ on the specifics of the proposal, but almost all of us now agree that an increase in the minimum wage should be enacted into law."

(Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A9)

Bush Renews Veto Threat As Senate Opens Debate

Senate sponsors of legislation to raise the minimum wage ignored President Bush's veto threat Thursday and pressed ahead with a plan to boost the hourly wage to \$4.55 -- 30 cents more than Bush has said he would agree to.

The bill's sponsor, Sen. Kennedy, won vital southern Democratic support by agreeing to cut the final target of the bill from \$4.65 an hour to \$4.55 and add a provision allowing workers to be paid a subminimum wage for their first two months in the job market.

Those changes, to be proposed formally during debate, appeared to give Kennedy more than enough votes to win passage of his plan, although a final vote likely will not come until next week. They also brought the bill essentially in line with a House-passed measure. (John King, AP)

CONGRESS BEGINS WORK ON BUSH S&L MEASURE

Quick Action Sought As Problems Grow

Congress yesterday began the complicated task of amending the Bush administration bill to bail out and reform the S&L industry -- a job that lawmakers increasingly feel pressed to finish quickly as problems in the beleaguered industry continue to grow.

A subcommittee of the House Banking Committee voted to strengthen the authority of the FDIC and defeated a proposal that would have required state governments to share the costs of bailing out ailing S&Ls in their borders.

Yesterday's actions by the subcommittee came as the thrift industry's problems continued. Thrift customers withdrew \$9.4 billion from S&Ls across the country, an amount second only to the record monthly withdrawals of \$10.7 billion they made in January, the government announced.

And the FDIC took control of 38 more troubled savings institutions in eight states. (Kathleen Day, Washington Post, F1)

BENTSEN SAYS ADMINISTRATION HAS NEW REVENUE PROPOSALS

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen said Bush administration budget negotiators presented some "really interesting" money-raising proposals Thursday that he is willing to consider.

Bentsen would not say what was proposed by the administration or how much revenue would be generated if the ideas were adopted.

Asked about Bentsen's comments, both Secretary Brady and budget director Darman, the administration negotiators who met with Bentsen, refused to confirm or deny they had offered any new revenue proposals.

(Bud Newman, UPI)

ADMINISTRATION PLANS BIGGER CLEANUP ROLE

The Bush administration is planning a major expansion of the federal role in long-term cleanup of the massive Alaska oil spill, including use of the military, senior White House officials said yesterday.

According to an official familiar with the effort, EPA Administrator Reilly, Transportation Secretary Skinner and White House aides have been preparing for a "second-phase" cleanup after much-criticized attempts by Exxon Corp. to deal with the more than 10 million gallons of oil spilled two weeks ago.

The official said the plan could be ready in about a week and that the cleanup effort might take as long as a year. "Our concern is that Exxon is not putting together the kind of contingency plan" required for a long-term cleanup, the official said.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

POLL INDICATES AMERICANS PESSIMISTIC ABOUT ENVIRONMENT

BOSTON -- With the nation's worst oil spill dominating the news, a national Boston Globe/WBZ-TV poll found this week that Americans are pessimistic about the future of the environment.

Only 22% believe the quality of the nation's environment will improve in two years, while 45% believe it will be worse, according to a national poll of 1,003 registered voters.

(Chris Black, Boston Globe)

WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL'S FREE SPEECH LEADS TO TALK

Even his friends say the President's chief counsel reminds them of Ichabod Crane.

Tall and gangly, with heavy, dark eyebrows above a beak-like nose and receding chin, Boyden Gray has an odd, brooding presence not unlike Washington Irving's tormented schoolmaster in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." The image is bolstered by a penchant for arm-waving and histrionics, during which he often lapses into streams of "aristocratic whimsy," said a friend and colleague Chase Untermeyer.

"He's always exclaiming and proclaiming," the chief of presidential personnel said of Gray. "It's a part of an act he enjoys playing." ...

"He believes that when you serve a client as a lawyer, you tell him what you think and let the chips fall where they may," said a White House colleague.

(Karen Hosler, Baltimore Sun, A14)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Police Chiefs Increasingly Call For Gun Control, Prompting Personal Retribution From The NRA," appears in The Wall Street Journal, A16.

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Thursday Evening, April 6)

SHAMIR VISIT

ABC's Peter Jennings: Israeli Prime Minister Shamir went to see President Bush at the White House this morning. No dramatic developments had been expected and none were forthcoming. And despite the smiles and the handshakes, the differences between the official Israeli and American points of view on the Middle East were evident.

ABC's Brit Hume: In his meeting with the President, the Prime Minister showed his well-known knack for delay extends even to questions asked in photo opportunities. He got an approving wink from his host as he dealt with the question about whether Israel would take bold action for peace.

(Reporter: "Is Israel prepared to do that?"

Prime Minister Shamir: "We will talk afterwards."

President Bush: "Well done!" [Laughter])

The only new action Shamir described later, though, is a plan for what he said would be free elections in the occupied territories.

(Prime Minister Shamir: "The purpose is to produce a delegation to negotiate an interim period of self-governing administration.")

So Shamir would not have the Palestinians' elected government; only negotiators who would deal with Israel over what kind of government they might later be permitted. And whatever that was, he made clear there is still one thing it can't be.

(Prime Minister Shamir: "We cannot lend ourselves to any steps that will result in a Palestinian state, which is a prescription not for peace, but for war.")

The U.S. doesn't support a Palestinian state, either. But as President Bush said again today, he wants the Israeli occupation ended. Shamir may not have given much, but the President chose to view it as progress.

(President Bush: "The status quo serves the interests of no one. I'm encouraged by the Prime Minister's assurance that all options are open for negotiation.")

Of course, all options are not open, as Israel's continuing refusal to even talk to the PLO illustrates. But the Administration believes, as Secretary Baker said this afternoon, that it has changed the atmosphere on this issue, which it considers an indispensable first step on a journey it thinks will take many small steps.

Jennings: ...Seventy-one percent of Americans questioned in a new ABC News/Washington Post poll believe that Israel should negotiate directly with the PLO. Eighty-three percent think Israel's actions in the occupied territories have hurt its support in the U.S., and 51% blame the Palestinians more than the Israelis for the violence.

(ABC-6)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: There appears to be some movement tonight on the efforts of the Bush Administration to move the Israeli government in the search for Middle East peace. Secretary Baker said talks between Shamir and President Bush were encouraging today, that Shamir brought something to work with.

-more-

NBC's John Cochran: The Israeli leader and President Bush met after their aides had struggled for hours to avoid an open rift. The result: Bush called the talks very productive. The President had hoped that Shamir would offer more than free elections for Palestinians in occupied territories. But Bush made it clear elections are a step forward.

(President Bush: "We urge Israel and the Palestinians to arrive at a mutually acceptable formula for elections.")

...The big change in the Mideast is that the U.S. has started talking to the PLO, which finally accepted Israel's existence. American officials believe the PLO's new stand convinced the Israelis they had to make a new offer, too: elections. American officials now hope the PLO will eventually signal that Palestinians may take part in the elections.

(President Bush: "The Palestinians, the Arab states and other interested parties must demonstrate that they, too, are willing to make peace a reality.")

U.S. officials believe that by praising instead of complaining about Shamir's elections offer that eventually they'll get more cooperation from him. (NBC-5)

CBS's Dan Rather: At the White House today Prime Minister Shamir outlined a plan aimed at ending 15 months of unrest in the West Bank and Gaza. At the center of this plan: Palestinian elections in the territories. As the violence there continued, President Bush asked Shamir to take even more steps toward peace.

CBS's Lesley Stahl: Critics are calling Shamir's proposal for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories old wine in new bottles. But today President Bush endorsed the Prime Minister's plan.

(President Bush: "The United States believes that elections in the territories can be designed to contribute to a political process of dialogue and negotiation.")

Mr. Bush latched onto Shamir's willingness to make any proposals at all embracing elections as a way to jumpstart the peace process. But the President also challenged Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories and to talk to the PLO.

(President Bush: "Throughout the world old enemies are finding ways to talk to one another. This can and must happen in the Middle East.")

Even though Mr. Bush quoted the Prime Minister as saying all options are open, Shamir emphasized just the opposite.

(Prime Minister Shamir: "The choice is not between Israel keeping the territories or risking war. The opposite is true. We believe there will almost certainly be war.")

Determined to show an even-handed approach, Mr. Bush took Shamir on a tour of the Air and Space Museum, as answer, if you will, to his baseball outing with Egyptian President Mubarak. Grasping for signs of goodwill no matter how small -- that's the Bush approach to the Middle East. What President Bush will now nurture is the idea of West Bank elections, which won't be easy to arrange. The Palestinians and other Arabs are already on the record against them.

(CBS-5)

NORTH TRIAL

Rather: Dramatic developments in the Oliver North criminal trial today -- a disclosure in court indicating that in 1985 then-Vice President Bush did play a role in funneling secret aid to Nicaraguan rebels through a third country. This appears to contradict Mr. Bush's aggressive and consistent portrayal of himself as strictly uninvolved. President Bush had no comment on this today.

CBS's Eric Engberg says that George Bush as Vice President carried promises of U.S. aid to the military dictatorship in Honduras as part of an effort at the highest levels of the Administration to use enticements to keep the Contra war going in the face of congressional restrictions. Previously secret details revealed at the North trial today show how Bush played top-secret courier to deliver aid pledges to Honduras where the Contras maintained their headquarters. In 1985, on orders from President Reagan, Mr. Bush told Honduran generals face to face they would get expedited delivery of U.S. military items, economic assistance and U.S. help for their security forces. While such tit-for-tat deals with foreign governments might have been technically legal, the congressional Iran-Contra committee declared such tactics to be dangerous, improper, and undermined a cardinal principle of the Constitution.

(Sen. Mitchell: "I believe the Administration's actions at the time were clearly inappropriate, possibly illegal, and involved the United States in a way in which our country should not be involved.")

Other bizarre revelations dot the 42-page statement read to the jury by lawyers as part of an agreement between Oliver North and the government to declassify previously secret information. In the past, Mr. Bush has been quick to deny claims he was involved in various Contra aid activities, an aide once declaring the Vice President's office had played no coordinating or directing function. But today's portrayal of Mr. Bush as a key figure in keeping the aid flowing from third parties to the Contras brought only a no comment from the White House. (CBS-Lead)

ABC's Tim O'Brien reports that after seven weeks at the defendant's table North finally took his turn on the witness stand. North's passionate performance was reminiscent of his appearance in the Iran-Contra hearings two years ago in which he impressed both Congress and the country. He'll be back on the witness stand tomorrow, the defense gambling he'll do just as well with this jury.

Jennings: In a legal document called an admission of fact prepared by the defense with agreement of the prosecutors, the jury was told today that George Bush as Vice President in 1985 personally told the president of Honduras that he would get extra aid for his country as payment for helping the Contras. The Bush White House today has no comment. (ABC-2, NBC-2)

GORBACHEV/THATCHER/LIBYAN BOMBERS

ABC's Barrie Dunsmore reports that Mikhail Gorbachev and British Prime Minister Thatcher went at it today in talks which were described as extremely frank, animated, warm, passionate and solemn. They never lost their tempers. But the Maggie and Mikhail show kept being interrupted by the question of the day to the Soviet Foreign Minister:

-more-

Dunsmore continues:

(Reporter: "Is it true that Russian jets are being sold to Libya?"

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze: "I haven't heard about it.")

To the Soviet spokesman:

(Spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov: "No they didn't.")

To a Central Committee official, who says adding arms to any region is unnecessary. It turned out Mrs. Thatcher had also asked the question and received no answer. Gorbachev had planned to use this trip to make the point that the Bush Administration's lengthy foreign policy review was dragging on unnecessarily and jeopardizing the positive momentum in arms control achieved last year. That message was lost amid the controversy over the Libyan jets. (ABC-7, NBC-6)

CBS's Barry Peterson reports that Gorbachev had a pointed message for Mrs. Thatcher to pass along to Washington: that he is increasingly frustrated with President Bush's slow movement toward a superpower summit.

(Soviet spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov: "We understand that the new Administration needs time to study foreign policy, because there are new faces there and some of them don't know what foreign policy is about.")

Mrs. Thatcher is pushing for the modernization of NATO nuclear weapons, Gorbachev is trying to block it. Neither side budged. On the sale of sophisticated Soviet bombers to Libya, there was protest from Mrs. Thatcher, reportedly no comment from Gorbachev. But other Soviets said the release of the story in America was an effort by some in Washington to sabotage these talks. If so, it didn't work.

(CBS-6)

EASTERN AIRLINES

Jennings: What a difference a day makes at Eastern Airlines, and a name.

The man the unions love to hate, Frank Lorenzo, has sold the airline to a man the unions say they love, Peter Ueberroth. The deal is worth \$460 million -- \$200 million of it in cash. Included in the rest of the payout for Lorenzo's Continental Airlines is the right to fly on some valuable routes such as Miami to London. There are some hurdles. The deal depends on those unions at Eastern making substantial concessions for Mr. Ueberroth which they would not make for Mr. Lorenzo.

ABC's Stephen Aug reports that Ueberroth and his group would own 30% of the airline. New investors would own 40%, and the workers would own the remaining 30%. In return, workers would have to give up \$210 million worth of wages and benefits. If the workers agree, Eastern could resume flying 24 hours later.

ABC's Steve Shepard reports that in Miami hundreds of Eastern machinists liked what they heard from Ueberroth, especially the name of their new company.

(Peter Ueberroth: "...Eastern Airlines Employees and Service Corporation.")

They overwhelmingly approved of their prospective new boss. In the minds of most Eastern employees the strike is over and they won.

(ABC-Lead, NBC-3, CBS-3)

-more-

OIL SPILL

Brokaw: That Alaska oil spill is only getting worse tonight, and public outrage continues to grow, so President Bush has the Pentagon working on a plan to send U.S. troops to Prince William Sound to get involved in the cleanup.

NBC's Fred Francis reports that the plan involves as many as 2,000 regular Army troops getting down on their hands and knees and scrubbing the oil from the rocks along Prince William Sound. The Pentagon has already provided every piece of oil skimming equipment in the Navy. The National Guard is a taxi service using their trucks and helicopters, and the Air Force is using their giant transports to fly in emergency equipment. The President must approve any Pentagon plan, but one official said tonight the White House is feeling the political heat and the use of the military is a virtual certainty.

NBC's George Lewis says the governor of Alaska says the U.S. Coast Guard should take over management of the cleanup. Today the Coast Guard said it would take over a greater role in organizing the cleanup, but that Exxon would continue to pay the bills. Governor Cowper wants permanent crews and equipment on standby to contain future spills. He wants to restrict the loading of oil in the Port of Valdez to daytime hours only. And if that isn't done, he says, he has the authority to shut down the pipeline. (NBC-Lead)

Jennings reports that in New York today Joseph Hazelwood was released from jail after an appeals judge reduced his bail from \$1 million to \$25,000. The judge said \$1 million was excessive and did not fit the crime. In Alaska the tanker itself is now anchored off a small island in Prince William Sound, where it's undergoing temporary repairs. And in Washington the Army was ordered to draw out plans for ways the military could help in the cleanup. On Capitol Hill today Secretary Skinner said contingency plans were never adequate to handle such a large spill, and that Exxon did not have enough cleanup equipment on hand. (ABC-3)

CBS's Terence Smith reports the Coast Guard, with only \$3-\$4 million in available cleanup funds, has no choice but to depend on Exxon to carry out a job that is expected to cost at least \$100-\$200 million. The Administration remains reluctant to take over the cleanup, and is instead asking Exxon to set up an emergency fund to compensate those who have filed damage claims.

(Secretary Skinner: That might be, frankly, quicker and better than some government program.)

Meanwhile the Administration, sensitive to the criticism that the cleanup has been slow and ineffective, decided late today to commit 1,000 to 2,000 Army troops to the next phase of the effort. (CBS-2)

NBC's John Chancellor comments on further drilling in Alaska: Drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge isn't really necessary. If the government would make the automobile companies increase the fuel efficiency of their new cars by a small amount, more oil would be saved than exists in the refuge. (NBC-8)

FUEL EFFICIENCY IN CARS

ABC's Barry Serafin reports:

(EPA Administrator Reilly: "Over the long term I think it's necessary that we move toward significantly greater fuel efficiency in automobiles.")

The EPA has now called for average fuel efficiency of 40 mpg by the turn of the century, 75 mpg -- triple the current standards -- by the year 2050. But the EPA doesn't write the rules on fuel efficiency. The Transportation Department does. We wanted to talk with officials here about standards for the next decade and beyond. We wanted to, but they refused.

Jennings: Ohio Sen. Metzenbaum has introduced legislation to raise fuel economy standards to 34 mpg by the year 2000. Such a change would save more than 20 million gallons of oil every day, and that is twice what was spilled in Alaska. (ABC-8)

BOTHA

Brokaw: South Africa's President P.W. Botha says parliament will be dissolved in that country by the end of May with general elections later in the year. Then, he says, he will retire.... Party leader F.W. de Klerk is expected to succeed Botha. (NBC-7, CBS-7)

MARCOS

Brokaw: Federal prosecutors say that former Philippine President Marcos is in fact too ill to stand trial on racketeering charges. However, they say they will go ahead with charges against his wife, Imelda. (NBC-9, CBS-8)

-end of News Summary-

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

- personal*
- 1) What particular resources does the military offer and what will each branch be responsible for?
 - 2) How many military personnel are involved?
 - 3) Under what authority is the military being utilized?
 - 4) Does this mean the military will be used in similar incidents?
 - 5) From where will the troops be drawn?
 - 6) Will the Alaska National Guard be involved?
 - 7) Who will coordinate the volunteer effort?
 - 8) Will the government provide transportation for volunteers?
 - 9) Will you now declare Alaska eligible for federal disaster relief?
 - 10) How much will all this cost?
 - 11) Who will pay for this increased federal involvement? Has Exxon been told of this decision and have they agreed to pay for this federal assistance?
 - 12) What is Exxon's maximum liability under the law for damages caused by the spill?
 - 13) Who will be calling the shots on how cleanup efforts will proceed - Admiral Yost or Exxon?
 - 14) Can these efforts really do anything to save the wildlife, birds and otters?
 - 15) What is the government's assessment on how long the environmental damage could last?
 - 16) How long are you willing to commit resources and funds to the environmental cleanup?
 - 17) Oil is drifting out of the gulf and threatening other key fishing areas. Will you commit this cleanup effort to those areas outside the gulf?

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

- 18) The government and Exxon both rejected money and efforts from the local community who know the most about their environment. Why?
- 19) Are you still committed to ANWR?
- 20) Even if you had all of the equipment and manpower possible, would that have been enough to contain a spill of this magnitude?
- 21) What funding mechanism will you put in place to deal with the long-term damage?
- 22) Why didn't you do this earlier?

ship moved
USCG on scene
oil unloaded - C S A flight

- 1) stop flow
- 2) protect hatcheries - double boom
5 " appears successful

- 3) Now clean up -
4 times as much in ship
as spilled out - so prevent
to contain

- 4) told no federalization needed

NETWORK TELEVISION COVERAGE

following President's Announcement/News Conference

ABC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

ABC's FORREST SAWYER: President Bush, in an impromptu news conference, announcing that there will be military forces that will be applied to the cleanup efforts in the Alaskan oil spill now. Coast Guard Admiral Paul Yost will himself go to Alaska, where he will direct the forces. And Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner will be the man who will coordinate the efforts of all agencies. But he made a point several times of saying that it is Exxon that will be liable for the costs of all the damages.

Reporters tried to ask him about the Oliver North trial. He refused several times to comment on it at all. Documents introduced yesterday at the trial suggested that then-Vice President Bush had a role in the Reagan Administration's efforts to provide aid to the Nicaraguan contras despite a congressional ban.

CBS

CBS's KATHLEEN SULLIVAN: ...This was what President Bush called an environmental briefing -- despite taking other questions from reporters -- detailing what he calls a long-sustained effort to do everything on the part of the federal government to clean up the oil spill in Valdez, Alaska. What he did say specifically: He plans to send additional federal resources, help in cleanup training to protect other areas from damage, and also to partake in loan assistance programs. Already there has been some reaction in Washington. On Capitol Hill, let's go now live to our Washington Bureau where Eric Engberg is standing by. I understand that some congressmen have already reacted?

CBS's ERIC ENGBERG: One could expect the Democrats to leap on top of this disaster in Alaska and try to turn it into a partisan issue and that's exactly what they've done. George Mitchell...was on the Senate floor practically as the President was beginning his news conference and the gist of his remarks was that the Administration has acted too slowly and has not done enough, that valuable time has been wasted. And I think that given the television pictures of this catastrophe that are going to be played out over the next several days as birds and wildlife are killed by the oil spill, you'll be seeing an increasing bifurcation of this issue -- Democrats claiming that the President has just been too slow and what the President did today in announcing this major federal effort is of course an attempt to offset that.

SULLIVAN: You've been watching developments in the Ollie North trial for us. I understand that Ollie North once again took the stand today. Any more that he's had to say about President Bush?

ENGBERG: ...He has not as yet talked about his dealings with President Bush or whether there were any....

-more-

ENGBERG continues:I was interested in what the President had to say about it during his news conference. He was twice asked by reporters, who refused in their usual way to take no for an answer when he said he wasn't going to talk about it today because he didn't want to in any way jeopardize the trail, but the President said that the information that came out yesterday -- that is that Mr. Bush himself had taken part in efforts to induce the Honduras government to provide aide to the contras -- Mr. Bush said today that all of that was known both to the Iran-contra special prosecutor and to the Congressional Iran-contra committee. In fact, he said that twice -- that he stood by his earlier statements that the Iran-contra committee knew that. Now that, if that is true, is the first indication we've ever had that the Iran-contra committee...knew about George Bush's involvement in soliciting Honduras.

SULLIVAN: ...And that concludes our look at President Bush's news conference today, what he called an environmental briefing. He said he is not satisfied with anything about the cleanup in Valdez and now federal government efforts are underway.

NBC

NBC's TOM BROKAW: -- George Bush, who is announcing today that he will be dispatching federal troops and he is stepping up the federal role in the cleanup of that massive oil spill now in Prince William Sound, which is only getting worse, by sending federal troops and developing a kind of new sense of urgency on the part of the federal government. But it comes two weeks after the spill occurred and he said today that he is not at all satisfied with the role of Exxon in all of this. He encouraged Exxon, in fact, to set up a loan program for people who are being hurt there economically, also to hire more local people. But the real damage at the moment, the long-lasting damage, is to the environment. NBC's George Lewis has been covering this story for us.... Is it getting worse?

NBC's GEORGE LEWIS: Certainly, Tom. The area that the oil spill covers is spreading. It has now moved out of Prince William Sound into the Gulf of Alaska. As the oil goes out and into the Gulf, it is threatening a national park and wildlife refuge.... The people up there are extremely concerned about the effect on the birds -- an effect they say will go on for many years.

BROKAW: And what about the President's claim that the fisheries now have been protected? I saw one report earlier that there had been a penetration by the oil of one of the booms protecting the salmon hatcheries or salmon fisheries. They were able to get it repaired in time before any lasting damage was done, but can they be certain in Alaska that the salmon run will not be affected this year?

LEWIS: They cannot be certain at this point. The state environmental officials tell us that the battle for those bays where the fish spawn is still not over, that they don't know until the fish actually go out into the open water what the effect will be. And they're not sure how poisonous that water is and whether the fish can survive it.

-more-

BROKAW: The President at several times said that he would not answer questions about something that developed in the Oliver North trial yesterday: a government document indicating that the President went to Honduras and told the Honduran government that it would receive additional military and other assistance from the United States, that it would then be expected to pass through some of that to the contras -- this at a time when the Boland Amendment...prohibited the United States from increasing or supplying the contras with additional aid. Was he circumventing the Boland Amendment at that time? Did he have a more active role in all of this than he has described in the past? The President would not say today, showing some flashes of, well, not quite anger but at least some sternness. He reprimanded reporters, saying he could not comment on this without jeopardizing the fairness of the Oliver North trial. So that did provide him with what can be described as air cover on this day after this report was first disclosed.... However, Edmund Muskie...who was a member of the Tower Commission which looked into all of this, said this document surprised him.

-end-

A furious Bush scolds staff for Reagan criticism

By Owen Ullmann
Knight-Ridder News Service

WASHINGTON — A furious President Bush has chewed out his White House staff for criticizing former President Reagan and has threatened to dismiss anyone caught doing it again, administration officials said yesterday.

Mr. Bush, agitated over published reports that his aides were criticizing the former president, telephoned Mr. Reagan this week to express his personal regrets, according to informed sources who asked not to be identified.

"Bush was very upset and apologetic" in his conversation with Mr. Reagan, who now lives in Southern California, said one source, who added that Mr. Reagan thanked Mr. Bush for calling and said he understood "that these things can happen."

President Bush was particularly upset because he believes the people now criticizing Mr. Reagan would not have their jobs were it not for the former president, according to several administration officials.

Knight-Ridder reported late last month that a number of Bush administration officials, including several high-ranking aides, have been ridiculing Mr. Reagan ever since Mr. Bush became president.

These officials have been poking fun at Mr. Reagan as being ill-informed, lazy, detached and not very intelligent. By contrast, they have sought to portray Mr. Bush as a hard-working, thoughtful, active executive.

Among those heard to criticize the former president is Secretary of State James A. Baker III, who regaled a dinner group with stories from his days as Mr. Reagan's White House chief of staff, telling them how difficult it was to prepare Mr. Reagan for a presidential news conference.

Both Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, were described as "distressed" upon reading news accounts of the critical comments. Sources said the news accounts also prompted former President Nixon to send a letter to White House Chief of Staff John H. Sununu urging him to fire any staffer found to have made a critical comment about Mr. Reagan.

President Bush, who has always been publicly loyal to his predecessor, wrote back to Mr. Nixon that he would follow that advice and then told Mr. Sununu that whoever was caught ridiculing Mr. Reagan "will be history," one White House source said.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

67

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

choice, accountability
excellence, help from need, + work 4/7/89

-- Total education spending in the nation -- from all sources -- for the school year 1988-1989 is projected at \$330 billion. This exceeds our budget for defense.

-- Per capita spending by the nation on elementary and secondary education, 1980-1989, has increased 18% in constant dollars. This growth has been steady.

fed role = leverage reform

-- The United States spends more per student on education than many advanced nations: France, Germany, Japan, Great Britain, and the U.S.S.R.

accountability

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. magnet schools | 5. Black - |
| 2. science scholarships | 6. Merit (accountability) |
| 3. reward teachers | 7. Drug Educa |
| 4. alternative certificates | |

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

TALKING POINTS -- 'INTERVIEW WITH ROGER MUDD/PBS

Roger Mudd may ask you, "Why do you want to be the Education President?"

- I want to prepare this nation for the next century, and prepare the children of today to be tomorrow's leaders. Today's first graders will be the class of 2000, and the jobs they'll be filling will be more complex. We're beefing up math and science programs now to prepare for that. We're also working to bring that illiteracy rate down, promote merit and magnet schools, and allow alternative certification so that a wider range of talent can be brought into the classroom as teachers. It's all part of building a better America.

-- We've taken strong action on improving education this week, introducing the "Educational Excellence Act of 1989." It's a solid package, and the proposals will go a long way toward encouraging excellence in our schools. Of course, we'd all like to have a bottomless pit of money available for education, but we are in an era of tight budgets. This is not a cure-all, but it does work very well within our constraints.

-- Providing quality education is fundamentally a state and local responsibility. When it comes to better schools, most of the good answers -- and the money to pay the bills -- come from outside of Washington, D.C. In fact,

- o The federal education budget for elementary and secondary education is only about 6 percent of the total amount of money spent on education in this country.
- o For all levels, federal education spending is about 9 percent of the total.

NORTH TRIAL

- o I am sorry, but I simply cannot comment on any aspect of the North trial while it is in progress.
- o If I even commented on the situation in Honduras at that time, it could prejudice the trial and that would be unfair.
- o I would note that all of the material introduced yesterday has been available to the Independent Counsel and the Iran-Contra Committee and has been reviewed by them for any special significance.
- o I believe the legal process should be allowed to run its course, and I simply cannot comment in any fashion.

COPY
from ORM

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4-7-89

Dear Tim -

I was glad to go to
Madison - Thanks for your
nice note on that.
Sincerely, Ag Bush

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Jim Metcalf, Jr.
7003 Kodiak Court
Manassas, VA 22111

✓ bcc: McBride (incoming &
outgoing)

890410

172
apprec for visit

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

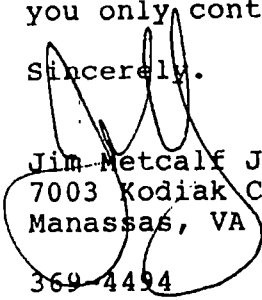
JB
March 30, 1989

The White House
Washington, DC
attn: President Bush

Dear Mr. President:

I wanted to write to you and thank you for your recent visit to James Madison High School in Vienna, VA. Your "grass roots" attitude and down home nature is a welcome factor in a world leader. Your willingness and desire to take time out to meet with our citizens, both young and old, is a inspiration. I wish you only continued success. God bless you and god bless America.

Sincerely,


Jim Metcalf Jr.
7003 Kodiak Ct.
Manassas, VA 22111

369-4494

bcc: McBride (incoming &
outgoing)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

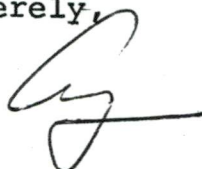
April 7, 1989

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your note and offer to help. I received it after we returned from that great trip to Colorado Springs. Chase Untermeyer knows of your interest, too, and I know he'll give your request every consideration.

Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes and appreciation for all your hard work for us there in Colorado.

Sincerely,



Mr. William J. Hybl
Post Office Box 1439
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901-1439

009955

EG 001-07

C O P Y
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 7, 1989

Dear Arnaud:

Many thanks for your kind letter.

Barbara and I were delighted to have you and Alexandra join us for dinner on February 16, and I appreciate your following up on your promise. The handsomely framed front pages of the January 19th and 20th editions of The Washington Times will make fine additions to our future Presidential collection.

Meanwhile, my best wishes.

Sincerely,



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

890410

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**Mr. Arnaud de Borchgrave
Editor-in-Chief
The Washington Times
3800 New York Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002**

GB:CMF:SMG:JEH:jt (3PMNE)

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ARRIVAL FORM M MAIL ROOM

DONOR F PERSONAL FRIEND
PREF MR.
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DESCRIP 2 FRAMED PICTURES OF INAUGURAL ISSUES OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES
NEWSPAPER ISSUES OF THURSDAY, JAN. 19 AND FRIDAY JAN. 20
SECTION H PG 1 WITH PICTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.
APPROXIMATELY 22 1/2 X 31". DOUBLE MAT.

FLAG NA

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PERSONAL

The Washington Times

ARNAUD de BORCHGRAVE
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

3600 NEW YORK AVENUE NORTHEAST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 / 202-636-3000

March 15, 1989

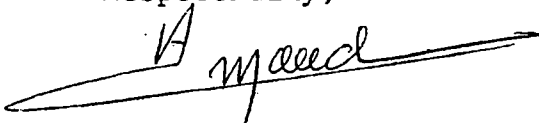
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As I mentioned to you on the evening of February 16, when you and Barbara were kind enough to invite Alexandra and me to dinner in your private quarters, I had our two Inaugural issues framed for your benefit. You will find them herewith attached. Hopefully, they will grace some nook or cranny at Kennebunkport or another location of your choice.

Looking forward to our major interview on the reassessment of our foreign policy at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. de Borchgrave', written over a horizontal line.

Arnaud de Borchgrave

AB:bp

sey or ✓
Dear Arnaud:

Many thanks for your kind letter.

Barbara and I were delighted to have you and Alexandra join us for dinner on February 16, and I appreciate your following up on your promise. The handsomely framed front pages of the January 19th and 20th editions of The Washington Times will make fine additions to our future Presidential collection.

~~I, too, look forward to our interview.~~
Meanwhile, my best wishes.

Sincerely,

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

cc: Gift Unit

GB:CMF:SMG:JEH

POTUS TO SEE AND SIGN.

*After typing,
please return
to Gift Unit*

New Executive Office Bldg.
across from the Old
Bldg.

from
What-a-guy



THE PRESIDENT

4-7-89

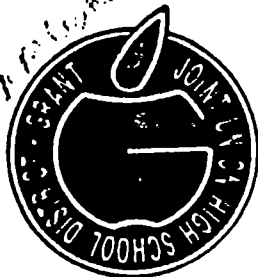
Dear Ms. Mahone -
You see, the pleasure was
all mine, for Tason brightened
my life, too.

Thanks for your March
2nd letter. Thanks a lot -
Cg Bunk

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. Hazel W. Mahone
Superintendent
Grant Joint Union High
School District
1333 Grand Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95838

GRANT JOINT UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT



1333 Grand Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95838
Phone (916) 921-3624

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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District Superintendent

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Rio Linda
Rio Tierra

Adult & Community Education
Special Education Center
Student Services Center

*Preparing Today's Students
For Tomorrow's World*

C O P Y

from THE PRESIDENT

March 2, 1989

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear President Bush:

We wish to thank you for the time and courtesy you extended to Jason Davis during his inaugural week visit to Washington D.C. The week was a busy one for you and the moment you devoted to Jason could, at this time, be a sketchy part of your memory. Permit a reminder.

Jason is a Rio Linda High School student in the Grant Joint Union High School District (Sacramento) suffering from a disease called Fanconia Anemia, a form of Leukemia. He and his sister are afflicted with the disease. An intelligent young man with a wish to witness the inauguration, his hope was fulfilled by a kind group of citizens specializing in meeting the expressed desires of young people facing a difficult challenge. He and his teacher, Richard Horkey, flew to Washington, visited the historical sites, met with you, your son Jeb, Senators Pete Wilson and Ted Stevens and Vice President-Elect Dan Quayle.

It is a true representation of your compassionate nature to have devoted a moment to Jason, Mr. President. Inauguration day was upon you, a million thoughts must have crowded your mind, but you had time for Jason Davis. We all share in thanking you for giving this young man's Washington adventure the crowning touch.

Jason, upon his return, spoke to members of our Board of Education and to the district's employees during a January 30th Convocation. Those in attendance (over 1,000) were treated to a clear, concise and orderly description of events and happenings. The young man laced his delivery with exceptional humor and gave us, through his calm and controlled manner a perfect modeling of the behavior we all hope to have when we come face to face with our challenge.

Once again, Mr. President, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Hazel Mahone
Hazel W. Mahone
Superintendent



THE PRESIDENT

4-7-89

Dear Ms. Mahone -

You see, the pleasure was
all mine, for Jason brightened
my life, too.

Thanks for your March
2nd letter. Thanks a lot -

Ag Bush

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. Hazel W. Mahone
Superintendent
Grant Joint Union High
School District
1333 Grand Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95838

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 4-7-89

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: Joe Hagin cc: John Sununu

The attached letter from Bill Clements, Governor of Texas, is self explanatory.

I am inclined to make the sole exception to "paying off debts" events. This is Home State and should be understood.

Please run this round the track or get Jim Wray to do this.

I have mentioned this to Gov. S.

Needs quick decision.....

How do we pay expenses etc for this kind of thing?

gb .



STATE OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.
GOVERNOR

April 5, 1989

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear George:

It would mean a great deal to me if you would be my honored guest at an event tentatively scheduled for the last week in June in Dallas, Texas.

This event will help retire the campaign debt (approximately \$2,000,000) incurred in my last Gubernatorial race. Due to state law, I have been prohibited to receive any contributions during the Legislative Session which ends May 29, 1989.

George, I know that your schedule is a full one, but in order to have the time necessary to make this event successful I would like to suggest any evening the last week of June. If these dates are not available, please consider an alternative date. I really need your help.

Rita and I extend our very best wishes to you and Barbara.

Respectfully,


William P. Clements, Jr.
Governor

WPC:tk/rdt

030347

4-7-89

PP002



THE PRESIDENT

Recd John -
"High and Away" - no

no no.
The ball was about
to break down and in
when Nettleton intercepted it.
That's my story and I'm

sticking with it -
hang in!

GB →

Mr. John Mashek
1415 31st Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

890410

Patty -
I have the piece
I was telling you about.
Of the nation's first
pitches wants to guarantee
with my company, in
ready for him.
He had a lot of
"homer" with him & back
up his story.
All the best,
JW



John W. Mashek

FROM THE DESK OF

ET

024148
LADD6

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 7, 1989

Dear Bob:

As the Senate begins consideration of legislation to increase the minimum wage (S. 4), I wanted to restate my position and the underlying rationale.

I will veto any bill which exceeds a \$4.25 wage level and which does not contain a six month training wage for new hires, as previously outlined. After exhaustive review with my senior advisers, I decided this was the maximum increase our economy could sustain without adverse consequences.

In closing, I want to thank you for your March 15 letter, signed by 35 Senators, which ensures the votes to support my veto of an unacceptable bill, should that become necessary.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Bob Dole
Republican Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

PY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 7, 1989

024151

(3)

ND018

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you know, I am committed to an open and full review of the ICBM modernization issue. I am confident the review will provide the basis for development of consensus on ICBM modernization. To this end, I want to ensure nothing is done to prejudge the results of the review by favoring one or the other of the alternatives.

As I indicated in my February 17, 1989 letter regarding the ICBM modernization program, we have ensured obligations for the Rail Garrison program will not exceed \$250 million before April 3, 1989. Since the national security strategy review will not be completed by that date and since the FY 1989 Authorization and Appropriations Acts allow release of additional ICBM modernization funds after February 15, 1989, I intend to release \$120 million to the Rail Garrison program in April.

This will ensure the viability of the Rail Garrison program while not affecting the Small ICBM program, which can proceed without additional funds until the national security strategy review and amendments to the FY 1990/1991 budget are completed.

This obligation of additional funds for Rail Garrison must occur in order to prevent program disruption, substantial cost increases, or significant schedule delays.

This action keeps both programs viable and provides us the flexibility to proceed with the programs as deemed appropriate after completion of the strategy review.

Sincerely,

Gay Bush

The Honorable Les Aspin
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

CAMP DAVID

April 7th 1989

Dear Mrs. Yorty -

I want to send you
my most sincere condolences.

Bob was as
principled a man as I've
ever met.

He helped me a
lot with his sound
advice and steady
hand.

Barbara - I send
you and yours our respects

Sincerely, *Ag Bush*

bcc: Don Rhodes

Bridget Montagne
(entire file)

Mrs. Robert Yorty

3168 Holmes Run Road

Falls Church, Virginia 22042

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1989

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

To: The President
Boyden Gray

From: Don Rhodes *Don*

Subject: Robert Yorty

Terri Lacy called and said that Mr. Yorty died last night.

Visitation on Sunday 7-9 PM at
Colonial Funeral Home
6161 Leesburg Pike

Funeral Monday 11:00 AM at
Resurrection Lutheran Church
6201 N. Washington Blvd.
Arlington, Virginia

— Mrs. Yorty's address is: —

3168 Holmes Run Road
Falls Church, Virginia 22042

CAMP DAVID

April 7th 1989

Dear Mrs. Yorty -

I want to send you
my most sincere condolences.

Bob was a
principled a man as I've
ever met.

He helped me a
lot with his sound
advice and steady
hand.

Barbara - I send
you and yours our respects

Sincerely, Ag Bush

bcc: Don Rhodes
Bridget Montagne
(entire file)

Mrs. Robert Yorty

3168 Holmes Run Road
Falls Church, Virginia 22042



THE PRESIDENT

4-7-89

Dear Mrs. Duncan -

I was so sorry
to get the news about
Anarice. He was beloved
and respected by all
who knew him.

Mrs. Bush and I
send our most sincere
condolences -

Respectfully

Ag Bush

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE

bcc: Benson
(label attached)

Bridget Montagne

Mrs. Barabara Duncan
9304 Fort Fonte Road
Fort Washington, MD 20744



THE PRESIDENT

4-7-89

Dear Mrs. Duncan -

I was so sorry
to get the news about
Anarice. He was beloved
and respected by all
who knew him.

Mrs. Bush and I
send our most sincere
condolences -

Respectfully

Ag Bush

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE

bcc: Benson
(label attached)

Bridget Montagne

Mrs. Barabara Duncan
9304 Fort Fonte Road
Fort Washington, MD 20744

4-7-89



THE PRESIDENT

Dear Richard & Kari

How thoughtful of
you. We love the photo as
we love Kipout and Cape
Porpoise. Sincerely,
Ly B

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Deinstadt
50 Legate Avenue
Staten Island, New York 10312

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

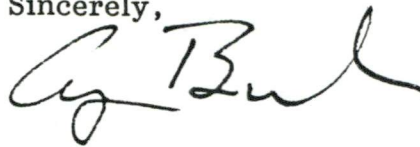
April 7, 1989

Dear Kari and Richard:

Your thoughtful letter just reached my desk. Thank you for your kind words and those great photos. I was pleased to be able to sign one for you. You were more than gracious to think of us and I'm certain the whole Bush gang will get a kick out of seeing it.

As we settle into our new house, it's a great comfort to know we have friends like you across this beautiful country of ours. Barbara joins me in sending every good wish your way.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. H. W. Bush", written in a cursive style.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Deinstadt
50 Legate Avenue
Staten Island, New York 10312

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1989

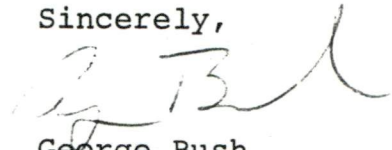
Dear Michael:

Mrs. Lowell reminded us that we forgot to thank you for your donation to my campaign.

It was so nice of you to take money out of your piggy bank to help me. I am most grateful to you. Enclosed is a copy of "The Capitol" which I hope you will enjoy reading.

Again, thanks so much. Good luck in school and in life.

Sincerely,



George Bush

Mr. Michael Osgood
Box 173 H
La Grange, Maine 04453

GB/dr



THE PRESIDENT

April 7, 1989

Dear John,

Thanks for the genealogy input. When I have a little more time, reading about the "family tree" should be very interesting.

Sincerely,

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

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

John Bradley Arthaud, M.D.
Post Office Box 7406
Columbia, Missouri 65205

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1989

Dear John:

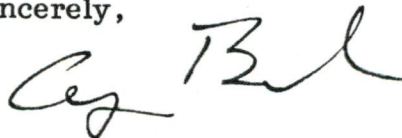
Many thanks for letter number three. Such support and suggestions have been the engines of strength along the way and will continue to be so in this new endeavor.

As you can see by the notices, we're not falling into the "first 100 days" trap -- not even close. Presidential decisions, like surgeries, shouldn't be rushed.

Feel free to keep those letters coming. I may not always have time to answer personally, but you can be sure I'll read them and share your suggestions with my advisers.

All the best.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Bush", written in a cursive style.

Mr. John C. Moore
Vice President
Trustcorp Bank, Ohio
Post Office Box 10099
Toldeo, Ohio 43699

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1989

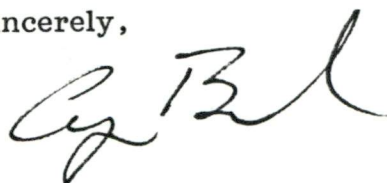
Dear Don:

Pardon the delay in responding to your letter. I truly enjoyed reminiscing about the times spent with Chuck Fogarty and realized how much I still miss him.

Thanks for sending the copy of Maclean's. The articles were very good, especially the one about Barbara.

Best wishes and thank you for your offer to assist. It's good to know we have so many friendly neighbors to the North.

Sincerely,



Mr. Donald G. Campbell
Chairman
Maclean Hunter, Limited
Maclean Hunter Building
777 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5W 1A7

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1989

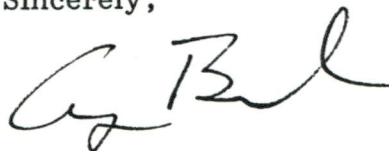
Dear Mr. Gibson:

Thanks for your kind note. I find that picking up the phone and having a one-on-one conversation with the top man is not only effective in sharing mutual concerns but also helpful in establishing a bond with those who share my dreams for a better America.

We must free our country from the devastating plague of drugs by educating our children -- our hope for the future -- as well as their parents and community leaders. No one can do the job alone! It takes the effort of each of us to resolve this urgent problem. I'm happy to have your support.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Bush", written in a cursive style.

Mr. James William Gibson
Route 1, Box 2909-B
Anderson, California 96007

Bush's Presidency in Its First 100 Days

Days

CSM 4-7 18
THE first 100 days of a presidency are thought to be especially important. In this span, with the whole world watching, the new president first reveals what is to be his administration's distinctive form and style. George Bush is now roughly four-fifths of the way through his "hundred days." What has he shown us?

Perhaps most striking is the reminder of just how silly it was to assume that his presidency would be an extension of one of his Republican predecessors. Ford II and Reagan III were the models most often suggested. But the American presidency is far too personal an office for this ever to have made much sense. Every incumbent has had his own personality, style, skills, and experience — which, for good and ill, have distinguished his handling of the office.

Bush I is a magnification of the characteristics of George Bush. Orthodoxy and professionalism are, then, its most substantial features, conciliation its distinctive style, personal ties and loyalties the core of its *modus operandi*.

Throughout his career, George Bush has been inclined to political orthodoxy. He first ran for president in 1980 as a defender of traditional Republicanism, against the heterodox views of Ronald Reagan. If there was a revolution to be made, it's fortunate for everyone that fr. Bush lost his 1980 bid. He wasn't the

man to set a new course then — and he isn't one to do it now.

Labeling a political leader conventional shouldn't be seen as criticizing him. Sometimes the task at hand is one of refining established positions rather than setting new ones. In the Reagan years, stands once considered unconventional and right-wing became mainstream Republicanism. Even those who strongly defend the approaches Reagan pioneered agree they require adjustment and modification. In 1988, Republicans were looking for a president who would consolidate their new orthodoxy.

Bush's success or failure hinges on whether he can achieve this consolidation. His first 100 days aren't seeing a surge of new initiatives, and his next 1,360 won't, either. Faulting a leader who's elected to fine-tune and consolidate for not sending a big batch of bills up to Capitol Hill is just plain silly.

There has been some argument thus far as to how sure-handed the Bush administration has actually been. Unquestionably, though, reflecting the president's own extensive governmental experience, his administration seeks to establish itself on the claim of professionalism and competence. And, reflecting

an evident feature of Bush's personality, it places great store in the rhetoric and symbols of conciliation rather than confrontation.

George Bush is the most unremittingly gregarious President in modern times. It's natural enough, then, that he has made such little touches as guided tours of his private White House quarters and

an endless string of lunches and dinners with reporters part of his operating style. Martin Anderson, a longtime aide to Ronald Reagan, has described Mr. Reagan as a chief executive distant from even his highest-ranking assistants and "cheerfully ruthless" in dealing with them. In contrast, Bush's more personal approach stresses colleague-

ship and loyalty.

How does the public rate Bush's performance in the 100 days? Early on in most presidencies, many are inclined to give the new leader a chance, while others are not yet decided. Both of these responses have been evident in Bush's first months. Still, the proportion thus far saying they *disapprove* of his handling of the job of president has to be seen as extremely low.

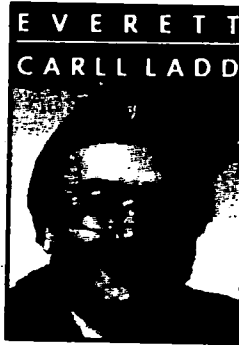
For example, in the Gallup poll of Jan. 24-26, just 6 percent disapproved of

Bush's performance, while 51 percent approved and 43 percent had no opinion. In mid-February, Yankelovich/Ciancy/Shulman recorded disapproval at 10 percent. In early March, Gallup found 63 percent approving and only 13 percent disapproving, as more and more people reached an initial judgment. In the immediate aftermath of the defeat of John Tower's nomination to be secretary of defense, when Bush was not getting the best press, another Gallup survey, done for Newsweek, showed the public overwhelmingly approving his performance — 62 to 16 percent.

The most striking feature of Bush's early ratings involves the high marks he is getting from blacks. Most polls have, in fact, found little difference in the proportion of whites and blacks registering their approval. Blacks had been far less supportive than whites of Reagan. Just 23 percent of blacks, compared with 78 percent of whites, approved Reagan's presidency in late March 1981 — and margins of difference like this one persisted throughout his entire eight years.

In general, Bush's style of open-door conciliation has — early on, at least — sharply reduced group differences in how his presidency is assessed.

■ Everett Carll Ladd is executive director of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut.



p0372-----

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^PM-Bush-Iran-Contra, 1st Ld - Writethru, 1186(

^Bush Says Document Shows Bush in Go-Between Role(

^EDs: Leads with 9 grafs new with Bush comments. Picks up 4th graf pvs, 'A preface....'

^By MERRILL HARTSON=

^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Bush today adamantly refused to discuss his participation in the Reagan administration's secret effort to help the Contra rebels, saying the "legal process ought to run unfettered without you or me endangering the trial" of Oliver North.

Bush simply would not comment on a document, introduced in the North trial on Thursday, that said Bush met with then-President Roberto Suazo of Honduras to tell him of speeded-up U.S. aid. It says Bush informed Suazo of President Reagan's decision at a time that Honduras was playing a key role in supporting the Contras while Congress had forbidden U.S. aid to the rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua.

Three times during his appearance in the White House briefing room, Bush was asked about the document, which was agreed to by the government, and three times he refused.

"It would be imprudent for me to do that and I'm not going to do it," he said.

"I am not going to comment on any aspect of the North trial while it's in progress," Bush said. "If I even comment on your question, it could prejudge the trial...I believe the legal process ought to run unfettered without you or me endangering the trial process. And that's the last question I will take on that subject."

He said the facts contained in the court document have "been available to the independent counsel and the Iran-Contra committees and reviewed by them for any special significance."

Pressed again on the topic during a briefing called to discuss the Alaskan oil spill, Bush added:

"I've said all I want to say about it, because I really believe on the advice of lawyers that that's the last thing we ought to do is even be kicking it around....So please accept it when I said I don't want to talk about it any more and I'm not going to."

The court document shows that Bush's meeting with Suazo was set up by behind-the-scenes discussions among North and other U.S. officials on a plan to seek assistance from other countries to tide over the Nicaraguan rebels at a time when direct or indirect American assistance was outlawed by Congress.

A preface to the document said "the United States has admitted for purposes of this trial the following facts to be true," and it went to lengths to stitch together how the secret covert support program worked.

In effect, the Reagan program established a "quid pro quo" relationship basing U.S. assistance to Honduras and some other countries at least in part on those countries' willingness to help sustain the Contra fighting force.

There was no indication that Bush cited this linkage in his meeting with Suazo. But in earlier testimony, former national security adviser Robert McFarlane had said the aid was part of a secret agreement calling for Honduras, in return, to help the Contras.

Portions of the document show Bush as an enthusiastic supporter of the effort to tide over the Contras until direct U.S. assistance could be resumed.

In early March 1985, for instance, Bush asked McFarlane whether he (the vice president) should "encourage a private group to donate a planeload of medical supplies that would arrive in Honduras coincident with" Bush's meeting with Suazo.

"Bush strongly favored such a flight," the document said, "noting that the (unidentified) group was supportive of the resistance." It said North told McFarlane that Bush's idea was sound. The document did not reveal whether the planeload of supplies actually arrived in conjunction with his visit.

Asked on Thursday about the revelation of Bush's go-between role with the Honduran leader, White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater said: "We can't say anything. It would become a part of the case."

Bush has denied ever having any knowledge of a diversion of Iran arms-sales proceeds to the Contras, although he admitted knowing about the clandestine arms sales to Iran and said he supported the initiative with certain reservations. Donald Gregg, his national security adviser during the period in question, said he did not tell Bush about the Contra resupply effort that Gregg had learned about from Felix Rodriguez, a one-time CIA associate.

Two Maine senators who played key roles in the congressional investigation of the Iran-Contra affair - Democrat George Mitchell and Republican William Cohen - said in a book published last year that Bush's role in the scandal remained unanswered.

And Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., chairman of the House Iran-Contra panel, said in the wake of the congressional probe that the country still lacked "a full and complete explanation" of Bush's role.

A source who had been involved in the congressional committees' investigation, who discussed the situation Thursday on grounds of anonymity, said Bush "didn't leave very many footprints anywhere. It needs to be said that the extent of his knowledge was not our major goal. We were more interested in what the president (Reagan) knew."

But this source also said that "it was because he left so few footprints, I think, that he was treated so well in the (final investigative) report" by the congressional panel.

According to the court document, Bush personally told Suazo during their May 1985 meeting in Honduras that extra aid was being funneled to his country.

McFarlane testified Reagan personally approved the secret deal

investigation, who discussed the situation in anonymity, said Bush "didn't leave very many footprints anywhere. It needs to be said that Bush's Presidential Library Photocopy acknowledged was not our major goal. We were more interested in what the president (Reagan) knew."

But this source also said that "it was because he left so few footprints, I think, that he was treated so well in the (final investigative) report" by the congressional panel.

According to the court document, Bush personally told Suazo during their May 1985 meeting in Honduras that extra aid was being funneled to his country.

McFarlane testified Reagan personally approved the secret deal to slip \$110 million in extra aid to Honduras as one of several "quid pro quo" arrangements with other countries in exchange for support for the Contras.

McFarlane said Reagan telephoned Suazo to gain the release of an arms shipment to the Contras that had been seized by a Honduran military commander.

The statement entered in court said: "Vice President Bush also informed Suazo that President Reagan had directed that currently withheld economic assistance for Honduras should be released, that the United States would provide from its own military stocks critical security assistance items that had been ordered by Honduran armed forces, and that several security programs under way for Honduran security forces would be enhanced."

In a Dec. 3, 1986 speech to the American Enterprise Institute here - little more than a week after the Iran-Contra affair broke into public view - Bush said that while he was aware of Reagan's Iran arms sales and had supported them, "I was not aware of - and oppose - any diversion of funds, any ransom payments or any circumvention of the will of the Congress."

A presidentially-appointed investigative commission headed by former Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, and a joint congressional panel found no meaningful role by Bush.

The newly released document revealed that Bush saw several North memoranda involving the secret U.S. effort to aid the Contras, although it did not contradict Bush's assertions that he never knew about the diversion of the Iranian arms-sales proceeds to the Nicaraguan resistance.

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urgent

Bush won't respond to North trial revelation

WASHINGTON (UPI) - President Bush refused to comment Friday on a government document released at the Iran-Contra trial of Oliver North that said he played a direct role in secretly arranging aid for the Nicaraguan Contra rebels. "I am not going to comment on any aspect of the North trial while it's in progress," Bush said when asked about the disclosure at a White House news conference Friday. "If I even commented it could prejudice the trial and (that) seems to be unfair."

The disclosure came in a document presented at North's trial Thursday that noted President Reagan's administration drew up a plan in February 1985 calling for a secret envoy to tell leaders in Honduras that continued U.S. aid to their country would be tied to Honduran support for the Nicaraguan rebels. Bush, then the vice president, reportedly had warned about a year earlier that the only "problem" with seeking third-country aid for the Contras might be if the United States were perceived to be bargaining favors. Yet the trial document showed Bush himself became the secret emissary to Honduras. Bush insisted Friday that "all the material introduced yesterday, the things you seem to be referring to, were made available to the independent counsel" and the congressional committees that probed the Iran-Contra scandal.

When pressed to clarify that comment, he replied curtly, "Please accept it when I said I wasn't going to talk about it anymore and just let it stand." The document - a summary of information from classified material, verified by the administration, that the North defense was not allowed to introduce at the trial - said Bush discussed the American aid programs with Honduran President Roberto Guzma Cordova in March 1985, less than a month after Reagan approved the plan to give Honduras "entitlements" to aid the Contras.

The deal was so sensitive that its "quid pro quo" nature was not to be committed to paper, the document said. Bush, who consistently played down his role in the scandal as questions dogged him during the presidential campaign, has denied any direct role in, or advance knowledge of, the arrangements for the secret 1985 and 1986 U.S. arms sales to Iran and the secret network that ferried supplies to the Contras. Thursday's disclosure came as North, the former National Security Council staffer at the heart of the scandal, testified to defend himself against 12 charges arising from his actions as a White House aide. North has claimed all his actions in the foreign policy affair were authorized by his superiors at the White House, including Reagan. Senate Democratic leader George Mitchell of Maine, a member of the special Senate committee that probed the scandal, could not say if he or the committee had been informed about Bush's role in the Honduran matter.

"I do not recollect seeing it during the investigation," Mitchell said. He said he had no indication it was withheld but his staff was reviewing it. House Speaker Jim Wright, D-Texas, dismissed the matter Friday, saying he had no interest in looking back on how it was handled in the Reagan White House. Wright, a key player now in forging a new bipartisan policy with Bush and Secretary of State James Baker on humanitarian aid to the Contras, told reporters, "We've started a new day, a new beginning. We've turned a new leaf, we've opened a new chapter. We must not allow it to be poisoned by what we read in the last chapter."

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AM-BUSH-GORBACHEV 1STLD (WRITETHROUGH)

BUSH-REJECTS GORBACHEV COMPLAINTS ON PACE OF ARMS TALKS

(Eds: joins takes, adds quotes, comments on Poland)

By Carol Giacomo

WASHINGTON; April 7, Reuter - President Bush Friday rejected Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's complaints about the pace of U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations, insisting the Kremlin leader "knows there is no foot-dragging" by the United States.

Bluntly dismissing requests at a White House news conference to respond to comments Gorbachev made in London -- including a proposal for a unilateral Soviet halt in producing uranium for nuclear weapons -- Bush told reporters: "We'll be ready to react when we feel like reacting."

"We're the United States of America. We're making a prudent review and I'll be ready to discuss that with the Soviets when we are ready," Bush said.

Bush, in office since January, has directed his administration to undertake a complete review of U.S. foreign policy, including arms control negotiations.

U.S.-Soviet talks on reducing strategic nuclear weapons were to resume in February but have been put on hold until the review is completed. U.S. officials have said previously the results of the strategic review were expected within a few months.

Bush had assured Gorbachev in previous meetings he intended to move ahead with arms negotiations and the president made a point of this Friday, saying: "Mr. Gorbachev knows there is no foot-dragging going on."

Gorbachev told British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London Thursday that the Bush administration's review was taking too long and endangering the momentum of the negotiations.

Gorbachev and former President Reagan had placed a priority on reaching a strategic arms treaty but talks stalled during the 1988 U.S. presidential election campaign.

Reluctantly answering questions on Gorbachev and other issues at an impromptu press conference intended to focus on Alaskan oil spill clean-up operations, Bush insisted he did not share Gorbachev's concern that the momentum for negotiations was slipping.

"I'm not concerned in the least," he said.

In London, Gorbachev broached a new initiative aimed at achieving controls on nuclear weapons, announcing the Soviet Union was halting production of uranium needed in these arms.

He said this would be done by shutting down two nuclear reactors in 1989 and 1990, which would not be replaced.

Asked about this proposal, Bush said he had not seen it analyzed and hence did not know the full significance.

"We'll be ready to react when we feel like reacting and when we've prudently made our reviews on which to act," he said.

Bush was also queried about Poland, where the communist government and the banned Solidarity trade union this week agreed to dramatic political reforms, including elections.

He called these developments "all very encouraging" and said he would "love to go back there" and visit, although no plans have been made for such a trip. Bush visited Poland as vice president in 1987.

Asked if Poland was a model for other Eastern European countries, Bush said: "No two Eastern European countries are the same. The striving for change in some if not all of these countries is the same. But I would say that the roundtable development there in Poland is very positive..."

"I think it's a sign of the change that democracy and democratization, if you will, and elections and parliaments and congresses is on the move...and recognition of a trade union's rights to bargain."

"This is all very encouraging. But what it means to the other East European countries, I simply can't tell you."

reuter

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BUSH EXPANDS FEDERAL ROLE IN ALASKA CLEANUP

(Eds: combines takes, adds byline, corrects barrels to gallons in 4th graf)

WASHINGTON, April 7, Reuter - President Bush, calling the Alaskan oil spill "a tragic environmental disaster," said Friday the federal government will expand its role in cleaning up after the accident, including sending military personnel.

"Exxon's efforts standing alone are not enough...I have determined to add additional federal resources," Bush said at a White House news conference.

"Defense Secretary Dick Cheney will make available armed forces personnel and equipment to assist in the clean up," Bush said.

The Exxon Corp. tanker Exxon Valdez ran aground in Prince William Sound in Alaska March 24 spilling more than 10 million gallons of oil in what Bush referred to as "a tragic environmental disaster."

"Our ultimate goal must be complete restoration of the ecology and economy of Prince William Sound," he said.

Bush pointed out that the federal government was not completely taking over the clean-up and that Exxon retained responsibility for the civilian portion of the clean up and liability for damages.

"I think Exxon has assumed liability and I'm not going to stand up here and say otherwise," he said.

Bush said he did not yet have a monetary figure for the amount of damages caused by the disaster.

But Coast Guard Commandant Paul Yost, whose agency has been negotiating with Exxon over the clean up operation, said Thursday the effort was costing the company \$1 million a day and could cost between \$100 million and \$200 million.

Bush said the spill, which led to the firing and criminal prosecution of the ship's captain who has been accused of heavy drinking while on duty, points out the need for environmental safeguards.

But he strongly rejected suggestions that the United States should curtail offshore oil drilling or other domestic oil production.

Bush, who made a fortune in the Texas oil business, said it would be irresponsible to curtail domestic oil production in view of America's increasing dependence on foreign oil.

"I'm not going to suggest that because of this we are going to rethink a policy of trying to get this country less dependent on foreign oil," Bush said.

Asked if his insistence on proceeding with domestic oil production contradicted his claim to be an environmentalist, Bush responded with a question of his own.

"Are you suggesting that because of the alleged human error of a pilot of a ship in Prince William Sound that we shut down all the offshore production...If so, I oppose it," he said.

The Coast Guard has said the Exxon Valdez was under command of an unlicensed third mate when it slammed into Bligh's Reef in Prince William Sound.

Ship captain Joseph Hazelwood faces extradition hearings in New York state May 5. He is wanted in Alaska on charges of that he was drunk and below deck at the time of the accident.

Bush said the spill, which now extends over a 200-mile area, demonstrated that existing clean-up procedures were inadequate. He ordered a review of contingency plans to deal with future spills.

He also said he would encourage Exxon to hire more local citizens to assist the clean-up effort and that he had asked Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner to work with the company in developing loan programs to help businesses and individuals who have suffered economic losses.

"The job of cleaning up the oil from both the sea and the affected land areas will be massive, prolonged and frustrating," he added.

reuter

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PM-Oil Spill-Congress, 2nd Ed-March 24, 1989

URGENT

U.S. Military Personnel to Assist in Cleanup of Alaska Oil Spill
Eds: Combines previous; inserts new material; edits throughout to tighten. No pickup

By DIANE DUSTON

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) -- President Bush ordered U.S. military personnel today to assist in the cleanup of the massive oil spill off the coast of Alaska. He predicted the effort would be "massive, prolonged and frustrating."

"We all share the sorrow and concern of Alaskans," he said. "Exxon's efforts standing alone are not enough."

Bush announced the decision during an appearance in the White House briefing room at which he was accompanied by Cabinet members and Alaskan members of Congress.

Bush had been under pressure from members of Congress and Alaskan officials to intervene in the oil spill cleanup.

He said he had directed Defense Secretary Dick Cheney to "make available U.S. military forces personnel and equipment to assist in the cleanup" and Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner to coordinate the whole operation.

The president insisted, however, that "We are not federalizing this operation."

"This should not relieve Exxon from any of its responsibilities or liabilities," the president said.

The Exxon tanker Valdez ran aground March 24, spilling 10 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound. The captain of the tanker, Joseph J. Hazelwood, has been charged in the incident.

"A lot has been done," Bush said when asked why it had taken the federal government so long to intervene.

Asked whether he was satisfied with the cleanup efforts thus far, Bush said, "I'm not satisfied with anything about it ... I feel very, very strongly about the damage to our environment there, so I'm not totally satisfied."

Bush, who made environmental issues a key theme of his presidential campaign, said the oil spill was an "aberration" and that it should not affect U.S. oil exploration.

"I am not going to suggest that because of this that we should rethink a policy of trying to get this country less dependent on foreign oil," the president said.

"Our ultimate goal must be the complete restoration of the ecology and the economy of Prince William Sound, including all of its fish, marine mammals, birds and other wildlife."

He conceded the job "will be massive, prolonged and frustrating. Nothing we can do will resolve this problem in the short term."

Throughout his remarks, Bush reiterated that Exxon bears the ultimate responsibility for the oil spill. "In addition to paying damage claims against it, we urge Exxon to increase its local hiring for the cleanup effort," he said.

Bush also said he had directed White House staff to develop plans to "enable volunteers to participate in cleanup activities" and that he hoped such a program would be in effect by summer.

Witnesses at congressional hearings Thursday testified that neither the industry nor the government was prepared for the environmental disaster created by the oil spill.

During a Senate hearing, Adm. Paul Vost, commandant of the Coast Guard, cautioned against federal control.

"I am not prepared to federalize this spill," Vost said, adding that such a move might leave it open for Exxon "to close their checkbook" and force the government to assume cleanup costs.

He said the Coast Guard only has about \$3 million in a fund that would be used for such a task, only enough for a few days.

But Stevens said the government could still tap an industry disaster fund of up to \$100 million to cover the costs, and that Exxon likely would not be relieved of liabilities anyway.

Vost did say that the Coast Guard was assuming greater direction over the Exxon Corp.'s cleanup efforts, such as how it goes about the cleanup, what equipment it uses and what the cleanup priorities are.

L.G. Rawls, chairman of Exxon Corp., told the Senate panel that the petroleum giant "will continue doing all we can to clean up and mitigate the spill's effects."

Rawls maintained that the federal government should share some of the blame for early delays in the cleanup because authorities refused to approve use of a chemical dispersal agent until nearly three days after the spill began.

Vost defended the decision not to approve use of the chemical and said Exxon only had "a few thousand gallons" of the chemical. He called that amount a "drop in the bucket" given the size of the spill.

But he criticized Exxon for moving too slowly in the hours immediately after the accident.

A fisherman, choking back tears, described the disappointment the Prince William Sound community felt toward Exxon's efforts.

"We expected Exxon to mobilize and clean up the spill and assist the Sound communities with recovery efforts," said Pete Isleib. "The truth is that the people of Cordova reached into their own treasury and began protecting uncontaminated areas of the Sound while Exxon helped its out-of-town experts react."

"It is not a joke that the inevitable souvenir T-shirts were deployed before the containment boom was around the Exxon Valdez."

At a press conference called by the House Republican Research Committee, Rep. Duncan Hunter of California said Bush should empower the Environmental Protection Agency and the Coast Guard to take control of the final stages of cleanup.

"President Bush also should send a team of wildlife experts to Alaska and increase the efforts in saving the native species which are dying from the oil spill," Hunter said. He said the federal

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Throughout his remarks, Bush reiterated that Exxon bears the ultimate responsibility for the oil spill. "In addition to paying damage claims against it, we urge Exxon to increase its local hiring for the cleanup effort," he said. Bush also said he had directed White House staff to develop plans to "enable volunteers to participate in cleanup activities" and that he hoped such a program would be in effect by summer. Witnesses at congressional hearings Thursday testified that neither the industry nor the government was prepared for the environmental disaster created by the oil spill. During a Senate hearing, Adm. Paul Vost, commandant of the Coast Guard, cautioned against federal control. "I am not prepared to federalize this spill," Vost said, adding that such a move might leave it open for Exxon "to close their checkbook" and force the government to assume cleanup costs. He said the Coast Guard only has about \$3 million in a fund that would be used for such a task, only enough for a few days. But Stevens said the government could still tap an industry disaster fund of up to \$100 million to cover the costs, and that Exxon likely would not be relieved of liabilities anyway. Vost did say that the Coast Guard was assuming greater direction over the Exxon Corp.'s cleanup efforts, such as how it goes about the cleanup, what equipment it uses and what the cleanup priorities are. L.G. Rawls, chairman of Exxon Corp., told the Senate panel that the petroleum giant "will continue doing all we can to clean up and mitigate the spill's effects." Rawls maintained that the federal government should share some of the blame for early delays in the cleanup because authorities refused to approve use of a chemical dispersal agent until nearly three days after the spill began. Vost defended the decision not to approve use of the chemical and said Exxon only had "a few thousand gallons" of the chemical. He called that amount a "drop in the bucket," given the size of the spill. But he criticized Exxon for moving too slowly in the hours immediately after the accident. A fisherman, choking back tears, described the disappointment the Prince William Sound community felt toward Exxon's efforts. "We expected Exxon to mobilize and clean up the spill and assist the Sound communities with recovery efforts," said Pete Isleb. "The truth is that the people of Cordova reached into their own treasury and began protecting uncontaminated areas of the Sound while Exxon helped its out-of-town experts react. It is not a joke that the inevitable souvenir T-shirts were deployed before the containment boom was around the Exxon Valdez." At a press conference called by the House Republican Research Committee, Rep. Duncan Hunter of California said Bush should empower the Environmental Protection Agency and the Coast Guard to take control of the final stages of cleanup. "President Bush also should send a team of wildlife experts to Alaska and increase the efforts in saving the native species which are dying from the oil spill," Hunter said. He said the federal government should "send the bill back to those who are responsible."

Guns

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1989

Dear Chief Vines:

Many thanks for writing to let me know of your support for the temporary ban on imports of semiautomatic weapons.

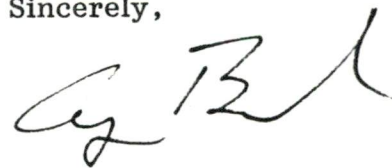
I've long believed the Constitution guarantees the rights of private citizens to own guns for the protection of their homes and for recreational use. At the same time, I certainly share your concerns about the availability of firearms to criminals and drug dealers and am determined to reach a solution to this problem.

Bill Bennett and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady are continuing to review the importation of semiautomatic weapons. As you know, several weeks ago, I approved a temporary suspension of imports of certain semiautomatic weapons; and the suspension has now been expanded to include 24 additional types of weapons similar to those already prohibited. The ban will remain effective until a decision can be made about the suitability of such weapons for sporting purposes. The Congress is also reviewing several other gun-control proposals. Be assured my Administration will work to stem the tide of violence in our country, while at the same time upholding the rights of sportsmen and law-abiding gun owners.

I deeply appreciate your giving me a police perspective on this problem. Your support for our efforts means a great deal.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Mr. Mack M. Vines
Chief of Police
Dallas Police Department
Dallas, Texas 75201

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1989

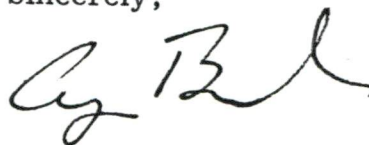
Dear Detective Sergeant Zeins: -

Your letter has just reached my desk. Thanks so much for the good words.

It's encouraging to learn how hard your unit is fighting against corruption and narcotics in New York City. Drugs destroy lives, careers, and families. The growth of addiction in this country threatens society's very foundations. I'm determined to help rid America of this scourge, and my Administration will do everything possible to support those of you on the front lines. -

With appreciation and warm best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. Bush", written in a cursive style.

Detective Sergeant Wallace R. Zeins
Department of Investigation
80 Maiden Lane
New York, New York 10038



THE PRESIDENT

4-7-89

Dear Floyd -
Get well soon!
Everyone wishes you
around here. Sincerely,
C. Bush

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MR. FLOYD WILLIS
3184 V PLACE, S.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20020

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1989

Dear Martie:

Just a short note to thank you for forwarding
Ms. Dudley's letter and poem, which was quite
moving.

Thanks also for your good wishes and kind words.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cy Burt".

Martie K. Wojtowicz
United States Senate
Office of the Chaplain
Washington, D.C. 20510-7002